The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC "LOVE-FEAST" IN THE ASSEMBLY.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE PUBLIC INSPECTOR BILL—SPEAKER M'GUIRE AFTER THE PRODIGAL SONS OF THE DEMOCRACY—ANOTHER HINT TO TAMMANY HALL—A "VERBAL AMENDMENT" IN THE BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30, 1875.

With the close of the month and of the Legislative week there has been a complete hegira of members, public officials, and politicians from the capital to-day, and the general indifference which was manifested regarding general legislation now that the remedial measures growing out of the canal question have been virtually disposed of seems to indicate that the session will certainly extend two, if not three, weeks further. The Assembly to-day agreed to adjourn over to Monday night with scarcely a show of opposition, and at once everybody packed up to leave the capital. John Kelly, with Col. Fellows and Mr. Boyd, of the Tammany Committee on Legislation, who have been here nearly all the week trying to checkmate measures inimical to the "organization," and to secure if possible an early adjournment, and thus prevent the fulfillment of Speaker McGuire's threat of applying the *lex talionis* to Tammany, left by the early train this afternoon at the head of their cohort. William C. Kingsley and Congressman A. M. Bliss led from the field, also, the Brooklyn delegation and a large following of local officials and politicians of Kings County, who have been here urging the passage of various measures.

The feature of interest in to-day's legislation was the final passage in the House of the Public Inspector bill, and the completion thereby of the defeat of the Governor's views and policy. A spice of additional interest was lent to the circumstance in the retaliatory attack, made by Speaker McGuire after the bill had passed, on those Democrats who had supported the Governor's views. Since the final action of the House was taken on the bill, it has been discovered that a small change was made in it which tends very largely to lessen the power which the act is generally supposed, even in its present form, to confer on the Executive. In the second section of the bill as originally drawn, the Inspector created under it was empowered to inspect and take testimony in relation to "all works carried on by or on account of the State, or in which the State shall be interested." At some stage of the bill's progress, though it is not generally known whether in the Senate or Assembly, the word "being" was interpolated between the words "works" and "carried," the effect of this "merely verbal amendment" as sharp legislators call such things, being to confine the Inspector's inspection and examination to work now in actual progress. He cannot, under this bill, attempt even to go back and examine into a single one of the alleged fraudulent or extravagant contracts in relation to which the late canal exposure was made, his power being limited to "works being carried on," and not extending, of course, to works which have been completed.

THE PRODIGAL SONS WELCOMED HOME.

The first business transacted in the House was the receipt from the Senate of the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to create an Inspector of Public Works, together with the minutes of the action of the Senate in concurring therewith. T. J. Campbell was in the chair as temporary Speaker, and the question was put on concurring with the report of the committee. The motion to concur was carried, by a vote of 80 yeas to 2 nays, the gentlemen who voted in the negative being Messrs. T. Cooper Campbell, of New-York, and Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester, both Democrats. Speaker McGuire, who was on the floor, rose amid a scene of quiet and order that has rarely been witnessed in the chamber during the session, and said he desired to speak to a question of privilege. During the progress of the bill in this House upon which action had just been taken, he had been denounced by the New-York *World* as a disorganizer, as one who was not true to Democratic principles, and advised to take the back track. The Elmira *Advertizer* had also attacked him, had branded him as an ally of the Canal Ring and as the champion of the Canal pirates on this floor. It had also been charged that the only coadjutor he had on this floor was "the notoriously corrupt" gentleman from Onondaga, [Mr. Alvord,] and that it seemed fit and proper that two such men should be the defenders of such interests. For himself he would say he had never undertaken to champion any interest here but the interest of principle. In regard to this particular measure, he had never asked any member to vote for this Senate bill, nor had he ever during the session asked any member to vote for or against any measure whatever. He challenged any man to show that he had ever sought a vote for these Senate amendments except by his arguments in favor of them on the floor of this House, but this he had done to the best of his ability. Now, he didn't propose to take any back track on this subject whether the *World* concluded to lash around or not. He had marked out a policy which he thought was a policy of sound principle, of Democratic principle and of fidelity to liberty, and he intended to follow out that policy. He followed a policy of opposition to the idea of sending an officer all over this State to make secret investigations into the acts and against the rights of citizens. He felt conscious that he had done his duty, and he knew from the hundreds of letters he had received from prominent Democrats all over the State that he had met their views of carrying out the true Democratic policy, and as for the Democrats who had pursued an opposite course he welcomed them back to the fold, as the father had welcomed back the prodigal son. This House, by the vote just taken, had adopted the principle that no man should be subjected to a clandestine inquisitorial proceeding in violation of his rights and liberties, and under the pretense of reform—a principle which was in truest accord with sound American sentiment and the truest and most cherished axioms of human rights. He felt truly as the father felt at the return of the prodigal son, and if he was only back on his farm he would kill the fatted calf and welcome the erring brethren of the party home.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, said he felt the necessity of replying to the remarks of the gentlemen from Chemung, though he was always unwilling to provoke debate. Especially after the three or four days of consecutive quarreling, had he supposed and hoped that to-day the gentleman would leave this question of personal and party differences in repose. But he was disappointed. With regard to the parable the gentleman had just quoted, he [Mr. Daly] could see no parallelism in the cases. Instead of welcoming back a prodigal child he was merely welcoming back about nine-tenths of the members of his own party on this floor, and he could say also now that the friends and advocates of this bill, as it originally appeared, were not altogether so dissatisfied with it in its amended form as the gentleman from Chemung desired to make them appear. It had even been said against them that they desired that no bill should pass rather than this. He believed the action of himself and those who had acted with him on this question, in voting for it so unitedly to-day, was a sufficient answer to that point, and that they were determined to do the best they could in the interest of the people and take the best legislation on this subject that they could get, and they therefore accepted this in the interest of reform. They had had assurances that the bill as it originally passed this House would be favorably received up stairs in the Senate, and that it met the general approval of the people.

The Speaker asked whom the gentleman meant by saying "we had assurances." Did he mean his Excellency?

Mr. Daly replied that he did not. He meant the introducer of the bill, and those who had supported it by their utterances and their votes on this floor. He did not believe in dragging in the name of the Executive of the State in any form during the proceedings or debates in this chamber. He [Mr. Daly] had been but one year within the pale of the organization of Tammany Hall, and he would say to the gentleman from Chemung that just so soon as he found that it failed to meet the public needs in relation to good government and the maintenance of the principles of reform, he was prepared to resign his position.

The Speaker asked if he had correctly understood Mr. Daly as saying that Tammany Hall was taking the lead in reform.

Mr. Daly replied that he did not, but that the gentleman from Chemung had, a day or two ago, made an allusion, perhaps sarcastically, to the part Tammany Hall was taking in the reform movement. But before Tammany Hall was ever heard of in this matter, he [Mr. Daly] with some of his colleagues from New-York, had taken the initiatory steps in this direction. He desired it to be distinctly understood that he waited for the dictation of no man and of no organization upon questions like the one now being alluded to.

The Speaker replied that he didn't see that that organization was taking any part in reform, and he didn't wish to be understood as having to-day, or at any other time, either seriously or sarcastically, referred to Tammany Hall as ever having done anything toward reform.

With this apparently unnecessary but, in the nature of things and of some men, unavoidable display of Democratic peace and good-fellowship, the subject was dropped, and the Inspector bill was returned to the Senate to be transmitted thence to the Governor for his approval or rejection. He will undoubtedly give it his approval.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Mr. Clark, of Wayne, Chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, to whom was referred the subject of investigating the affairs of the Emigration Commission, rose to a question of privilege. He said he had seen in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald*, of yesterday, a report of a meeting of the Board, at which Commissioner Lynch made an address, charging that the report of the subcommittee had been written by a lobbyman, and making various insinuations against the fairness of the proceedings of the committee. He desired to state here and now that Mr. Lynch's assertions were false in every particular, and that he (Mr. Clark) had written the report himself, aided by the suggestions of Mr. Vosburgh, Chairman of the full committee, without the assistance of any outside person, not even of a Commissioner of Emigration, and that such insinuations as those he referred to were an insult to the intelligence as well as the integrity of the committee.

TAXATION OF INSURANCE STOCK.

The bill to provide for the taxation of the stock of fire insurance companies, the same as bank shares are now taxed, provoked considerable debate on its third reading, but was finally passed by a vote of 66 to 31.

THE SENATE.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30, 1875.

The greater part of the morning session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the Court of Arbitration bill. After that had been disposed of, Senator Jacobs introduced a bill providing that when any insurance company, organized under the laws of this State, has invested any of its funds in stock of other incorporated companies, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department may order such company to sell such stock whenever its market value is below par. Senator Booth also introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City to assign to the Board of Education, under such conditions as they may deem proper, the property belonging to the City and situated between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets and Lexington and Fourth avenues. The purpose of the bill is to allow the erection of a primary or grammar school upon the site named.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Senate accepted to-day the report of the Conference Committee on the General Savings Bank bill, with an amendment prohibiting Trustees from receiving any compensation for their services. Senator Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably Senator Gross' bill directing the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York to publish on the 1st of October, in not exceeding fifteen newspapers, a notice of the Municipal positions to be filled at the ensuing election. From the Canal Committee Senator Cole reported, "for the consideration of the Senate," Senator Lord's scheme for reforming the system of letting canal contracts.

THE EVENING SESSION.

In the Senate this evening a message was received from the Assembly requesting the appointment of a Committee of Conference upon the bill which was so amended in the Senate as to instruct the Canal Board to investigate and report upon the disposition of the lateral canals. The President appointed as such committee Senators Woodin, Cole, and Johnson. The bill taxing the stockholders of insurance companies was also received from the Assembly, and was referred to the Finance Committee. The remainder of the evening was spent in the consideration of general orders. Among the bills ordered to a third reading was the one providing for the compensation of jurors upon protracted trials, and a second, authorizing the consolidation of railroad corporations organized under the laws of New-York and Pennsylvania and the tracks of which form a continuous line. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is expected that the Committee on Finance will report the Supply bill on Monday evening.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL REVENUES AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JUDGE KELLEY'S FOREBODINGS AND THE FIGURES—PROBABLE SMALL REDUCTION IN THE DEBT—THE CANADIAN COMPLAINT OF VIOLATION OF THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—THE DUTY OBJECTED TO ON THE TIN CANS AND NOT ON THE FISH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—There has been a marked falling off in the revenues of the Government during the month of April as compared with the preceding month. The receipts, however, have not been less than they were in April of last year, or, at least, not much less. The effect must be apparent when the public debt statement is made up to-morrow, though it is probable a small reduction of the debt will be shown. The customs receipts have been diminished by the high premium on gold, and the anticipation of the additional tax on whisky increased the internal receipts from that source for February and March at the expense of April. As the first four months of this year have brought into the Treasury two or three millions of dollars more than was collected during the same months of last year, there seems to be no occasion for despondency except to Judge Kelley and the other inflationists, who would seemingly prefer national bankruptcy to a failure of their prophecies of evil to flow from the finance act of last Winter. It is possible, of course, that the debt statement may show an increase during April, but such information as can be gathered outside the Treasury Department indicates otherwise.

The Internal revenue receipts to-day were $362,577 41. The receipts for the month were $7,022,331 05. A comparison of the receipts for the first four months of this year with the corresponding period of 1874, shows an increase of receipts this year amounting to $2,530,091 88. The Customs receipts to-day were $519,979.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON AND THE LAST TARIFF ACT.

The dispatch from Ottawa which says that the Dominion will call upon the Government of the United States for reparation on account of the duties collected upon preserved fish in violation of the Treaty of Washington, is based upon a distinction which the Canadians do not appear to understand. The duties are collected not upon the fish, but upon the tin cans in which it is packed. The Treaty of Washington contemplated perfect equality between those citizens of both nations who were engaged in the fish-catching business. Americans who pack fish for our markets have to pay duties on the tin cans, and they are placed at a disadvantage if the Canadians can pack their fish on the other side of the line, and escape taxes on the cans. The duties are not levied on the fish, but on the cans, and are not a discrimination in favor of our own citizens. That tax places fishermen and fish dealers of both countries on an equal plane, and it is held that neither the spirit nor the letter of the treaty of Washington is violated. Furthermore, the point of the recent Treasury decision regarding importations of fish from the British provinces is that barrels of fish are not to be considered packages of fish within the meaning of the proviso of the fourth section of the tariff act of Feb. 8, 1875, which is in the following words: "Provided that cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind, admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of one cent and a half on each can or package, and when exceeding one quart shall be subject to an additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof." The decision of the Treasury Department relates merely to this law of Congress, and does not affect or in any way touch the objection raised in Canada that the said Tariff act is in conflict with the twenty-first article of the Treaty of Washington, ratified June 17, 1871, which reads as follows: "It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, fish-oil and fish of all kinds (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward Island, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty." It will be noticed that, while Congress did not interfere with the free importation of fish in bulk, it imposed a duty upon them whenever imported in cans or packages; whereas the treaty excludes none from free importation, except such as are taken from the inland lakes and from the rivers falling into them, and "fish preserved in oil."

BACK-PAY GRABBERS WHO STILL CONTROL THEIR BACK PAY.

There now remains in the custody of Sergeant at Arms Ordway the back pay of only two members of the House of Representatives. Kellogg, of Connecticut, and McKee, of Mississippi, have neither taken their back pay nor turned it into the Treasury, though it was drawn out by Mr. Ordway on their certificates, and has been at their disposal more than two years. Whether they intend on some auspicious occasion to take the money, or whether they have other purposes not disclosed, is unknown here. Hay, of Illinois, never took the first step toward securing his share of the money, and it never was drawn from the Treasury for him. He cannot, therefore, quietly lay hands upon it, as the other two gentlemen can, without the knowledge of the public, though the Treasurer would still have to pay his account if it were presented. It was probably Mr. Hay's intention to have nothing whatever to do with the back-pay swindle, and he ignored the act entirely and doubtless intends never to present any claim for the amount which would be due him under it. The money is drawn from the Treasury for McKee and Kellogg, and cannot get back there without their authority and positive action.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

Judges Brooks and Dick recently, in their respective charges to grand juries in North Carolina, declared the criminal features of the Civil Rights act unconstitutional, as no law could say that men are socially equal.

THE ALLEGED MAIL-BAG FRAUDS.

Thomas Morrison, late contractor for the repair of mail-bags at St. Louis, has filed with the Post Office Department a large number of letters from prominent business men of St. Louis, to the effect that he is an honorable, upright man, and expressing their disbelief in the statement made against him by Special Agent Henderson. Postmaster Tilley, of St. Louis, joins in this indorsement. Mr. Morrison has also filed affidavits that he never unnecessarily mutilated mail pouches for the purpose of getting increased compensation for repairs, and averring that the charges against him were made maliciously by one of his employes named Dhout, who had received notice of dismissal from his service. The Post Office Department does not, however, consider that the character of any person is on trial by it, but occupies itself only with the question whether a large saving cannot be effected by new arrangements for the repair of the mail-bags, and being satisfied that three-fourths of the present cost can be thus saved, it will be done regardless of any question touching the character of former contractors. If criminal proceedings are needed, either to punish or to vindicate any of these contractors, they fall within the province of the United States Attorneys in the respective districts where the frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Spinner, believing in the justice of the claim that Mecklenburg, N. C., was the first to proclaim the independence of the States, says in reply to a letter asking him for aid to celebrate the event: "I have resigned my place here and leave the office a poor man. This is the reason why I cannot send you a more suitable amount than that of ten dollars in the check herewith inclosed."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REVIVALISTS AND HER MAJESTY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

LONDON, April 30.—The case of Leader versus Moody and Sankey has been settled by the acceptance of a suggestion of the Master of the Rolls, that the defendants pay one shilling damages, and costs, and agree not to retake her Majesty's Opera-house for their meetings.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM AND LAW AGAINST CARRYING ARMS.

LONDON, May 1—2 A. M.—In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Sullivan renewed his inquiry whether the members of the American team, who were coming to Ireland to take part in the international rifle contest, would be exempted from the obligations of the law forbidding the carrying of arms.

Sir Michael H. Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that arrangements had been made to prevent any interference with the American riflemen, and they would have no reason to complain of the operation of this or any other law.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF AN AGED ARTIST AND TRAVELER.

PARIS, April 30.—The death is announced of the famous traveler and artist, Jean Frederic de Waldeck, at the extraordinary age of 110 years. He was born March 16, 1766.

AUSTRALIA.

PROBABLE DROWNING OF THE ESCAPED FRENCH COMMUNISTS AT SEA—FRAGMENTS OF THEIR BOAT FOUND.

MELBOURNE, April 30.—It is supposed that Dr. Rostoul and his companions, the French Communists, who escaped from the Island of New Caledonia, perished at sea, as no tidings of them have yet been received, and fragments of the boat in which they got away have been found.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

THE BELGIAN ANSWER TO THE LAST GERMAN NOTE.

BRUSSELS, April 30.—Belgium sent an answer to-day to Germany's last note. Count Aspremont-Lynden, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make explanations in regard to the correspondence in the Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday next.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

THE BODIES OF TWELVE MINERS TAKEN OUT—TWENTY-THREE OTHER MINERS HOPELESSLY SHUT UP IN THE MINE.

LONDON, May 1—2 A. M.—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in the Bunker's Hill Colliery, North Staffordshire, while the miners were at work. At midnight twelve bodies had been taken out. Twenty-three men are yet in the mine; there is no hope that any of them will be recovered alive.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING—THE THOUSAND GUINEAS WON BY SPINAWAY.

LONDON, April 30.—The One Thousand Guineas Stakes came on for decision at Newmarket to-day, and as usual brought out a field comprising some of the best three-year-old fillies of the year. The favorite was found in Lord Dupplin's brown filly Per Se, who was thought so well of that 6 to 5 in her favor was obtained before the start. Her performance, however, did not realize the anticipations of her backers, for the race was won quite easily by Lord Falmouth's Spinaway, a comparative outsider in the betting, who was rated at 12 to 1, and who defeated the favorite by fully two lengths. Lord Hartington's brown filly Chaplet (late Madonna), against whom 6 to 1 was laid, took the third place, Tartine coming in fourth, Rénée fifth, Sister to Musket sixth. Spinaway appeared in public only three times as a two-year old, and was but once a winner. She first ran in the Exeter Stakes at Newmarket, which was won by Pensacola by two lengths, Timour beating Spinaway four lengths for second place. Her second appearance was in the October Produce Stakes, in which she ran second to New-Holland, being beaten by four lengths. She next ran in the Home-bred Sweepstakes at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, and won a good race by a head, beating Seymour, second, and New-Holland, third. Per Se ran only twice as a two-year old—in the Middle Park plate, in which she was second to Plebeian, and the Bretley Nursery Stakes at the Houghton meeting, in which she was beaten by a head by Waisen Knabe.

The following is a summary of the race:

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES—A subscription of 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies; 122 pounds each; the owner of the second filly receives 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third saves his stake; closed with forty-seven subscribers; the Romley mile, (one mile seventeen yards.)

Lord Falmouth's b. f. Spinaway, by Macaroni, dam Queen Bertha	1
Lord Dupplin's br. f. Per Se, by Hermit, dam Perseverance	2
Lord Hartington's br. f. Chaplet, (late Madonna,) by Beadsman, dam Madame Eglantine	3
Mr. Lefevre's br. f. Tartine, by Brown Bread, out of Saccharometer's dam	0
Mr. A. Baltazzi's b. f. Rénée, by Carnival, dam Attraction, (bred in Hungary)	0
Mr. J. N. Astley's b. f. Sister to Musket, by Toxophilite, dam by West Australian	0

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, April 30.—At the Assizes here to-day John Josey was found guilty of the murder of Jennie Boulton, near this place, Sept. 2 last.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF OSHKOSH, WIS.

THE LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—THREE HUNDRED FAMILIES LEFT DESTITUTE—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—THE MILLS AND THE SOUTH-WEST WIND—ADDITIONAL INSURANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—It is impossible at this time to get the facts of the losses and insurance on the Oshkosh fire. The local agencies' insurance offices are burned with the books, and estimates only can be made, in many cases wild ones. Only brief lists can be made with correctness. It has been carefully estimated by the assessors that the total loss will reach $2,500,000. The assessed valuation of the property destroyed reaches nearly $2,000,000. As to the insurance companies, it is impossible to give a correct estimate, except as to the following: North-western Mutual of this city, $30,000; the Madison Mutual, $28,500; Mechanics' Mutual of this city, $15,000; Brewers' of this city, $10,000; to the companies represented by the agency of Gary & Harmon, the estimated loss is $500,000: Allemania, Pittsburg, $5,000; Mercantile, Chicago, $1,200; Black River, $2,000; Atlas, Hartford, $15,000; Niagara, New-York, $25,000; German-American, $6,500; Commercial, St. Louis, $3,000; Ætna, Hartford, $40,000; Home, New-York, $50,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $50,000; Millville, New-Jersey, $6,000; Glenn's Falls, $3,000. The committee of the banks expect the contents of the vaults to come out all right. The débris has been too hot to admit of an examination. The Commercial, First National, and Union Banks will resume business at once. A large number of private safes are still among the ruins, and their condition is unknown. Among the material destroyed was a large quantity of lumber—two firms, Morgan & James and Stile, losing nearly $100,000 worth each. Relief is coming in as fast as possible, but there is still much need of clothing and provisions. The city has made an appropriation of $2,000 to relieve the most pressing distress, and the surrounding places have sent money and goods. The relief committee appointed at the former fire, went immediately to work, and took charge of the distribution of the supplies.

The fire went in an easterly direction, and ran away toward Main street, leaving untouched several factories and lumber yards bordering on the river. Mr. Spaulding's residence was soon done for. It was the finest in the city. The fire took in about a quarter of a mile here, and swept away everything. Main street runs north and south. The fire traveled east. One block north of the river on Main street was saved. The rest, to the intersection of Church street, about four blocks, were all taken. At Main street the fire traveled both ways, north and south. The *North-western* newspaper office was one of the first places it struck on Main street. The heat itself was so great that it went right through brick walls almost as though they had been paper. Between what is called Cape street, on South and Washington, it took in everything. It is about four blocks from Cape to Washington.

The citizens show pluck, and have begun clearing away the débris on Main street, and getting ready for business again.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* from Oshkosh says: "There is no possible way of arriving at the loss to the insurance companies by the Oshkosh fire, since all the agencies but one have been burned out, and the books are in confusion, while the books of one agency are burned. The insurance, with this last-named agency, Gary & Harmon's, is estimated at $500,000. The total loss by the fire is thought to be greater than was first reported, and is now put at $2,500,000. It is estimated in general terms that the insurance is fifty per cent. of the loss. About 300 families are burned out, and relief is much needed. The City Council has appropriated $2,000 for their immediate wants. There is no discouragement among business men, and the feeling is strong that the rebuilding must commence at once. Several hours' rain to-day failed to extinguish the fire which is still burning among the débris."

A dispatch from Fond Du Lac, Wis., to the Chicago *Times*, says: "Among the principal residences burned are those of Dr. Barber, Dr. Noyes, Mr. Strong, Dr. Sanders, E. W. Fernandez, W. B. Felker, B. Haskell, A. Bugbee, James M. Porter, Mrs. Pride, George Meyer, Henry Bailey, Josiah Woodruff, James Kennedy, Dr. Wright, E. Quinn, and others. A deep pall hangs over the city. Five times since its foundation has a conflagration visited it, but the present calamity is the most crushing of all. This is the third time within a year that fire has desolated it. This fire has taken most of the fine residences and homes, the citizens seem utterly hopeless, and walk the streets with sad faces. The ruins are still smoldering, and when the former owners are asked what they will do they reply that they cannot tell at present. The offices of the telegraph company are burned, and the facilities for working the lines are very poor. This, added to the general confusion, and the inability of even those who are losers to give particulars, precludes the possibility of an extended report."

Oshkosh lies on a flat piece of ground, and there is almost a continuous south-west wind, which on this occasion was blowing with great violence. It has been the custom in Oshkosh latterly, when a heavy westerly wind was blowing, for the mills which are situated in the western part of the city to stop work to prevent fires. A number of mills shut down on Wednesday noon, but Spaulding & Peck refused to stop work, and when Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Peck to do so he was answered abruptly that he (Peck) intended to run his own business. Shortly after this Morgan Brothers' mill was observed to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames.

The fire companies and thousands of citizens were promptly on hand, but the fire was so fierce and the material of the mills so combustible, that the fire could not be stayed, and speedily drove them from place to place, advancing to the heart of the city. J. N. Davis, a clerk in the employ of Morgan Brothers, attempted to save some books from the mill, but becoming bewildered, was nearly roasted to death before he could find his way out, and expired soon after reaching the open air. The air was filled with shingles and cinders, which bore destruction to houses at a great distance from the actual fire, and as the flames advanced rapidly toward the principal thoroughfares, even the most sanguine gave up the hope of checking them, and the city was devastated as already described.

The following insurance companies are known to have lost by the Oshkosh fire, in addition to those already sent: Mercantile, of Chicago, $12,000; Allemania, of Pittsburg, $5,000; Glenn's Falls, $3,000; Black River, $2,000; Atlas, of Hartford, $5,000; Niagara, of New-York, $25,000; German American, $6,500; Commercial, of St. Louis, $3,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $40,000; Home, of New-York, $50,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $50,000; Milville, of New-Jersey, estimated, $6,000.

THE PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING—REMOVAL OF THE RUINS BEGUN—INSURANCE MEN TAKING AN ENCOURAGING VIEW OF THINGS.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special to the *Times* from Oshkosh says that the prospect at that city is already brightening, and the probabilities are that before winter the majority of the business blocks will be rebuilt. The débris is cleared away from the principal streets, which are thronged with visitors, who have come from all directions to see the ruins. Insurance men are present from all parts of the country. They do not take a discouraging view of the conflagration as a general thing, and not a few have declared they will stand ready to renew their risks. The structures burned down were generally pretty well insured, and are owned by men who can afford to rebuild. The vaults of the First National Bank were opened to-day, and the contents found intact. Sixty-nine business structures were destroyed, and about half of these will be rebuilt immediately.

The Police to-day made a careful count, and found that, large and small, the sum total of the dwellings destroyed is about five hundred. These are valued at an average of $2,500 each, which gives an aggregate loss of $1,250,000, which is probably near the correct figure. The loss on business houses is about $1,000,000, and on the lumber interest, from $200,000 to $250,000, making a total of about $2,500,000, on which the insurance is fully $1,000,000. The agency that did the most business lost all its books, but have nearly arrived at the correct figures of their losses.

The following are the amounts of the losses sustained by each of the companies, as nearly as the most diligent inquiry can fix them, and generally they are the figures that will be forwarded to the main offices: Home, of New-York, $100,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $80,000; North America of Philadelphia, $70,000; London and Liverpool and Globe, $60,000; Phoenix, of Hartford, $45,000; Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass., $43,000; Continental, of New-York, $40,000; North-western National, of Milwaukee, $44,000; North British Mercantile, $30,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $50,000; New-York Underwriters', $30,000; Allemania, of Pittsburg, $25,000; Madison Mutual, $28,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $21,500; Niagara, of New-York, $17,000; Orient, of Hartford, $16,500; German-American, of New-York, $25,000; Lancashire, of England, $20,000; Penn, of Philadelphia, $10,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $15,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $15,000; People's of Memphis, Fire and Marine of St. Paul, Connecticut of Hartford, and Atlas of Hartford, $10,000 each; Fire and Marine of Detroit, and Brewers' of Milwaukee, $8,000 each; Citizens' of Newark, New-Orleans Association, Franklin, of Wheeling, and Millville, N. J., $6,000 each; Home of Columbus, $6,800; Planter's of Memphis, Black River, of Watertown, N. Y.; America, of Pittsburg; National, of Hartford; Faneuil Hall, of Boston; Fireman's, of San Francisco, and Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000 each; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $3,600; Traders', of Chicago, and Globe, of Chicago, $3,000 each; the Merchant's, of Newark, $2,000.

Outside of the lumber interest the insurance is about fifty per cent. of the losses. Among the heavy losers are: Jones & Stelle, $90,000; insurance $71,000; R. L. Bigger, $70,000; insurance, $40,000; McKey & Folds, $35,000; Clark & Forbes, $30,000; insurance, $27,000; S. M. Hay & Brother, $45,000; P. J. Watson, $40,000; insurance, $10,000; Cell & Rogers, $25,000.

A Relief Committee has been organized, and substantial assistance for the afflicted is arriving from Fond du Lac and other neighboring cities. Last evening at a meeting of the Council the fire limits were pushed forward in the direction from which fire always threatens. The object is to take the saw and planing mills out of this locality.

FOREST FIRE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 30.—An extensive fire is raging in the woods near this city, extending along the line of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad to Londonderry, and trains on that road cannot pass through the flames. A construction train with a gang of men left here this afternoon to fight the fire. Many miles have been burned over and immense damage will be done if the flames are not checked.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 30.—The fire in the woods is still raging. Eight hundred acres are burned over, and the loss thus far is upward of $15,000. Harvey's Mill and a number of dwellings are in imminent danger.

A $200,000 FIRE IN UTICA, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., April 30.—Thorne, Watson & Co.'s extensive tannery and saw mill at Port Leyden, Lewis County, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $200,000. By the destruction of the above works over 200 men are thrown out of employment. The owners reside in New-York.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—In Estelle County, Ky., the house of Albert Long was burned during the temporary absence of Mr. Long and wife. Their two children were burned to death.

A WOOLEN FACTORY BURNED.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, April 30.—The woolen factory owned by Adam Sailer, near Bloomfield, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $10,000; no insurance.

OTHER FIRES.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story wood dwelling-house on the corner of Hawk and Newall streets, Watertown, N. Y. A very strong south wind was blowing at the time, and the house was a mass of flame in a few minutes. From there it spread to a house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Dugan, which was also destroyed, together with all the outbuildings. From these buildings the wind carried the flames across Newall street to the large Eagle Flouring Mills, owned by Converse & Flynn, and the Farmers' Grist Mill, adjoining, owned by R. C. Fuller. All the movable stock was saved in the latter mill. A large double-tenement house, owned by Taggart & Davis, across the river, and occupied by the families of Arthur Granger and Thomas Nevins, caught fire from the sparks and was destroyed. The loss on the Eagle Mills is about $25,000; insured for about $12,000. On the two dwellings on Newall street the loss is about $6,000; insurance not known. The Farmer's Grist Mills sustained a loss of $9,000; insured for $4,500; Taggart & Davis lose $3,000; insured for $1,000.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the storage-room on the fourth floor of the Central Hotel, Nos. 251 and 253 Canal street. Damage to stock, $500; insured in the Greenwich Company for $2,500. The building, owned by W. J. Simons, was damaged $1,000; insured. Messrs. Willard & Co., occupying the first floor of No. 251 Canal street as a looking-glass and picture-frame store, were damaged on stock $200. Capt. Allaire and a large force of Police from the Fourteenth Precinct, preserved order at the fire.

The wool-shoddy factory at North Salem, N. H., operated by Pendergast & Co., of Lawrence, Mass., was burned on Thursday, together with the picker-room and engine-house. Pendergast & Co. lose $13,000; insured for $6,000. The loss on building is $5,000; no insurance.

A fire at Oconomewoc, Wis., on Thursday, destroyed the Labelle House, the drug store of Ackley & Lardue, and the dry goods store of T. W. Webber. The loss is $20,000. Labelle House was insured, except the furniture. There was no insurance on the other buildings.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 1—1 A. M.—Clear weather continues in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with southerly to westerly winds, increased pressure, and no decided change in temperature. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley with increasing cloudiness, less pressure, and easterly winds. Rain has prevailed in the South-west, Tennessee, Missouri, and Iowa, with cool weather. Northerly to easterly winds in the North-west and the Upper Lake region. The barometer has risen in the extreme North-west. It has fallen in the Missouri Valley and the South-west, and is lowest in the Indian Territory. The rivers have fallen at Omaha, St. Paul, and Marietta, and risen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Paducah, and Morgantown.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, clear weather and westerly winds during the day, with slight changes in temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear and warmer weather during a portion of the day, followed by winds shifting to easterly and southerly, falling barometer, and light rains during the afternoon or evening.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Duluth, Escanaba, Marquette, and Toledo.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE—THE PRESS AND THE LEGISLATORS—THE SUBJECT OF FOREIGN LOANS—DR. KENEALY'S LATEST TACTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

When the stomach has no solid food to work upon it feeds on its own coats; and this is pretty much the disorder from which the House of Commons is at present suffering. It seems to be settled that no serious business of any kind is to be done this session. A certain pretense of legislation will, no doubt, go on till the end of July; but the bills which the Government has presented are only sham bills, and are introduced merely to keep up appearances. This is now perfectly well understood by everybody, and the House of Commons has, therefore, been forced to find something else to amuse itself with, to keep itself alive. This is the explanation of the extremely ludicrous and discreditable exhibition which it has this week been making of itself. Having nothing else to do, it has had its attention thrown back upon itself, and has all at once become extremely sensitive to what it chooses to consider attacks on its privileges. One of these privileges is, by an old tradition, that there shall be no public reports of the debates of the House of Commons or of any of its proceedings. It is needless to say, however, that though this is still nominally retained among the standing orders of Parliament, it is not observed in practice, and the members themselves would be the first to complain if the newspaper reporters took no notice of them. In fact, it was seriously proposed not long since by a member, and in the House itself, that the House should employ a staff of reporters of its own because the ordinary reporters did not report the debates at sufficient length.

THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE CASE.

And yet the House has now actually had the incredible and stupendous folly to register on its minutes that an accurate and faithful report of the proceedings of one of its committees, which appeared in several of the newspapers, was a breach of privilege. This committee sat with open doors; anybody could go into the room where it sat and hear what took place, and special chairs and a table, with foolscap sheets of paper, quill pens, and large bottles of ink, were provided for the use of the reporters, who attended it, as a matter of course, just as they would any other of the public sittings of the House. A letter was read aloud by one of the members of the committee, with the assent of the Chairman and the other members, and this letter the reporters reproduced in their reports, as they were bound to do. Some of them gave it in an abbreviated form, while two of them, the *Times* and *Daily News*, printed it at full length. Mr. Lewis, an obscure Irish attorney, who is endeavoring to make himself conspicuous in public life, brought the subject before the House, and the House was weak enough to assume that, as all reports of its proceedings are nominally condemned by its rules, it was bound to agree to a resolution declaring that this particular report was a breach of privilege. It follows, of course, that if this report was an infraction of the law, all reports of a similar kind are equally illegal, and it would have been a good joke if the newspapers had had the courage to take the House at its word and instantly to give up reporting the debates. Nothing, of course, could be more idiotic than to pass condemnation on the press for using facilities which are expressly provided for it by the House. A gallery is set apart for the reporters, on the conventional understanding that it is not to be considered part of the House, but something outside of it. Nevertheless, if a member chances to rise and say to the Speaker, "Sir, I spy strangers," the Speaker is bound to order that all persons who are not members or officers of the House must instantly withdraw. At one time O'Connell, with a view to punish the *Times*, took notice for several nights in succession that there were strangers present, and the reporters were accordingly turned out. In recent days the only occasion on which, as far as I remember, this has happened, was on a debate on the act for subjecting notorious prostitutes in garrison towns to medical supervision, when it was suggested that public decency required that the discussions should take place with closed doors. Besides the gallery for the press, there are also galleries for strangers, who are admitted by an order either from a member or from the Speaker; and it would, of course, be just as unreasonable and unfair to arrest as a criminal a person who took advantage of one of those cards of admission, as to come down on the reporters for availing themselves of a similar invitation. All this was, of course, perfectly obvious to every one, and yet the House wantonly committed itself to the ridiculous proposition which I have already mentioned: that it is illegal for any one to report its proceedings. Mr. Disraeli appeared in the first instance to be anxious to keep out of the way of this flagrant absurdity, but he was overruled by Mr. Hardy, who represents in a perfect manner the wooden obtuseness of his party, and sided with Mr. Lewis.

THE SUBJECT OF FOREIGN LOANS.

The truth is that the object of the attack was not the newspapers, but the Committee on Foreign Loans, and especially Mr. Lowe, its Chairman. The revelations of this committee have been found extremely uncomfortable by many influential persons in Parliament and in the city, and desperate efforts are being made to put a stop to its inquiries. The great Bischoffsheim has had to invoke the aid of both medical and legal authorities in order to furnish pretexts for not yielding to his own anxious desire to make a clean breast of all he knows about the Honduras swindle before the committee, and there are other equally great people who would much prefer to be able to continue their old line of business without having the nature of their proceedings too much advertised before the world. Why, it is asked, should the private concerns of men of business be raked about in this way in order to gratify a prurient curiosity? If they have done anything wrong, why are they not taken before the proper courts? The answer to this is, of course, that the ordinary courts are, unfortunately, not very able to deal with the evil, and that what is wanted is to find out, by means of such information as can be procured, how to deal with it more sharply and effectually. The Committee on Foreign Loans has power not only to examine on oath, but to command the attendance of any British subject as a witness; but they have not used their coercive authority in this latter respect. They have examined only witnesses who have voluntarily consented to give evidence, and have, as in Mr. Bischoffsheim's case, been content to accept excuses from those who pleaded that it would be prejudicial to these interests to be heard in self-defense. In one instance, however, a mistake was made by the committee. A letter was read from M. Herron, the Honduras Minister in Paris, charging Capt. Bedford Pim with gross fraud. It is true that Capt. Pim had begun the controversy by imputing all kinds of villainy to M. Herron, and had, indeed, confessed enough against himself to make it comparatively immaterial what further charges might be brought against him. Still, he had given evidence on oath, and had been cross-examined, and it was only reasonable that M. Herron should have been subjected to similar tests. However, the letter from the latter was admitted for what it was worth, and Capt. Pim's friends and other enemies of the committee were delighted at the chance of catching Mr. Lowe and his colleagues tripping; and the attack on the newspapers was organized only for the sake of getting at the committee, with whom the publication of the document originated. In obedience to the summons of the Sergeant at Arms the printers of the *Times* and *Daily News* last night were in attendance at the bar, but Mr. Disraeli had already discovered his blunder, and suggested that the printers should be politely dismissed and an inquiry addressed instead to the committee, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

THE TICHBORNE CASE AGAIN.

On another question Mr. Disraeli has also shown himself an equally dangerous leader of the blind. Petitions have passed at various public meetings complaining of the verdict in the Tichborne case, and asking for the impeachment of the Judges, and several members of the House of Commons to whom these petitions were forwarded for presentation refused to have anything to do with them. However, some have been presented, and have thus got before the Committee on Petitions, whose duty it is to examine them in order to see that they are in proper form. In one petition it was found that attacks were made on members of the House of Commons, including the Speaker, and the committee reported it to the House as not complying with the usual requirements of respect to the House. All that was required was that a motion should be made simply rejecting the petition on the ground stated by the committee, and it would no doubt have been passed at once. In reply, however, to a question on the subject M. Disraeli seemed to favor the opinion that it was improper to say anything offensive about the Judges in a petition to Parliament, which would of course strike at the root of the principle of impeachment; and last night, in order to put himself straight, he thought it necessary to make a long speech and quote a great array of precedents in order to establish the principle that it was a breach of privilege for any person out of the House to call any member to account for words spoken in the House. It is obvious that the logical result of this theory would be to suppress all external criticism upon Parliamentary proceedings, and in any case it raised an unnecessarily large question. The fact that the petition was rude and disrespectful in its tone was of itself sufficient to warrant its rejection, and it was therefore needless to go any further. As it was, Mr. Disraeli brought on a debate in which it was clearly shown that his theory could not be maintained. In the end, the motion to rescind the order that the petition should lie on the table was carried, but the speeches showed that the ground on which the House was disposed to act was merely that it required a certain degree of decency in the manner in which it allowed itself to be addressed by any section of the public. This is a very modest condition, and if the people who want to have the Judges impeached will only recast their prayer in civil language, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be graciously permitted to "lie on the table." Any member who chooses may then move that the prayer of the petitioner should be acceded to, and if this is not done within a reasonable time, say a month or so, a motion may be made to rescind the order that the petition should lie on the table. It is also within the power of the House to strike off the notice list any notification of a motion the bringing on of which is unduly delayed; and this course is to be taken with Dr. Kenealy's motion with regard to the Tichborne trial. On Monday, however, he is to ask the Government to fix a night, and some arrangement will probably be come to for taking up the subject. The feeling grows that something will have to be done about Dr. Kenealy's paper, the *Englishman*, which every week grows more outrageously abusive.

J. H. F.

JOHN BRIGHT ON DR. KENEALY.

In the course of the debate on the Prittlewell petition in the House of Commons, on April 15, Mr. Bright made the following remarks: "The House," he said, "has been discussing a rather complicated question, some members one half of it, others the other half. Some naturally address themselves to the position taken by the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government. I do not complain of that, for I think it arose out of the form and wording of the petition. One question is about the freedom, I will not say permitted but existing, and the right of the people of this country to petition this House. Now, it is obvious from the discussion, beginning with the speech of the right honorable gentleman the Prime Minister, and from what has fallen from every member who spoke, that everybody in this House is in favor of the unlimited right of petition, of such right of petition as the people of England have ever demanded. As far as I can judge, the speeches of the honorable member for Leicester, and the honorable member for Stockport tend to the same thing. Whatever may be the result of this debate, there is no man in England, in the United Kingdom, or in the world, who can charge this House with wishing to limit the right of petition. But if we think it necessary to support the right of petition, this House is acting just as much in the interest of petitioners, and of the nation itself, when it insists on maintaining its own rights and the rights of the eminent gentleman who fills the chair. There can be no manner of doubt why the House, if it feels itself at liberty to discharge the order, should do so. If it be discharged, what harm is it to the petitioners? They are not barred from approaching the House again in favor of any propositions which they have to submit, or any charges which they have to make, or any demands that the House should make any inquiry which they think for the public service. Therefore if this petition for the time be discharged, the same petitioners may come to the House again leaving out that portion of the petition which the House unanimously condemns, although by its vote it may not unanimously condemn it. I will undertake to say there is no member of this House, not even the honorable member for Stoke himself, who would, in the presence of this House, declare that it was for the interest of the people of England that any petitioner by making gross and groundless insinuations should bring a charge against the President and Speaker of the House of Commons. [Loud cheers.] Then the House is agreed, I think, upon two things—that it will support the right of petition, that it will support its own rights, and that it will support the rights of the gentleman who presides over its deliberations, and I think all this can be done consistently with following the course which the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government has proposed. Now, when my honorable friend, the member for Walsall, [Sir C. Forster,] the Chairman of the Committee on Public Petitions, spoke to me about this matter some days ago, I took the trouble to read the petition over very carefully, and I gave my opinion then, as I have given it from that moment to this without change, that as far as the complaints of the petition with respect to the late trial and the Judges were concerned, I thought there were no serious grounds which would justify me in voting for its rejection. But I said that the statements with regard to the Speaker of this House were of so important, so serious, and so gross a character, that if it were proposed by the head of the Government to reject the petition on that ground I should find it extremely difficult to resist. Therefore, I am quite ready to vote for discharging the order, limiting myself to the ground of the base and baseless insinuations with regard to the Speaker. On that ground I can vote with a clear conscience for discharging the order. I listened as attentively as I could to the speech of the honorable member for Stoke, who has just spoken; but it appears to me that he has not taken that position which the House had a right to expect he would take on this occasion. [Cheers.] I do not complain of anything he has said since he entered this House. All I say is, he has not been here often enough, and has not proceeded with the proposition which he undertook to submit to the House on the second night after he entered it. [Cheers.] At that very early period he gave notice that he would bring the case of a recent remarkable trial in which he was engaged as counsel before the House, and that he would move a resolution. I believe there is a notice of that kind on the paper now. Dr. Kenealy—'To call attention to the Government prosecution, Queen vs. Castro, and the conduct of the trial at bar and the incidents connected therewith, and also to certain incidents connected with the said trial subsequently thereto, and to move a resolution.' Now, judging from the publication with which the honorable member for Stoke is connected, and judging from the speeches made by him and by his friends, the House is forced to the conclusion that one great object of that resolution would be to impugn the conduct of the Judges. This petition impugns the conduct of the Judges. The honorable member I may assume is that member above all others who is called upon, if any one is called upon [a laugh] to support the prayer of this petition. [Hear, hear.] I came down the other night, when the honorable member for Peterborough asked some questions as to Judges and juries, to see if the honorable member for Stoke was in his place, and I intended to ask him distinctly if he proposed to fix any day for the motion of which he had given notice. [Cheers.] He has no right to come to this House and give a notice of this character—to move it to some other day, after that to a subsequent day, then to let it remain on the paper without any day being fixed, [loud cheers,] and then to leave the House and London and visit towns in various parts of the country and make statements on this subject—I will not say that are false, but I will say statements which he believes, and believes it to be his duty to make; he has no right, I will not say to defame, but to bring grievous charges against the Judges, and create in the people a belief that when on their trial they cannot hope for fair, open, and complete justice. [Cheers.] I say he has no right to do that and leave a notice of that kind on the paper week after week and month after month, and I think the House ought to insist that a question of this nature, involving the character of three eminent Judges, should not be left undecided. [Cheers.] The House ought to take some steps by which it shall either be adjudged or got rid of for ever. [Cheers.] I think the honorable member for Stafford made a manly declaration. He made an appeal to the honorable member for Stoke which he cannot disregard. That honorable gentleman knows I am not one of those who, in private or public, defame him, or object to his sitting in this House. I respect the great constituency which sent him here. That constituency acted, perhaps, in great ignorance, [cheers;] but, I believe, thoroughly upon generous and honorable principles. [Cheers.] But the honorable member for Stoke ought to feel that he is the one above all others, and this is the place above all others, in which he should bring to the adjudication of the House the serious charges he is constantly making against the Judges. [Cheers.] He will have a fair hearing. I can sit from 5 till 12, if necessary, to hear the whole case. I have read some hundreds of columns of it during the time the honorable member for Stoke was engaged on it, and I can still listen, probably with interest, to the speech which he may make; but I protest against the subject being left over. If the honorable member had given notice of a note of censure against the Government, the right honorable gentleman at the head of the Government would insist on the question being decided. He would say the Government either has the confidence of the House or it has not, and the question must not be left in abeyance. [Hear, hear.] But I say if charges of the most grave character are brought against three eminent Judges, the man who makes these charges and hesitates to the best of his power to substantiate them has no right to say anything against the Judges, for, however evil may be their character, I suspect his own will not stand examination. [Cheers.] I conclude by saying, and I say it in no unfriendliness to the member for Stoke, I think I have a fair right to appeal to him to answer my question and say whether it is his intention immediately to bring forward his motion. [Cheers.] I trust the House will be ready to make way for him in order to have this question fairly discussed. I am at least as anxious as he is that justice should be done, and that the great mass of the people, whether they take his view or that of the majority of this House, should have another opportunity of correcting their opinions and coming to a just decision on this question. I will vote for the discharge of this order because of the attack made in this petition on the privileges of this House and the insinuations it contains against the high character of the Speaker of this House. [Cheers.]

REVOLUTIONARY ARTILLERY AT PRINCETON, N. J.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the close of the Revolution two or three cannons were left at Princeton, N. J. One was quite large, the others were of much smaller dimensions. They remained in undisputed possession of Princeton for more than thirty years, being used upon the anniversary of our national independence and upon similar occasions for the purpose of firing salutes. Persons now living remember the pride with which an old officer, Capt. Moore, used to manage the firing upon those occasions. One of the small cannons disappeared many years since. In the War of 1812 the large cannon was removed from the vicinity of the college, where it had been for a generation, and taken to New-Brunswick. A British squadron was cruising off the coast of New-Jersey at the time, and it was feared that boating parties might ascend the Raritan and attack New-Brunswick. No occasion ever presented itself for the use of the old piece of ordnance. This may have been fortunate, for there was danger that the attempt to fire it when loaded with ball might have proved as disastrous to friends as to foes. The cannon was condemned as unfit for use in actual war, and remained in New-Brunswick for a number of years. There it was used for the purpose of firing national salutes. The citizens of Princeton, however, never abandoned their claim to it, and made efforts to recover it. It was brought back by a number of them on July 3, 1835. (?) It remained in the lower or eastern part of the town for a year or two, and was then removed by the students of the college to the college campus. In 1838 it was planted in the centre of the campus in rear of Nassau Hall, a building which had been used as barrack and as hospital by both the American and the British troops. Washington's cannon drove the enemy from this building, Jan. 3, 1777, and its walls still show the mark of the battle. It is to be hoped that Princeton will imitate the example of Lexington and Concord and celebrate the centennial of the battle that turned the tide of the Revolution.

When the large cannon was removed to New-Brunswick the citizens of Princeton, fearing that the small one might also be taken, concealed it near Worth's mill, in the vicinity of the town and close to the bridge, near which a portion of the British forces were encamped when the battle of Princeton took place. After the close of the War of 1812 this small cannon was brought back to the town, and did patriotic duty for a number of years, until it became dangerous to make any further use of it. It remained on the college sidewalk for a considerable time until, without authority, a Street Commissioner planted it at the corner of Witherspoon street. In 1858 the students of the college removed it and planted it in the college campus, near the large one, which has been undisturbed for nearly forty years. It is this small cannon which a party of students from Rutgers College took away from Princeton on the night of April 28. From this simple statement of facts it can easily be seen which of the towns has the best claim to these cannons. The smaller cannon, which was removed by Rutgers students while the Princeton students were absent in vacation, has been in the undisputed possession of Princeton for nearly a century. The larger one was removed to New-Brunswick in an emergency, but the people of Princeton never abandoned their claim, recovered possession of it and have held it for nearly forty years. The students of the college did not recover it, but citizens of Princeton; and there is no rivalry between citizens and students as to its possession. All feel that the appropriate place for these relics is in the grounds of the college and near a building hallowed by patriotic reminiscences. It is to be hoped that the authorities of Rutgers College and the citizens of New-Brunswick will see the propriety of correcting what may produce very unpleasant feeling and lead to serious consequences.

HISTORICUS.

THE FRAUDS ON THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

At Bow Street Police Court, London, April 15, C. L. Lawrence was charged on remand, before Sir Thomas Henry, under the Extradition acts, with forgery. The prisoner, who is claimed by the United States Government, was first charged at Bow street on March 10. He was formerly a custom-house broker in New-York; and it is alleged that by availing himself of a practice which prevailed at the New-York Custom-house of examining only one or two chests of goods, and allowing the others to pass, and by representing himself as the agent of fictitious firms in New-York, he succeeded in passing through the customs goods, such as silks, upon which the duty is very heavy, leaving for examination one chest containing cotton goods, upon which the duty is much smaller, and paying for the whole at the rate of the lesser duty. Evidence was given in support of the charge, and Sir T. Henry expressed his intention to send the prisoner to America for trial. The prisoner asked if he could be sent back at once, but Sir T. Henry told him that the law required that he should be kept in England for fourteen days, the object of this being to give him time to appeal against the magisterial decision.

MOVEMENTS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Vice President Wilson arrived in this city to-day. Gen. Harlan gave him a reception to-night. To-morrow he goes to Lexington to visit Hon. John C. Breckenridge, who, as Vice President, presided over the Senate during Mr. Wilson's earlier terms.

WOODS ON FIRE NEAR WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 30.—The Douglass woods, near West Sutton, are on fire, and 700 acres are already burned over. The principal losers are Henry Stockwell, Milton Humes, and John Humes.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS.

THE NEW NOMINEES FOR CITY OFFICES—THEIR PERSONAL AND POLITICAL RECORDS.

The Democratic Aldermen were unusually docile yesterday. They had not one word of censure for the "Swallow-tails," who are supposed to be the Mayor's candidates for Commissionerships, and whom they had fiercely denounced on the day previous. But they did not make them subjects of eulogy. They were silent, and they seemed to suffer from their inability to give vent to their opinions of Mr. William H. Wickham, as an old fireman—the associate of the "boys" in red shirts, who pulled at "tongues" and ropes, and Mayor Wickham, as an aristocratic club man, who had thrown off the cowhide boots in which he ran with the machine, and, with patent leathers, was engaged in kicking away the bridge over which he had passed to political fortune, leaving the astonished "Short-hairs" behind. The City Fathers had evidently received their instructions from Boss Kelly, or they would have dealt roughly with the Mayor and his aristocratic friends who are to receive appointments. The report that Gen. "Baldy" Smith is to be nominated for Police Commissioner is not denied by the Mayor. The other candidates who are said to have been selected are, Henry Dimmock, Agent of the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company, for Dock Commissioner; Dr. Edward Janeway for Health Commissioner; John N. Hayward, a member of the Tammany Committee, for Tax Commissioner, and Vincent C. King, the defeated candidate for State Senator, for Fire Commissioner. Mr. John C. Gorman is also a candidate for the latter position. The nominations will be sent to the Board of Aldermen at noon to-day, and Boss Kelly will crack the Swallow-tail whip over the City Fathers until they confirm them.

Of the new appointees very little is known by the local politicians. Tammany Hall men say that there were only two men in the organization—John Kelly and Mayor Wickham—who knew the lucky ones' names before they were publicly announced, and after the announcement was made every one was inquiring who and what they were.

Gen. William F. Smith, named for Police Commissioner, was born near Montpelier, Vt., about fifty years ago. He was appointed to West Point from that State, and graduated in the class of 1845 with Fitz John Porter and Gen. Granger. He served as Assistant Topographical Engineer on the United States Lake Survey on the Northern lakes for a year, and for two years after that was Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. From that time until the breaking out of the rebellion he was on surveying duty in Texas, on the Mexican boundary, and in Florida. He was also a part of the time teaching at the Military Academy. He was also Engineer in the Light-house service. During the first year of rebellion he was on the staff of Gens. Butler and McDowell. He was assigned to the Colonelcy of the Third Vermont Volunteers, and was engaged in the battle of Bull Run and the subsequent defense of Washington. He served in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. In the Maryland campaign he was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and afterward in Fredericksburg. He was transferred to the Military Division of the Mississippi in 1863, and afterward, being transferred back to the Army of the Potomac, was in the principal battles of 1864. At the close of this year he had attained the position of Major General of Volunteers and Brevet Major General United States Army. He was put on special duty in 1864, and resigned his volunteer commission at the close of the war, and from the regular service March 7, 1867. Since 1864 he has resided in this City, and has been President of the International Telegraph Company.

Henry F. Dimock, named for Dock Commissioner, is about thirty-five years old, and a life-long resident of New-York. He has never held office, but is a leading man in the Young Men's Democratic Club, commonly called the Junior Manhattan. He is one of the swallow-tails.

Vincent C. King, named for Fire Commissioner, is a rich lumber dealer and a prominent Tammany politician in the Seventh Assembly District. He is a member of Manhattan Club, and has been a candidate for Congress, for the Assembly, and for the State Senate, having been defeated by Senator Booth in the strife for the latter position.

John N. Hayward, named for Tax Commissioner, was a distiller in this City about fifteen years ago. He was afterward President of the Bowery Bank, and is now Manager of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. He is a working member of the General Committee in the Sixteenth Assembly District.

Townsend Cox, named for Commissioner of Charities and Correction, is one of the swallow-tails, and a member of Manhattan Club. He was formerly President of the Gold Exchange, and was for many years a broker in Wall street.

Dr. Edward G. Janeway, appointed to the Health Commissionership, is Gov. Tilden's physician and friend. He is a Professor in Bellevue Hospital College.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

THE CONTROLLER'S POSITION REGARDING THE INCREASE OF SALARIES—HIS EFFORTS TO KEEP DOWN EXPENSES.

The Sinking Fund Commission, consisting of the Mayor and Controller, the Chamberlain, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, held an animated session yesterday. Some important business having been disposed of, Controller Green remarked that certain information asked for from the Department of Docks several months ago had not yet been furnished, and in that connection he alluded to the fact that a bill was now before the Legislature raising the salaries of the Dock Commissioners, and asking if it had received the approval of the Chairman of the Sinking Fund.

The Mayor replied that he knew nothing of the bill, and presumed it had been got into the Legislature in the same way as a certain set of bills had been recently smuggled through the Senate.

The Controller said that this was no time to raise salaries and he would oppose the increase. He had not, he said, been to Albany, but had sent a series of bills there recently, all of which were intended to reduce expenses and benefit the treasury, and were open and above board. So far as the Mayor's remarks applied to these, he considered them uncalled for and an impertinence.

Mayor Wickham replied that it was not manly to attack an absent official, and he would therefore call the Controller to order.

Controller Green then remarked that he desired to defend the interests of the tax-payers in opposing bills sent to Albany to increase the salaries of certain officials, and he believed he would be wanting in his duty if he did not pursue that course as a member of the board. He reminded the Mayor that a rule had been made by him that officials should not go to the State Capitol to effect legislation for this City.

Mayor Wickham said the Controller's remarks were not pertinent, and he would, if necessary, adjourn the meeting until he came to order. The matter was then dropped.

The board then authorized the Controller to investigate the title of the Corporation to the City property sold in 1866; and also to lease such ferry franchises as produce no revenue to the City.

Controller Green here made another attempt to induce the board to pass upon the bill increasing the salaries of the Dock Commissioners, but the Mayor declined. The Controller then had a minute made of the fact that he was hostile to the bill, because he was in the interest of the tax-payers.

The board then adjourned.

MRS. CONWAY'S DEATH.

At a meeting of members of the theatrical profession, journalists, and others, held yesterday in the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn, in reference to Mrs. Conway's death, the following resolutions were adopted:

Death has again made inroads upon the ranks of the dramatic profession. It has pleased the Almighty, in His merciful wisdom, to remove from active life our distinguished sister in art, Mrs. F. B. Conway.

Therefore, Let it be resolved that we bow in humble submission to the mandates of the Divine will, marveling though we may at the inscrutable ways of Providence in taking from life one so fitted to hold her place in the community to the benefit of her fellow-beings.

That we heartily sympathize with the two daughters, now doubly orphaned in so short a time, whom she had trained to an honorable place in her own loved profession, in this sad hour of their bereavement, offering them our condolations, though feeling how unavailing are words to assuage the great grief that possesses their breasts over the loss of their best friend and true mother.

That our sympathies go out to that child of tender years, who loses at the period of life when it is most needed the gentle and training care of a mother.

That in the death of Mrs. Conway the stage of Brooklyn, and the theatrical profession of America, loses a shining light, whose career has from the beginning been an example to her young sisters in art, in her fidelity to herself, her integrity of purpose, her conscientiousness and ability in art, her purity of life, and her ready charity; that her influence upon her profession has been always for the best, and that in her loss a place is made vacant that will not be filled.

That to the elder sister, who is called upon to take her mother's place at the head of the family, and upon whom devolves the care of the younger children, we give our sympathy in her new responsibilities, and pray that she may have her mother's career as an example before her, and that heaven may give her that wisdom necessary to the faithful discharge of her important duties.

JOHN MITCHEL'S PROPERTY.

Mrs. Jane Mitchel, wife of John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, presented a petition to Surrogate Veeder, of Kings County, yesterday, asking to be appointed the administratrix of her husband's property. After stating that he died in Newry, County Down, Ireland, on the 20th March, without leaving any last will and testament, it was set forth in the petition that the deceased died possessed of certain personal property in the State of New York, the value of which did not exceed $7,500. That the only next of kin of the deceased are the applicant, and three children, James Mitchel and Isabel Mitchel, residing in the City of Brooklyn, and Mary, wife of Roger J. Page, residing in Louisville, Ky., all of full age, and that at the time of his death the deceased was an inhabitant of the County of Kings, City of Brooklyn. On this petition the Surrogate issued letters of administration to Mrs. Mitchel.

HOMAGE TO THE CARDINAL.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC UNION TO HIS EMINENCE — CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH—THE CARDINAL'S REPLY.

A committee from the Council of the Catholic Union presented an address last evening to his Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey. The presentation took place at the residence of the Cradinal, and the address expressed the pleasure of all the members of the union at the high and deserved honor conferred on the Cardinal by his Holiness, the Pope. There were present L. B. Binsse, President; Dr. S. A. Raborg, Mr. William B. Nassau, Mr. B. C. Dooley, Mr. John Mullaly, and C. S. Newell. Cardinal McCloskey entered the room, in company with Father Farley, dressed in cassock, mantelletta, and berretta, and remained seated during the delivery of the address, which was read by Mr. C. S. Newell, as follows:

The Catholic Union of New-York to His Eminence John Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New-York:

May it please your Eminence: The Catholic Union, of New-York, beg leave to tender to your Eminence their most heartfelt congratulations on your elevation to the dignity of Cardinal of the Church. While the conferring of this high honor on your Eminence is but a just reward of your zeal, tempered with so much wisdom, for the promotion of our holy religion, and the glory of God's Church in this archdiocese, yet the Catholic Union cannot but appreciate it also as a mark of the wisdom of the Holy Father, who thus recognizes in the person of your Eminence the high position the Church has attained in America, and the influence and weight her numerous members throughout these United States cannot fail to exercise in this age of infidelity and persecution. As a dignity so great and so excellent brings with it a burden, the weight whereof none can more fully realize than yourself, so will it secure to your Eminence the love and support of all your flock; therefore, though it may not be necessary, yet the Catholic Union feel it to be a duty to be among the foremost in pledging to your Eminence their steadfast devotion to yourself personally, as well as to the Church of which you are so illustrious an ornament, and their resolution to maintain and encourage that faith and united action so necessary in these evil times to lessen the cares and anxieties inseparable from your exalted office. In conclusion, may it please your Eminence, they permit themselves to believe that the distinction now conferred on you is but the precursor of greater blessings in store for the Church, elsewhere oppressed, here, happily, free and untrammeled, and that, under your guidance she will always continue to exercise her great influence in favor of peace and good order. Wishing your Eminence health, happiness, and peace, and many years to enjoy your present well-merited honor, we remain, L. B. Binsse, President; E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D., Charles Stark Newell, W. B. Nassau, John McKeon, F. R. Coudert, S. A. Raborg, John Mullaly, Rev. P. F. Dealy, Very Rev. T. S. Preston, V. G.

Cardinal McCloskey replied: I accept with heartfelt thanks the address now presented to me by you on behalf of the Catholic Union, not so much as an expression of respect and veneration for myself personally as the evidence of your homage and devotion to the Holy Father. Since the foundation of your society I have watched you with the greatest solicitude, and, though I have not been among you often, I have heard of you and have seen that you always acted with zeal and energy for the best interests of the Church, and that your work has not been without fruit. There are a great many things that I would wish to say to you, but at present I regret that it is impossible. May God bless you, bless you in your homes, in your work, and in your daily vocations. May the blessing of Almighty God descend upon you and remain with you forever, amen. My poor blessing is all I have to give you, gentlemen.

The address was elaborately engrossed on elephant paper backed with silk. It was suspended from a purple velvet roller and surrounded by a heavy gold fringe. The case in which it is contained is made of Russia leather and lined with purple satin. On the outside are the Cardinal's arms and the archiepiscopal cross.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS LARCENY.

TRIAL OF LAWRENCE NOONAN—THE CASE GIVEN TO THE JURY—WHO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY CANNOT AGREE.

Yesterday was the third day of the trial before Recorder Hackett, in General Sessions, of Lawrence Noonan, the Adams Express driver, charged with being an accomplice in the larceny of a safe containing money and South Carolina bonds valued at $65,000. On the opening of court counsel for Noonan resumed his summing-up argument for the defense, contending that it would be manifestly unsafe and unjust to convict the accused on the uncorroborated testimony of an informer. District Attorney Horace Russell, for the prosecution, replied in a forcible argument. Having elaborated the testimony in the case, he contended that a chain of evidence, which no sensible jury could reject, had been drawn round the prisoner, and established his guilt beyond peradventure. Considering the treasure of which express companies were the daily custodians, the jury were bound by their oaths and the duty they owed to themselves and the public, to protect the community and convict the prisoner, whose guilt he had clearly established. Recorder Hackett, in his charge, placed before the jury in a concise form the principal points of the evidence, and the questions they would be called upon to determine. His Honor reminded them of the clever plot entered into for the possession and robbery of the safe, and said that it would be for them to say whether such an undertaking did or did not require the assistance which Sweeney swore had been given by the prisoner. He also referred to the weight to be given to the evidence of the accomplice, Sweeney, and concluded by defining the law of larceny and its application to the case at issue. The jury retired at 1:30 P. M. They went to Sweeney's Hotel in charge of the officers of the court, and at 9:30 o'clock intimated that they could not agree upon a verdict. Under the circumstances the officers concluded that they would not send for the Recorder, and locked the jury up for the night. It was ascertained that they then stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The Police Justices rotate to-day according to the arrangement made by them when appointed. This rotation will probably be the last, as it will have enabled each of the judges to preside for four months at every Police Court in the City. A permanent arrangement will, most likely, be effected at the end of the next four months. Justices Wandell and Bixby will occupy the bench at the Washington Place Police Court, Justices Sherwood and Otterbourg will sit at the Tombs, Justices Kilbreth and Kasmire go to the Yorkville Court, Justices Morgan and Smith will preside at Essex Market Court, Justices Murray and Flammer will preside at Harlem Court, and Justice Wheeler will continue to sit in Westchester.

AN IMPOSTOR.

A young man calling himself Henry Hall, a distressed musician, from St. John, New-Brunswick, who has fasted for thirty hours, and only wants money enough to save himself and wife and baby from perishing of starvation and to get his cornet out of pawn and return to St. John, is going the rounds among the charitably-disposed citizens. It is complained that he has no wife and baby at No. 146 Broome street, and never lodged there himself. He also shows a letter of recommendation addressed to Messrs. Lord & Taylor, the dry goods merchants, but pathetically remarks that as they want only experienced salesmen there, of course he could not get a position.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The receipts of the fair now being held in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital have already amounted to $8,500, and it is expected that a total of over $35,000 will be realized. The Hahnemann and Women's Hospitals were incorporated with this institution by an act of the Legislature last Winter, and the Trustees are now making vigorous efforts to place these establishments upon the most efficient footing. The sum of $75,000 is at present on hand, and it is proposed to commence immediately the work of constructing pavilions upon the most improved plan of modern hospitals.

PRESIDENT GRANT SAYS HE IS ANXIOUS TO RETIRE.

A banquet was given Gen. George Crook in San Francisco on the evening of the 12th inst., and United States Senator Sargent, of California, responding to the customary toast in honor of the President of the United States, made the following statement respecting the present incumbent of the office:

"But I challenge the appreciation of the present for him; and the more readily because I believe that in his own view, and by his wish, his public record is nearly complete, and his burden of labor is to be laid down. This man, whose will during trying years of civil war was the chief hope of the nation—whose inflexible purpose and tireless energy were as necessary to success as the armies he directed and inspired—this man of iron, in the prime of his manhood, tires of public cares, and will gladly seek for rest from oppressive labor. For years past I have had opportunity to observe and know him; and I have learned to love and admire him. I know from his own lips that he looks with anxiety for the speedy end of his service. In a recent conversation he said to me, 'I had no rest during the war; I had none under the succeeding Administration—only anxiety and responsibility; I have had no rest during the past six years; I have two more years of this labor to endure, and shall be glad when the end comes.'"

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Dock Commissioners have removed to their new offices at Nos. 117 and 119 Duane street.

The San Francisco letter and newspaper mails from the 13th to the 21st inst., inclusive, were received yesterday at the Post Office.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction invite proposals for furnishing the department with 3,000 barrels of flour.

The Board of Police met yesterday, and appointed William J. Matear, David Geary, William J. Ryan, and Charles A. L. Schear, patrolmen. No business of public interest was transacted.

Station F, located in Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street, was removed yesterday to No. 550 Third avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

The ninth Universal Peace Convention will be held on the 10th inst. at Plimpton Hall, corner of Ninth and Stuyvesant streets, at 11 A. M., 2:30, and 7:30 P. M.

The office of the Panama Railroad Company will be removed from Wall street to-day to rooms in the upper portion of the building occupied by the Continental Bank, in Nassau street.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool April 17 and Queenstown April 18, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, in Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, on Tuesday next at 8 o'clock P. M. James Parton, Esq., will read a paper on "Manners and Morals in the Last Century."

Rev. Prof. Macloskie, of the School of Science, Princeton College, speaks to-morrow evening at Association Hall on the "Revival in Ireland." Prof. Macloskie attended the meetings of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey from place to place, and will speak from his own observations.

The special meeting of the Fire Commissioners, which was to have been held yesterday, to take action on the resolution discharging Secretary White, offered at the last meeting by President Perley, did not take place in consequence of the absence of Commissioners Van Cott and Hatch.

Mr. A. L. Rawson, the artist who designed the illustrations in Beecher's *Life of Christ*, and who has just returned from a visit of exploration of the Holy Land, read a paper last evening before the Liberal Club on the subject of "Religious Opinion in Syria."

The Committee of the Union League Club appointed to confer with Mr. Jerome in reference to the loss sustained by the fire, have decided to require him to complete, without delay, the repairs of the club-house, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

The Indian Commissioners are still engaged in examining samples of goods and bids for supplying the same, but have not yet been able to decide upon the awards to be made. The total amount involved in the awards for transportation and the purchase of goods on this occasion is nearly $3,000,000.

The Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children will hold a fair in aid of that institution to-day and on Monday next at No. 5 Lexington place, Stuyvesant square, east—formerly of Second avenue. The doors will be open on the days named from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Tea will be served at 4 and at 8 o'clock.

Vicar General Quinn called upon President Neilson, of the Board of Education, yesterday, and assured him that he would submit in a few days the returns relative to the value of the property belonging to the parochial schools, and the other information requested by the special committee of the board appointed to consider the propositions of the Vicar General's committee.

A number of the leading wholesale grocery houses have signed a resolution not to buy or sell the incoming crop of Malaga raisins except by net weight. The necessity for such action, they say, has been long apparent. The short weights of Malaga raisins have gone on until the weight of the wood in the boxes, in many cases, nearly equals the weight of the raisins that they contain.

The tenth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held in Steinway Hall on Thursday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside. Addresses will be delivered by John B. Gough, Esq., Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, President of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union; Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, Hon. William E. Dodge, and others. The Hutchinson Family will sing some of their spirited temperance songs. The public are invited to attend.

The Ladies' Temperance Union held a prayer-meeting yesterday, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, in behalf of the temperance cause. Mrs. Wright, a prominent advocate of the temperance cause, conducted a ladies' meeting at 3 P. M. in the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, and a mass-meeting was held at the same place in the evening at 7:30, when addresses were delivered by several clergymen and others. A meeting was also held in the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of William Thompson, who, while intoxicated, fell into the East River at Pier No. 4, was taken out by Officer Tumerty and conveyed to the Tombs, where he subsequently died of pneumonia. The records of the Tombs, and the evidence of Keeper Tan, conclusively proved that the man's clothes were not dried in the station-house, and that he was taken to the Tombs with his clothes wringing wet. The jury in their verdict recommended the Police Commissioners to adopt more humane measures for the treatment of such prisoners.

BROOKLYN.

Over $25,000 were paid out in salaries to city officials yesterday by the Controller.

During the last four months Brooklyn has sent out mail matter weighing in the aggregate 23,075 pounds.

May moving commenced yesterday in this city. The streets were filled all day with truck-loads of household furniture, and cartmen were in great demand.

Mr. Henry Snell, District Attorney Britton's law-partner, was yesterday appointed Second Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Snell goes into office to-day.

During the week ending April 24, 219 deaths were reported to the Board of Health, being thirty-eight more than the previous week, and seventeen more than the corresponding week of last year.

The Common Council Assessment Committee has confirmed the assessment for grading and paving Douglass street from Nevins to Fourth avenue. The assessment amounts to $72,738 85.

James McCarthy and John Conway were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing $450 worth of tallow, the property of William H. Diamond, from the pier at the foot of Grand street.

According to the estimate of Commissioner Palmer, of the Board of City Works, it will require $272,430 for water maintenance during the present year.

The name of the young man who was killed by being thrown from an express wagon in Degraw street on Thursday night was Warren Scott Crawford. Crawford was employed as a driver by Mr. Whittaker, of No. 13 Cornelia street, New-York.

Yesterday was observed as a day of prayer and fasting by the Women's Temperance Society. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. hourly prayer meetings were held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, and devotional exercises were also held at the Strong Place Baptist Church.

A number of prominent gentlemen of East New York and Cypress Hills have instituted a Sabbath-school at the Truant Home. Among those who take an active part in the management are Messrs. Allen, Bryson, and Thatford. Mrs. Geddes has charge of the music.

Rev. J. D. Fulton will preach to-morrow morning at his church in Brooklyn on "The Religion of the Pope, the Source of Its Power, and the Certainty of Its Doom." This is the first of a series of discourses upon the subject of the Romish Church and its encroachments in America, and should attract a large audience.

Messrs. J. N. Lanthier, John Van Brunt, Levi Smith, E. Zoble, and E. Brown have been appointed a committee to arrange for the holding of the fifth annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, which takes place on June 8. The course will be from the foot of Eagle street, round the Stepping-stone Buoy, and back.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, yesterday, Corporation Counsel De Witt appeared to answer an order directing the Controller to show cause why he should not pay a certain percentage of the license fees to the Inebriates' Home. Mr. De Witt argued that the Legislature had no right to legislate away money raised for municipal purposes. Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

Only such of the employing builders as have contracts which require to be finished speedily have acceded to the demands of the hod-carriers who struck some time ago for $2 50 a day of eight hours, work. When these contracts are finished the builders to a man will oppose the strike. Some of the strikers have gone back to work on the ten-hour system.

A meeting of the attachés of the Brooklyn Theatre was held last evening for the purpose of taking action in reference to Mrs. Conway's death. Mr. E. T. Taylor occupied the chair, and Mr. J. H. Horne acted as Secretary. Resolutions of condolence with the family in their sad bereavement were passed, and it was resolved to attend the funeral next Sunday from the Church of our Father in Clermont avenue.

George Dwight, by the breaking of the rope of the elevator in Church & Reeve's box factory, No 142 Green street, was precipitated from the fourth to the ground floor, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal.

An adjourned meeting of the prominent tax-payers of Williamsburg, called by the Aldermen of that section of Brooklyn, met last night to discuss the questions of the Grand Street Ferry and the proposed Bushwick canal. The reports of the committees appointed to investigate and report concerning these matters were read, and it was decided to oppose the passage of the bill, authorizing the construction of the canal, by the Senate. After demanding one representative in the Police Commission and one in the Board of Public Works, the meeting was adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

There have already been a number of destructive forest fires on Long Island this Spring, notwithstanding the fact that the season has been very backward and wet.

While Peter Callan and John Dunn were excavating in the sewer on Jackson avenue, Hunter's Point, yesterday, the embankment caved in, and Callan was so seriously injured that there are grave doubts of his recovery.

The public school-house at Little Neck was, on Thursday night, entered by thieves, who stole the clock, the astronomical instruments, and other articles. This is the second time the building has been robbed within a year. A reward is offered for the apprehension of the thieves.

The first yacht race of the season in the Sound waters, above Flushing, is announced to take place on the 25th of May, when the yachts Gracie and Harry Hill will compete for the Queens County pennant. The Whitestone folks are also arranging for one early in June.

STATEN ISLAND.

The New-Brighton Trustees have appointed Mr. W. H. Wilson as special village policeman.

The market gardeners on Staten Island are only just commencing to put in their early crops.

The Staten Island Base-ball and Cricket Club had their formal Spring opening on their grounds at Tompkinsville yesterday.

Yesterday was a busy day in moving over the Staten Island Ferry, a large number of teams loaded with furniture going both ways about equally. Most of the small houses about the villages on the island have been rented, but a large number of larger houses still remain unoccupied.

Mr. John G. Golding, who left his home at Perth Amboy forty-five days ago yesterday, and took the train from Tottenville over the Staten Island Railroad, has never been seen nor heard from since. Mr. Golding was an old resident of Amboy, was for many years in the drug business, and was sixty-eight years old.

The veteran fisherman, Commodore Simonson, is now catching from 200 to 300 shad daily in his gill-nets. He says that from 5,000 to 6,000 are now being caught daily around the shores of the island in fykes, pounds, gill-nets, and drift nets, most of which go to Fulton Market, and are sold on commission.

Laboring men are complaining that they are still deprived of work upon the Government fortifications at Clifton. They say that heretofore from 100 to 250 men have generally been employed there, but that now not more than twenty-five have thus far been put to work this season. Mr. Cecroft, the Superintendent, says that he will put the full force on as soon as he gets orders from the commanding officer. Fort Wadsworth is now garrisoned by two companies of soldiers.

NEW-JERSEY.

The total bonded indebtedness of Jersey City is $14,247,500, less $525,565 in the sinking fund.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have discontinued the use of the Central Railroad tracks for their coal traffic, and now use their new coal depot in Hoboken.

A confidential clerk in the employ of J. C. Alwart, a Rahway butcher, left on Thursday, taking $400 of his employer's money, and a horse and wagon. The horse and wagon were subsequently found abandoned on the outskirts of the city.

A little daughter of Peter Quinn, a groceryman at the corner of Summer avenue, Crane street, Newark, was run over on Thursday evening by a Bloomfield horsecar and sustained injuries that will probably prove fatal.

Jeremiah Murphy was committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday on a charge of obtaining goods from Martin Hanley under false pretenses. He purchased a cow from Hanley, and got credit on the statement that he owned a house, which statement proves to be untrue.

George Koenig was arrested in Newark Thursday night for being drunk, and was locked up in a cell at Police Head-quarters. During the night he tied a handkerchief around his neck and suspended himself from the grated door of the cell. The doorman discovered him and cut him down in time to save his life.

The residence of Mr. Bradley, on Carteret avenue, Jersey City Heights, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and robbed of silverware and other articles of the value of $125. Subsequently, Edward Gregory and James Finnerty were arrested on suspicion, and some of the stolen goods found in their possession. They were committed for trial.

At an early hour yesterday morning the dead body of James Costello, a well-known and wealthy contractor, was found lying in a drain in the rear of his house on Lincoln avenue, Jersey City Heights. He had been building a row of houses adjoining his own, and had just completed the drain preparatory to laying a sewer. In order to reach his own house it was necessary to walk across a narrow plank, and it is supposed that in doing so he stumbled and fell into the ditch headlong. His head and shoulders were buried in the mud. Deceased was forty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

A young man who gave his name as Michael Hanley delivered himself into custody at the Second Precinct Station-house in Newark on Thursday night, and said that he came from Franklin, where he had followed the business of a pickpocket and confidence man, but that he was heartily sick of it, and wanted to reform. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Lambert, to whom he repeated the same statement, with the additional information that he had a "pal," with whom he had quarreled, and the "pal" had threatened to have him arrested. The threat induced him to give himself up. He was committed for further examination.

A little girl named Mary Moore, aged six years, was shot and probably fatally injured yesterday morning in the yard of her parents' residence, No. 309 First street, Jersey City. She was playing in the yard and the shot was fired by some unknown person from the adjoining yard, the bullet lodging at the base of the child's skull. She fell to the ground insensible, and her mother ran to her assistance. Dr. Paul succeeded in finding the bullet and extracting it. In the excitement which ensued no one thought of looking for the person who fired the shot, and he succeeded in making his escape without leaving the slightest clue to his identity. The ball came through a board in the fence, and it is presumed that the shot was fired carelessly and without any intent to kill. The Police are investigating the matter.

THE LABOR AND TRADES UNION.

A regular meeting of this organization was held last night at their hall, No. 295 Third avenue, Richard Matthews, President, in the chair, and James Cox Secretary. Fifteen trades organizations were represented, as follows: Bricklayers, cigar-makers, plasterers, painters, brown-stone cutters, coopers, tailors, Crispins, varnishers and polishers, laborers, housesmiths, horseshoers, marble-polishers, and blue-stone cutters. The principal business of the evening was the reading, discussion, and adoption of the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft an appeal to the working men of the City to send delegates to a convention to be held at an early day, for the purpose of consolidating all the trades organizations of the City. The appeal denounces the late Conspiracy law as an attempt to prevent free action and free speech on the part of working men, and strongly urges immediate action and co-operation, in order to be fully prepared to meet any emergency which may hereafter arise. After the transaction of the regular routine business the meeting was adjourned.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Gen. and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss M. Barr, C. W. Bathgate, J. M. Christie, William Court, Miss F. Davis, Mrs. R. W. Emmons, child, companion, and maid, Col. and Mrs. G. A. Gordon, H. Gwyn, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. and Miss Klingkist, W. H. Lynn, William MacClintock, Mrs. Mackubin, Miss Mackubin, Mr. Mackubin, Jr., Patrick Moir, child, and servant, R. P. Maynard, Mrs. Murray, J. H. Neal, Nathaniel Orr, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Painter, Miss Painter, Master Painter, Mrs. Parmley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Percy, J. C. Phillips, Isaac Reiss, T. C. Reynolds, E. H. Reynolds, Victory A. Sartori and son, John G. Sidey, Thomas Simpson, Lieut.-Col. Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Stockwell, infant, two nurses, and child, Mr. William Strauss, George E. Taylor, J. Teal, James Thomas, A. F. Thompson, J. E. Todhunter, Gen. Van Alen, J. J. Van Alen, W. E. Ryan, Mrs. White, the Misses White, Mr. Whitney, E. P. Whitney, Herbert Young, James Young, Robert Lewis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:59 | Sun sets....6:56 | Moon rises...2:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:11 | Gov. Island.5:00 | Hell Gate....6:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, April 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Ship Empire, Leckie, San Francisco, Simonson & Howes.

Barks Eve, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Limerick, C. Tobias & Co.; Carlo, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Gem, Pierce, Barbadoes, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Eaglet, (Br.,) Davis, Ciudad, &c., James Hand.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool April 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 69 cabin and 196 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. April 20, lat. 50, lon. 21, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 45, lon. 41, passed bark Rising Sun, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) bound W.; 25th, lat. 43, lon. 48, passed bark Martha Halyard, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 28, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Caroline, (of London,) Clyma, Whampoa Dec. 15 and Hong Kong 19th, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 5, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 14, and crossed the Equator March 21 in lon. 32; had light winds and calms to Bermuda, and been 14 ds. from thence with strong westerly gales; March 24, lat. 1 59 N., lon. 35 40, spoke ship Belvedere, from Calcutta for Boston; April 27, lat. 38, lon. 70, passed schr. South Shore, (of Boston,) steering S. W.

Bark Allegro, (Ger.,) Kempe, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Bessie Simpson, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Bradford, Caibarien 20 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Annie Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hill, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to James E. Elwell & Co.

Bark Hazard, (of Salem,) Karstens, Pernambuco, 36 days, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the Equator April 1st, in lon. 39.20; had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Conqueror, (of Liverpool,) Davidson, Shanghai, 119 ds., with teas to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Java Head Jan. 14, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 28, St. Helena March 12, and crossed the equator 26th, in lon. 27 12; Feb. 25, off the Cape, spoke ship Loch Leven, (Br.,) from Moulmein, for Liverpool; March 30, lat. 1 32 N., lon. 32 05, spoke bark Westbourn, (Br.,) from Lancaster, for London; April 26, lat. 35 49, lon. 72 45, passed an American schr. steering N., with loss of foremast, showing a white signal with red border and blue square, with an eagle in it; same time, passed a Norwegian bark, from Liverpool, for New-York, showing signal letters J D K N.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 13 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to Jones & Lough. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Letizia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Naples, 90 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 11.

Bark Pasqualino, (Ital.,) Manzo, Naples, 90 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 21.

Bark Emma, (Aust.,) Lucovich, Cette 58 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Has been 30 ds. W. of Bermuda, with westerly gales.

Bark Matteo (Ital.,) Lauro, Castellamare 72 ds., with fruit to order. Passed Gibraltar March 12; had fine weather.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Point-a-Pitre 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds; April 17, lat. 33, lon. 72, passed schr. Annie Bell, steering S.

Bark Balder, (Swed.,) Wulff, London 50 ds., in ballast to Funck, Edye & Co.

Bark Confluentia, (Ger.,) Koelling, Rio Janeiro Feb. 28, with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark James Primrose, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Perkins & Job.

Brig Volante, (Arg.,) Stein, Pernambuco 33 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co. Crossed the Equator March 29, in lat. 35 49; April 7, Herman Butec, late master, died of yellow fever and was buried at sea; 24th, lat. 35 43, lon. 73 35, Nicolas Wagner, seaman, a native of Germany, aged 22 years, fell from foretopsail yard overboard, and was lost.

Brig Myronus, Higgins, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Mary E. Rowland, Lawton, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Hanay, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Lochinvar, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Nickerson, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Barbadoes 25 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Palermo 73 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Passed Gibraltar March 1; April 23, lat. 37 15, lon. 67 20, spoke bark Formica, from Philadelphia, for Glasgow.

Brig Wesley and Seymour, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Knowlton, Messina 42 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 1; March 2, lat. 36 10, lon. 4 20, Henry Fekkes, seaman, a native of Holland, fell from maintop to the deck, and was killed.

Brig Cleta, Morgan, of and 22 ds. from Belize, with logwood, &c., to William Jex & Co.

Brig J. Williams, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lewis, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Gazelle, Small, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Addie Doane, (of Harwich,) Nickerson, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port, schrs. Nellie Grant, E. A. De Hart, Areola and Laura, Mary D. Loch, Bill Baxter, (Br.,) Charles C. Warren, Mary E. Douglass, J. K. Lawrence, Baracoa; Carrie C. Miles, Leonora, Victor Puig, S. C. Noyes, Anna D. Merritt, Mary M., J. J. Harris, Maid of the Mist, Lavinia Bell, Mary E. Mangam, Carrie W. Clark, and Phebe, ldg.

Schr. Sidney Mussell, Newton, Virginia.

Schr. W. S. Woodall, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Newburyport,) Tobin, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; April 24, lat. 32 24, lon. 73 30, passed schr. Laura A. Webb, hence for Baracoa; 26th, lat. 33 56, lon. 74, spoke schr. Addie B. Doane, from Demerara for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Hawes, Harbor Island 10 ds., with pineapples to Joseph Eneas & Co.—vessel to master. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Waterline, (of Boston,) Whittemore, Pernambuco March 10, via Maceio, with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Ingraham & Co.

Schr. Jennie Middleton, Whitaker, Cedar Key 13 ds., with cedar to E. Faber—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Annie L. McKeen, McKeen, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to master.

Schr. Cecil [illegible], Anderson, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Speedwell, (of Rockland,) Spaulding, Harbor Island 8 ds., with pineapples to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary Nowell, (of Philadelphia,) Nowell, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; April 19, 6 miles S. from Memory Rock, Bahamas, saw a large ship ashore, apparently British, of about 800 tons burden, painted black; had all sails set, and apparently had just gone ashore; wreckers were going to her.

Schr. Azelia and Laura, Jorgensen, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Brooks, Savannah 7 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Carlton, Albury, of and 13 ds. from Nassau, with pineapples to F. J. Monteil & Son.

Schr. [illegible] Simmons, Wheat, Virginia.

Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. C. [illegible] Price, Adams, Virginia.

Schr. Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Centurion, Higgins, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Smith, Jackson, New-London.

Schr. William Allen, Jones, New-London.

Schr. Warren Gates, Jones, Milestone Point.

Schr. Sallie W. Blake, Biggs, Dighton.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Somerset.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, New-Bedford.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Newport.

Schr. Emma, Gove, Taunton.

Schr. Peil S. C. Vought, [illegible], Hartford.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Burnett, Greenport.

Schr. George B. Marple, Shropshire, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate and Lucy, Coggswell, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Warren, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Charter Oak, Fuller, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. George Gilman, Smith, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Scud, Guptil, Eddyville, with lumber to order.

Schr. Harp, Beeset, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Erie, Parks, Cherryfield, with lumber to Scoffield & Co.

Schr. Mary Dyer, Harper, Nantucket, with fish to master.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Walter W. Pharo, Collins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Engel, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Alice, Ryder, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Gandy, Providence.

Schr. Eliza B. Barnes, Barnes, New-Haven.

Schr. Favorite, Hubbard, New-Haven.

Schr. Old Zach, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Philadelphia, Gordon, Fall River.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Mason, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Champion, Lockwood, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Lewis, Clark, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Salamander, Williams, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Snow, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. Napoleon, Lyman, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Acapulco, for Aspinwall; barks Victor, for Zanzibar; Alexander and Hebe, for Bremen; Gustav Metzler, for Baltic; Ingolf, for Queenstown; Chas. F. Elwell, for Continent; Elba, for Havana; Lydia, for Sagua; Sandy Hook, for Cardenas; Idalique, for ——; brigs Pathfinder, for St. Thomas; C. C. Sweeney, for Matanzas; Ellen P. Stewart, for Cardenas; schrs. Post Boy, for St. Thomas; C. D. Allen, for Baracoa; Wm. Allen, for ——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 30.—Sld. for the United States, Holdeon, Twilight, Charles Davenport, Dux, Nightingale, Tidal Wave, Phillipine.

Arr. from the United States on the 28th inst., George Bell, Montevideo, [illegible].

Arr. on the 29th inst., Sirocco, Kate Kellock, G. M. Cairns, Eye, Vianna, Joseph Howe, Cronstadt, [illegible] Oscar, Frank, [illegible], Delfin [illegible], Toosberghuus, Svea, King of Algeria, George Booth—the last four in the Channel.

Arr. on the 30th inst., Eldra, Advice, Aurora, Abbotsford, Frigate Bird, Jane Wright, Sans Souci, Rosa C., Runer, Tancook, Star of Albion, Ellen Browse, S. F. Caller, Argo—the last four in the Channel.

Also arr., Marianna I.

The ship C. B. Hazeltine, from Savannah, for Reval, is stranded off the Skaw, coast of Denmark. Assistance has been sent to her.

The ship Oriflamme, hence for San Francisco, has been considerably damaged by a collision with the steam-ship C. F. Funch, from New York for Antwerp.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New York, April 21, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

The White Star Line steamer Celtic, for New York, left here at 11.30 this A. M.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30.—The new Inman steamer City of Berlin, sailed to-day for New-York.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENSE REST THEIR CASE.

TRACY'S INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. MOULTON—CONCLUSION OF HIS EVIDENCE—MR. BEACH WAIVES ALL OBJECTION TO MRS. TILTON'S BEING CALLED BY THE DEFENSE—MR. EVARTS THINKS SHE IS NOT NEEDED—PROMISING INTRODUCTION OF THE PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL TESTIMONY—TILTON'S WHEREABOUTS IN THE ROUSSEL PROCESSION—SEVERAL WITNESSES WHO WERE NEAR HIM—JOHN SWINTON WALKED WITH HIM, AND THEY WERE AT NO TIME WITH THE WOODHULLS.

The rush for admission again increases daily. The court-room was crowded to excess yesterday. Gen. Pryor was present for the first time in more than a week. Mrs. Beecher was again escorted to court by Moses Beach. Her eldest son was also present. Mr. Beecher has been at Peekskill during the past two days, seeking rest and country air, and superintending the planting of his crops, which accounts for his absence from court. On the bench with Judge Neilson were Rev. Dr. S. M. Rice, of Grace P. E. Church, New-Jersey; Hon. B. Rice, of Des Moines, Iowa; Hon. A. H. Sawyer, Judge of Jefferson County, N. Y.; S. V. Southall, of Virginia, and Hon. James Riley, of New-York City. Judge Reynolds was also on the bench a part of the time. Among the audience were Special Treasury Agent Cutter and Counselor Matthew P. Breen, of New-York. Previous to opening the proceedings Gen. Tracy had a long consultation with Messrs Evarts, Hill, Porter, and Shearman, and Frank Moulton gave a number of points to Mr. Beach. At 11:12 the cross-examination of Gen. Tracy was resumed by Mr. Beach. It proved as aggressive on the part of the one, and as defiant and wary, on the part of the other as on Thursday afternoon.

The first question was whether witness had talked during the morning with Mr. Evarts in regard to his testimony. Witness acknowledged to half a dozen words. At the time of the interview with Mrs. Moulton witness understood that a long statement was to be substituted for the proposed short statement, and that Mrs. Moulton was largely instrumental in effecting the change. Mr. Beach started to ask about the details of the interview. Gen. Tracy interrupted to say that he regarded the interview as confidential, but would answer upon the assumption that counsel had Mrs. Moulton's permission to bring it out. Mrs. Moulton was greatly excited, and witness had never told the details to his associates even. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Beach said that he did not know what all this solemn formality meant, and he characterized the assertion about confidential relations as a figment, and some remarks of Mr. Evarts as minatory. Mr. Evarts objected to the epithet, which he said was opprobrious. Mr. Beach said it was not opprobrious. Mr. Fullerton interposed with the remark that Brooklyn terms are not to be used in the ordinary sense. [Great laughter, in which the Judge joined.] Witness gave a flat contradiction to Mrs. Moulton's account of the interview. Mr. Beach then put in evidence the short statement which was the subject of the interview. It is the one in which Mr. Moulton offers the committee copies of all the scandal papers. Witness acknowledged that a few minutes prior to the meeting of the committee on August 10, he had conversed with Mr. Moulton, and the latter, in the presence of Mr. Munson, had given witness the substance of the statement. Witness expressed approval of its policy. He had previously labored to produce such a result. Prior to the interview spoken of witness had several conversations with Mrs. Moulton during the Summer of 1874. Witness never told her to kick Tilton out of the house and to destroy all the papers and statements; nor did he say to her "The truth must not come out; Mr. Beecher must not go down." He might have said: "Think of the demoralization that will result to the church and to young men." Witness had a conversation with Mr. Richards just before he went in before the committee. He did not ask him if his sister had confessed to him that she had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher; nor did Mr. Richards decline to answer; nor did witness reply: "That won't do; that is equivalent to an admission of guilt." He did not tell Mr. Richards that he was counsel for Mr. Beecher. Witness offered to tell what occurred. "You have addressed that remark to me many times," said Mr. Beach, sarcastically, "and you have always found that your very kind offer was not accepted." [Laughter.] Witness had an interview with Bessie Turner on the evening of, and prior to, her appearance before the committee. He was asked whether he saw Mr. A. B. Martin seated on the piazza at the time. He could not recollect. He believed the interview to have been a short one, but would not swear that it did not last over an hour; he thought, however, it was not two hours in length. Mr. Woodruff chided witness for telling Mr. Moulton that the former had given him information in regard to Mr. Beecher's paying money, and witness apologized—in a sense.

Witness would not swear that he was not present when Mr. Tilton was summoned before the committee, or that he did not advise him not to appear. He presumed that Gen. Butler's statement had been returned. He had ordered it returned. He did not receive two letters from Gen. Butler asking for its return. Witness was asked if he had not been active in all branches of the scandal. He said there were so many branches that he could not say. Mr. Beach wanted to know what one he had managed to keep out of. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts objected, and Judge Neilson rebuked Mr. Beach for his remark. Mr. Beach said perhaps it should not have been made, in the sense that it had brought Mr. Evarts to his feet. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts retorted that he had taken Mr. Beach off his feet. Mr. Beach rejoined: "Oh, no, you won't. You had better not indulge in any triumphant anticipations." Mr. Shearman said that it was a matter of realization rather than of anticipation, and Mr. Evarts said he referred only to counsel's remark. Mr. Beach then questioned Gen. Tracy very closely as to whether he had not, after the publication of the Bacon letter, sought to induce the editor of a leading newspaper to take the part of Mr. Beecher. He said he talked with John Russell Young, but did not try to influence him. He had not written a newspaper article since 1871, but had dictated two interviews on the subject of the scandal, and had had them published. He might have conversed with newspaper men about the various phases of the scandal. He had labored earnestly all along for the extinction of the scandal until the appointment of the Investigation Committee. Subsequent to that he did not advise the destruction of the papers to Mr. or Mrs. Moulton in the presence of Gen. Butler. Mr. Beach sat down at 12:07.

The re-direct examination helped witness to materially qualify many of the categorical answers he had given to Mr. Beach, by getting in explanations of his reasons. At one point Mr. Beach objected to the details of the conversation with Mrs. Moulton, in which the expression about kicking Tilton out of the house was used. Mr. Evarts said the term kicking was metaphorical, that it would be absurd to ask a lady to kick a gentleman—the thing was impossible. Gen. Pryor said it was not impossible. "Did you ever know it to be done?" asked Mr. Evarts. "Were you never kicked by a lady?" inquired Gen. Pryor. "I!" exclaimed Mr. Evarts, opening his eyes wide in astonishment, "Pooh!" [Laughter.] Judge Neilson said, "Gentlemen, your kicking has been all intellectual." The witness made another point on the Mrs. Moulton interview by refusing to detail it, on the ground that he regarded it as confidential. He also said that he took part after the publication of Mr. Tilton's sworn statement in a consultation about the advisability of asking for an injunction to prevent the destruction of the papers in Mr. Moulton's possession. The counsel for the prosecution had no further questions to ask.

It was now 12:51 o'clock. "We rest," said Mr. Evarts. The sensation created by this announcement had not subsided when Mr. Beach arose and said that counsel for the plaintiff deemed it due to say that they would make no objection to the production of Mrs. Tilton as a witness by the defense. Whatever objection they might be entitled to legally they would waive, and would raise no question upon it. He argued that under the law any disqualification Mrs. Tilton may labor under could be waived by either party, and the question of calling Mrs. Tilton or not rested entirely in the discretion of the parties in litigation. Mr. Evarts replied warmly that the question of calling Mrs. Tilton had never arisen, and the Legislature, and consequently the entire people of the State, had recently set their seal of disapprobation on such a course. Mrs. Tilton's lips were sealed by the law. Counsel for the defense had to consider only whether there was any defect in the volume or force of their evidence which would justify them in seeking for additional evidence to remedy the weakness, and they were entirely satisfied with the evidence they had put in. Even if such weakness existed, it would be a subject of grave consideration whether the defect could be properly supplied by tearing to pieces the last shred of respectability remaining to the family of the plaintiff.

Mr. Beach expressed surprise that his simple announcement had opened the way to such an address as had just been listened to. He would not pursue the questions raised by counsel as to the force of the evidence for the defense, or as to how much of the garment of respectability remained to the Tilton family, though he might reply in both respects with emphasis and force. He reiterated that under the law it was possible to put husband or wife compulsorily in humiliating antagonism to each other in a court of justice. His only object was to give counsel the benefit of the waiver if they should see fit to avail themselves of it. Mr. Evarts said that withdrawing the objection could not make Mrs. Tilton a competent witness. Judge Neilson remarked that he was gratified that the lady was not to be called. The argument made a profound sensation. The court here took a recess.

The crowd in the afternoon was almost as great as at any time during the trial. Many persons were standing, and the ante-room was partly filled with a multitude who were not permitted to enter the main room. Judge and counsel were late, and it was reported that they were in consultation in regard to the propriety of an adjournment so as to enable the plaintiff to summon his witnesses. It was subsequently ascertained that some of the jurors wished to adjourn to enable them to prepare for to-day's moving. Rev. Dr. Hugh Smith Carpenter, recently of California, was on the judicial bench. At 2:15 Mr. Morris arose and called "Charles C. Stanley." A squat young man, with a turned-up nose and a stubby mustache, took the witness chair. In answer to Mr. Morris he said that he is a Brooklyn pocket-book maker. He witnessed the Roussel procession. He saw Mr. Tilton walking in one of the subdivisions which was led by some ladies. He was distant from them eight or ten paces; some thirty or forty persons intervened. Woodhull and Claflin were pointed out to him. The man with them was not Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton maintained the position described throughout. The cross-examination elicited nothing new, except that witness did not see all the procession.

Mr. Morris then called Mr. Lewis Payne, but subsequently changed his mind and called Mr. George W. Maddox, a tall, thin, middle-aged gentleman with long hair, a cloak, and a positive manner. Witness was acquainted with Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull in December, 1871. Witness was a participant in the Communist procession. Mr. Tilton was walking with some gentlemen. Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin were in section 12 in the centre line. One of them carried a flag. They were with Col. Blood and Mr. William West. Mr. Tilton was not near them. Witness did not see Mr. Tilton in company with anybody in the procession, nor did he see Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin in a carriage. On cross-examination witness said that he was a real estate broker. He published a paper once himself, *The International.* He got out three whole numbers. [Laughter.] It then became defunct. [Laughter.] He was temporary Chairman of the convention that nominated Mrs. Woodhull to the Presidency. The International Association was organized in sections. His paper was not the organ of the Internationale. It was the organ of himself. [Laughter.] The International Association is at present suspended. "It is not defunct?" asked Mr. Evarts. "No so much as my paper," was the answer. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts questioned the witness closely in regard to the details of the procession, and the careful manner in which he answered caused frequent amusement. He would "swear only to certain facts and to nothing beyond." He would not swear that the procession marched up Fifth avenue and down Sixth avenue, or up Sixth avenue and down Fifth avenue. He was prepared, however, to swear positively that "it marched."

Mr. John Swinton was the next witness. He testified that he had a "semi-detached" connection with the press. He walked arm-in-arm with Mr. Tilton in the procession. He joined it in Fifth avenue, between Ninth and Fourteenth streets, and continued with it to the end. Mr. Tilton had been walking with a respectable-looking citizen to whom witness was introduced as one of the pioneers of the labor reform movement. He thought the name was Gregory. Witness did not see Woodhull or Claflin at all that day, and Mr. Tilton walked with neither of those ladies nor with any other lady in the procession. After the disbandment witness and Mr. Tilton walked together to the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, where they parted, witness taking a car. The cross-examination was very funny, audience, counsel, Judge, and jury all joining in frequent outburts of merriment. Mr. Swinton told Mr. Evarts that he joined the procession with a view to martyrdom. "Absolute?" said Mr. Evarts. "Absolute," responded Mr. Swinton. "You didn't attain your object then, it seems?" said Mr. Evarts. [Laughter.] "Oh yes, I did," answered Mr. Swinton, "I was laid up six months, and it cost me between $5,000 and $10,000. I feel the effects of it yet." Witness then described how the procession started before he was aware, and his efforts to head it off. He succeeded only on the third attempt in striking it in the middle—at least he judged so because he could not see either the head or tail. Mr. Tilton happened to be right there, and witness joined in with him. "Was the procession on a trot," asked Mr. Evarts, "that it got along so much faster than you did?" "Oh, no," was the answer; "I am of an indolent habit, and was probably musing on the Infinite." [Laughter.] "Then you struck the infinite about the middle, so that you could see neither end of it?" said Mr. Evarts. [Renewed laughter.] Witness went on to say that he was surprised and delighted to see Mr. Tilton in the procession. He had previously supposed that gentleman to have too great a regard for his own interests to make himself prominent in any such movement. "Then you have no regard for people who look after their own interests?" said Mr. Evarts. "Not the slightest," answered Mr. Swinton emphatically; "I have an inexpressible contempt for them." [Laughter.] "And that relieved Mr. Tilton of the bad opinion you had of him?" said Mr. Evarts. "It did," responded Mr. Swinton. Here Mr. Beach said that the jury would like a holiday, and at 3:20 the court adjourned until Monday. Mr. Morris said, during Mr. Maddox's cross-examination, that Mr. Theodore F. Banks, the Marshal of the Roussel procession, had been subpoenaed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury were called at 11 o'clock. At 11:10 Mr. Tracy resumed the stand, and his cross-examination was continued, as follows:

Mr. Beach—Have you been consulting with Mr. Evarts this morning in regard to your testimony? A.—Mr. Evarts—

Q.—Have you been consulting with Mr. Evarts this morning in regard to your testimony? A.—I cannot say that, Sir. He said to me what he should probably ask, a question, just half a minute before I took my seat here.

Q.—How long were you in consultation with him? A.—Long enough for him to say to me, "I shall call"—

Q.—Ah, wait one moment. A.—Long enough for him to announce a sentence of half a dozen words, probably.

Q.—Is that all? A.—That is all, Sir.

Q.—That is the whole length of the conversation you have had this morning? A.—That is the whole length I have had with Mr. Evarts this morning on the subject of my evidence. What I talked with him in other respects was on another subject entirely.

Q.—Not on the subject of the case? A.—Not on the subject of the case or the evidence of the case.

Q.—Or of any matter connected with the case? A.—A matter connected with it in regard to me personally; yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes. I was calling your attention, Sir, yesterday to a conversation you had with Mrs. Moulton. When was that, with reference to the statement which was made by Mr. Moulton before the committee? A.—The short statement, you mean?

Q.—The short statement. A.—It was that night.

Q.—At the time of that interview had you learned—did you understand that that short statement had been substituted for a proposed long statement? A.—I did.

Q.—And that Mr. Moulton had been to a degree instrumental in accomplishing the substitution? A.—To a very large degree, I understood.

Q.—To a very large degree? [Handing the witness a book and indicating a point in it.] Is that the short statement to which you refer? A.—Glancing at it without reading it, I assume it is.

Q.—I presume so. That was the statement in this book, purporting to have been given Aug. 10? A.—On Aug. 10, yes.

Q.—1874. Did you have, on the occasion to which we refer, this conversation with Mrs. Moulton in substance? A.—Before you proceed, Mr. Beach, will you allow me to say—

Q.—Yes. A.—That at the time I had that conversation I regarded it as confidential with Mrs. Moulton. I assume by your going into it that you have the lady's consent to open that conversation here.

Q.—Well, I haven't asked her consent. I do not understand that she makes any objection to your speaking of it. A.—Very well, Sir, on the assumption that the lady consents.

Mr. Evarts—We shall assume, if your Honor please, if this conversation is drawn out in part by the plaintiff's counsel, that, so far as any question goes, should the other side draw out a portion of it we would be entitled to give the whole.

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't know what all this solemn formality means, Sir; I never have understood that there was any confidential intercourse between Mr. Tracy and Mrs. Moulton. I am very sure that the lady does not consider it so.

Mr. Evarts—That is enough, Sir.

The Court—It would be desirable to respect the confidential character of the intercourse, if the witness so regards it, as far as is consistent with your duty.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—That is all. You are to judge about that.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Well, you do not put the idea of confidence upon the relation of client and counsel? A.—Oh, no, Sir; it was a conversation, much detailed, with the lady in her own house; a lady who at the time I supposed had confidence in me, and then regarded me as her friend. It was a conversation held when she was in an excited state to a large degree, and it was a conversation that I have sacredly respected up to the time when you broached it last night; never have communicated it to my associates even.

Mr. Beach—Well.

Mr. Evarts—The only point is this, if your Honor please, that we shall claim the right to go into the whole conversation so far as it is pertinent to the case and important. And it cannot be imputed to Mr. Tracy that he, under that rule of law, may be required to state the whole conversation in order to make an explanation of the interview, when they have drawn out this part of it. That is all that I have to say.

Mr. Beach—Well, I suppose, Sir, that the witness upon the stand, as a counselor of this court, and the man who makes this minatory address to us, understand perfectly well that when I call out a conversation, or a part of a conversation from this witness on the stand, it is entirely competent for the other side to ask attention to the remainder of the conversation which relates to the subject of which I have inquired. I do not see any necessity for this grand formality.

The Court—Mr. Evart's suggestion, I suppose, proceeds upon the theory that if you call out a part of that conversation, which you feel at liberty to do, he may not respect the idea that it was confidential, and he can call out the rest of it.

Mr. Beach—Oh, Sir, this idea of a confidential communication is entirely a figment of the other side. This was no confidential communication; it was an ordinary transaction then occurring, with which the husband of this lady, Mrs. Moulton, was connected.

The Court—You have a right to examine into it, of course.

Mr. Evarts—I am sorry that my learned friend should think it necessary to apply these opprobrious epithets to me—

Mr. Beach—Opprobrious? certainly not.

Mr. Evarts—And to my statement.

Mr. Beach—Certainly not.

Mr. Evarts—I supposed what I said was said in the coolest manner, with the utmost good faith, and with the best intention, and yet my learned friend has chosen to characterize what I said as minatory.

Mr. Beach—But is it opprobrious?

Mr. Evarts—It is, though it is not as opprobrious as some epithets may be.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a Brooklyn term, not used in the ordinary sense.

Mr. Evarts—We understand these things very well, and though nothing may be intended, the expression is opprobrious.

Mr. Beach—Well, I will not say any more about it.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Did you have in substance this conversation with Mrs. Moulton at the time referred to:

"Emma, you are a brave woman; you have saved the old man to-day. I have just come from him, and he has sent his love to you, and he says he relies upon you to save him."

Mrs. Moulton replying:

"I don't know how I can save him."

You replied:

"I will tell you how; burn Frank's written statement, and burn all the papers he has on the subject."

Mrs. Moulton said:

"I think the time has passed for the destruction of papers."

Upon which you said:

"Would you not destroy the papers if Mr. Jeremiah Robinson wished it?"

And Emma said:

"No; I would not do that at any one's advice."

To which you said:

"Well, if Frank ever uses that statement and letter, you will be ruined, socially, financially, and in every way."

Witness—You ask me, that conversation in substance?

Mr. Beach—Yes. A.—I had a conversation with her on these subjects.

Q.—No, no; answer me that. A.—I will in a moment.

The Court—Please answer.

Witness.—I had a conversation with her.

Q.—Well, and you had a conversation in substance like that? A.—No, Sir; not in substance like what you read to me.

Mr. Evarts—Did he have a conversation about the substitution of a short statement for the long one?

Mr. Beach—I shall probably ask him about that; I will do it now. Did you have a conversation referring to or based upon the circumstance that Mr. Moulton had substituted the short statement for the long statement before the committee? A.—I did.

Mr. Beach—I propose to read that statement, Sir; to read it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—It has been in evidence, as I understand.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no, Sir.

Witness—No, this is not the one.

Mr. Evarts—You don't mean the long statement?

Mr. Beach—Oh, no.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, has the short statement been put in evidence?

Mr. Shearman—I think not the short statement, Sir. It is not a short statement, but, in fact, there are so many long statements that some statements are by comparison short.

The Court—I put the question to you because you seem to understand this better than any one else.

Mr. Evarts—That statement (the long one) was the one in my mind.

Mr. Beach read the following, known as "Mr. Moulton's short statement:"

MOULTON'S SHORT STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: When I was last before you I stated that I would, at your request, produce such documents as I had, and make such statement of facts as had come to my knowledge on the subject of your inquiry. I fully intended so to do, and have prepared my statement of facts as sustained by the documents, and made an exhibit of all the papers that have come in any way into my possession bearing on the controversy between the parties. That statement must, of course, bear with more or less force upon one or the other of them. On mature reflection, aided by the advice of my most valued friends, I have reconsidered that determination, and am obliged to say to you that I feel compelled, from a sense of duty to the parties, to my relation to their controversy, and to myself, neither to make the statement nor produce the documents. When I first became a party to the unhappy controversy between Beecher and Tilton, I had no personal knowledge nor any document in my possession which could affect either. Everything that I know of fact or have received of papers has come to me in the most sacred confidence, to be used for the purpose of composing and settling all difficulties between them, and of preventing, so far as possible, any knowledge of their private affairs being brought to the public notice. For this purpose all their matters have been intrusted to me, and for none other. If I should now use them, it would be not for the purpose of peace and reconciliation, but to voluntarily take part in a controversy which they have seen fit to renew between themselves.

How faithfully, earnestly, and honestly I have labored to do my duty to the parties for peace they both know. The question for me to settle for myself, and no other, is now, ought I to do anything to aid either party in a renewed controversy by the use of that which I received and have used only to promote harmony? On my honor and conscience I think I ought not. And at the risk of whatever of misconstruction and vituperation may come upon me, I must adhere to the dictates of my own judgment, and preserve, at least, my own self-respect.

I call attention again to the fact that yours is a mere voluntary tribunal, and whatever I do here is done by a voluntary and not compelled witness. Whether before any tribunal having the power to compel the production of testimony and statement of fact, I shall ever produce these papers, or give any of these confidential statements, I reserve to myself to judge of the emergency, which I hope, may never come.

Against my wish—as I never have been in sympathy with a renewal of this conflict—a part of these documents have been given to the public. In so far, confidence in regard to them has ceased. It is but just, therefore, and due to the parties, that the whole of those documents, portions of which only have been given, shall be put into your hands, in response to the thrice renewed request of the committee. I have therefore copies of them which I produce here and place in the hands of the committee, with the hope and request, that after they have been examined by them, they may be returned to me.

If any controversy shall arise as to the authenticity of the copies or of the documents on that point, I shall hold myself open to speak. With this exception—except in defense of my own honor and the uprightness of my course in all this unfortunate and unhappy business, the purity and candor of which I appeal to the consciences of both parties to sustain—I do not propose, and hope I may never be called upon hereafter to speak, either as to the facts or to produce any paper that I have received from either of the parties involved herein.

FRANK MOULTON.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, were you present at the meeting of the committee upon the 10th of August, at which that short statement was presented by Mr. Moulton? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him upon the subject of that statement before he went before the committee? A.—You mean at Mr. Storrs', before he went before the committee?

Q.—Yes, at Mr. Storrs' house. A.—Yes, for half a minute or a minute; I just spoke to him on the subject of this statement before he went.

Q.—Did he not, before he went before the committee, state to you the substance of that statement? A.—No, except by referring to the character of the statement in the way that I understood that it was not to be a long statement that he proposed to submit, but a substituted statement.

Q.—Well, he substituted a statement for the one that I have just read? A.—From previous conversations I inferred that was the character of the statement.

Q.—Was not that conversation in the presence of Mr. Munson, the gentleman who sits before me? A.—Mr. Munson was present at that meeting.

Q.—Was not Mr. Munson in the front parlor of Dr. Storrs' house upon that occasion between you and Mr. Moulton in regard to this matter, and in that conversation did not Mr. Moulton, in the presence of Mr. Munson, communicate to you the substance of the statement I have just read? A.—I don't remember whether Mr. Munson was present in the front parlor or not with Mr. Moulton and myself. I know he came with Mr. Moulton that day and was present before the committee, and I understand that Mr. Moulton did communicate it to me in substance; I understood that this short statement was to be substituted for his contemplated statement in substance.

Q.—Did you, upon the occasion of that interview, express your approval of the change of policy adopted by Mr. Moulton? A.—I have no doubt that I did.

Q.—And had you before that labored to produce that result? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have another conversation with Mr. Moulton prior to the one to which I have just called your attention, and in the Summer of 1874, and I think after the call of the Investigating Committee? A.—Without more definite specification I cannot say, except to say that I had several conversations with Mr. Moulton during the Summer of 1874.

Q.—It was after the Bacon letter? A.—Yes, Sir; I had nothing to do with any of it until after the Bacon letter.

DID HE ADVISE MRS. MOULTON TO KICK TILTON OUT OF THE HOUSE.

Q.—I have omitted one question in regard to this other conversation. Did you, in the interview with Mrs. Moulton, of which I have inquired, say, in substance, to Mrs. Moulton, "Kick Tilton out of the house, and destroy the statements and letters; if you do not they will destroy your family, socially and pecuniarily?" A.—No, Sir; not in the sense it is put in there.

Q.—You did not say that in substance? A.—No, not in that manner.

Q.—I am not asking you about the manner. Did you say that in substance? A.—No, not in substance; I can tell you why I did not, if you wish to know; the question, as you put it, conveys an entirely different meaning from our talk.

Q.—I do not refer to the manner or association. A.—I refer to the subject matter.

Q.—I refer to the substance of this language. A.—So do I.

Q.—Very well, then; we understand each other. Now, Sir, in the prior conversations to which I have just alluded, did you in substance say to Mrs. Moulton, "The truth must not come out in this case. Beecher must not go down. Think of the effect upon the church, and its demoralizing effect upon young men?" A.—No, Sir; I never had any such conversation with Mrs. Moulton, except the last phrase—the subject of the demoralizing effect of this scandal has been the subject of conversation.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH MR. RICHARDS.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Richards when he was before the committee? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ask him any question in regard to what he knew? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ask him whether his sister had confessed to him adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—I did, in substance, I think—no, that is not the form of the question.

Q.—In substance that? A.—I asked him if his sister—

Q.—Wait one moment. Did you not in substance inquire of him whether his sister, Mrs. Tilton, had ever admitted to him adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not think I did, Sir.

Q.—Did not, in answer to that question, Mr. Richards say to you that he declined to answer it, or substantially that? A.—Mr. Richards declined to answer—

Q.—I do not ask for that; I ask if he did not say so in substance? A.—I say that I do not remember putting such a question.

Q.—Then you do not remember his declining to answer it? A.—I remember his declining to hold any conversation with me, or to communicate anything to me on the subject of what he knew in this connection.

Q.—What, Sir? A.—I know that Mr. Richards said that he would communicate nothing to me on the subject of what he knew or did not know in regard to that matter; that it was a family matter, into which he had refused to be drawn, and would not be drawn.

Q.—I did not ask you about that. My question has altogether a different significance. Did you not, in that interview, put a question to Mr. Richards, calling upon him to state whether or not his sister, Mrs. Tilton, had confessed or admitted to him, Mr. Richards, or to Mrs. Richards, his wife, the fact of illicit connection, or adultery, or sexual intercourse, with Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; not as specifically as you put it.

Q.—I ask you whether you in substance put any inquiry of that character? A.—I understood you; and not in substance.

Q.—And did not, in answer to such an inquiry upon your part, Mr. Richards decline to answer any such interrogatory? A.—Mr. Richards declined to answer any interrogatory, and gave me notice that he would not answer any interrogatory concerning his family relations.

Q.—Now, was not such an inquiry substantially put by you; and did not Mr. Richards then decline to answer it; and did you not, in substance, reply, "That won't do; that, in substance, affirms the truth of it?" A.—No; but I can tell you what did transpire, if you wish to know.

Q.—You have very often addressed that remark to me, and you have found that your very kind offer would not be accepted, and it will not be accepted in the future. A.—You called for the substance, and I offer to tell you, if you wish to know, just what transpired.

AN INTERVIEW WITH BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—Did you have an interview with Bessie Turner before she went before the committee? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At Mrs. Ovington's, I think.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Miss Turner? A.—On the day she went before the committee.

Q.—About what time of the day did you form her acquaintance? A.—I cannot tell you definitely; it was some time in the afternoon, I think.

Q.—Where? A.—At Mrs. Ovington's.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with her upon that afternoon upon the piazza of Mr. Ovington's house? A.—I should say not.

Q.—Did you have one with her in the back parlor? A.—I should say that it occurred in the back parlor, but I am not certain about that.

Q.—You are right, I think. Do you know Mr. A. B. Martin? A.—I do not think that I do. I do not recollect him.

Q.—Did you see a gentleman by that name at the time of your conversation with Bessie Turner, sitting upon the piazza, right in the rear of the back parlor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not see him? A.—I do not know that I did; I do not recollect any such person.

Q.—Do you remember seeing a gentleman, either Mr. Moulton, or a stranger to you, at the time, and on the occasion when you had the interview with Bessie Turner? A.—I do not remember any such thing.

Q.—How long was that interview? A.—I have no definite recollection except that it was short.

Q.—Did you not have an interview upon that occasion with Bessie Turner, in which you conversed with her in regard to her knowledge of this transaction, of over an hour? A.—I should say not over an hour.

Q.—Will you swear it was not? A.—I will not swear definitely as to the time; I cannot do that.

Q.—Will you swear that it was not over two hours? A.—Yes.

Q.—You will? A.—Yes.

Q.—But that is the only positive oath you will give as to the length of the interview? A.—I should say, as my best recollection—

Q.—No, no; wait, wait, wait! A.—I was going to answer you.

Q.—I do not think that you are. Is that the only positive statement that you can make in regard to the length of the interview? A.—I do not know what you call positive statements.

Q.—I mean a statement sworn to, positively, under oath. A.—I mean to say that, according to my best recollection, it was not over an hour.

Q.—I did not ask you that. Is that all that you will say about it? A.—That is as positive as I will be. I cannot be more positive than to give you my best recollection.

TRACY APOLOGIZED TO MR. WOODRUFF.

Q.—That answers it. Yesterday I omitted to ask a question with regard to Mr. Woodruff and the subject of your having conversed with him in regard to money for Mr. Tilton or his family, furnished by Mr. Beecher. After the conversation to which your attention was directed yesterday, did you not have an interview—shortly after—last Summer, I think it was—an interview with Mr. Woodruff, in which he reproached you with having revealed to Mr. Moulton the fact that he [Woodruff] had told you in regard to money? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—And did you apologize to him for having revealed it? A.—In a sense I apologized.

Q.—Do you still say that Mr. Woodruff did not give you any information with regard to the money furnished by Mr. Beecher? A.—No; I say that he did.

Q.—When do you say that that was? A.—I say that that was not less than from three to six months after the interview at Mr. Moulton's house on Sunday. I remember it very well.

Q.—At what interview was it that you communicated to Mr. Moulton the fact that you had obtained this information from Mr. Woodruff? A.—I told you yesterday that it was at some interview that I had with Mr. Moulton between the 13th and the 20th July, 1874.

Q.—Were you present when Mr. Tilton was summoned before the committee? A.—I do not remember; if you will call my attention to the place where it occurred, it may refresh my recollection.

Q.—It was on the street—that is a pretty indefinite place—in front of the Academy of Music, I suppose. A.—Who was present? I do not know.

Q.—We do not care to disclose just now. A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect that you were present when he was summoned before the committee, and that you advised him not to go? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not? A.—No, Sir; I will not swear to that; I do not recollect the occurrence at all.

Q.—You stated yesterday that the document of which you spoke as having been dictated or prepared or sent forward to you by or from Mr. Butler was returned to him? A.—I did; I state, as I stated yesterday, that it was found by a young man who was overhauling my papers this Winter, and I directed him to put it into an envelope and return it to Gen. Butler, directed to Boston.

Q.—Do you know whether it was or not? A.—I do not know; I suppose it was.

Q.—Have you received two letters from Mr. Butler requesting the return of the document? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Butler requested the return of it, but I received no letters that I am aware of requesting its return.

TRACY ACTIVE ON BEHALF OF MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, you have been very active in this matter, in all the departments of the scandal, on behalf of Mr. Beecher, have you not? A.—The scandal has so many departments that I can hardly say that.

Q.—Well, you have gotten into most of them, haven't you? A.—No, I have not; some of them I have not.

Q.—What one did you keep out of? A.—I had nothing to do with the church proceedings, for instance—that department.

Q.—By the church proceedings you do not mean the Investigating Committee? A.—No; I mean the West charges and the Council.

Mr. Beach—No, no; Mr. Beecher took charge of that.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is no part of Mr. Tracy's testimony, nor of your inquiry of him.

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—No; that was my remark, Sir, founded upon the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Well, there we should get into a great debate—whether it was founded on the evidence, or the result of imagination.

Mr. Beach—We probably won't go into the debate here, now.

Mr. Evarts—No; but it ought not to be begun.

Mr. Beach—It is not begun, I think.

Mr. Evarts—You begun it, I think; you made a statement, as you say now, based upon the evidence, concerning my client; that is a matter to be debated to the jury; you say it cannot be continued, and I say so too.

Mr. Beach—I don't say it can't be continued; if I should say it could not be continued I should state an untruth, because the gentleman does continue it.

The Court—The fact is that the observation ought not to have been made.

Mr. Beach—Well, no, Sir.

The Court—It was incidental, Sir; it would have been better not to have made it, of course.

Mr. Beach—Well, perhaps it would have been better not to have made it, because it brought my friend Evarts to his feet. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—And thrown you from yours. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—No. It will be a long time before the gentleman shall succeed in throwing me from my feet. He had better not indulge in any triumphant anticipations until the time has arrived.

Mr. Shearman (laughing)—I should say it is a matter of realization, not anticipation.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Well, will you answer my question? A.—If you will repeat it; I have forgotten what it was.

Q.—Whether you have been an active and an ardent friend of Mr. Beecher during the progress of this scandal, or the agitation of this scandal? A.—During some portion of it I have, Sir.

Q.—Well, during what period? A.—Well, active since the Bacon letter—more active than before.

Q.—Did you make any statement to the papers before that? A.—Before the Bacon letter?

Q.—Yes? A.—I think not, Sir; I am confident I did not.

Q.—Did you write any statements for the papers? A.—Before the Bacon letter?

Q.—Yes, before the Bacon letter? A.—I have no recollection; if you will suggest any article, Sir, I will be able to answer it promptly, but I have no recollection of any article or proceeding before the Bacon letter; I should confess myself very much mistaken if there is any.

Q.—Did you converse much upon the subject before the Bacon letter? A.—Oh, yes, with certain parties I did a good deal, that is in the period of December—November or December, 1872; after December, 1872, I was practically out of the scandal and out of the matter until the publication of the Bacon letter, and talked but very little about it; of course incidentally, as people met me and the subject came up.

Q.—Did you at any time before the Bacon letter make suggestions to leading and influential journals in regard to the scandal? A.—I recall no instance of the kind; I suppose you mean by journals, to some prominent editor or prominent writer on the journals.

Q.—Certainly. A.—I recall nothing of the kind.

Q.—Well, is your recollection so accurate that you are willing to say that you did not? A.—Oh, no, Sir; only you broach a subject that happened two or three years ago, and it is sprung upon me in an instant; I would not say positively whether I did or not without reflection, upon the instant; I may have done so and forgotten it, but I have no recollection of it now; if you will name the person or occasion I will tell you very quickly whether I did or not.

Q.—Well, I understand from your evidence that since the Bacon letter you have done these things? A.—I have.

Q.—Written articles for the journals? A.—No, not written.

Q.—You have not written any? A.—No.

Q.—And have not consulted in regard to the form of any, or the publication of any? A.—Well, that would be too broad.

Q.—No, it ain't too broad. A.—Yes, I have published two interviews of my own.

Q.—No, I don't speak of interviews; I speak of other articles in the papers. A.—Do you mean editorials?

Q.—Have you not since the Bacon letter written and published, or dictated and caused to be published, articles favorable to Mr. Beecher concerning this scandal? A.—No, Sir, I think not; I recall no instance of the kind; if you mean by articles that I have talked with newspaper reporters—

Q.—No, I did not mean that. A.—Aside from that I have no recollection.

Q.—Have you assisted in the composition of any article or that character since the Bacon letter? A.—Since the Bacon letter? [Pausing.] I don't recall, Sir; I think not; I spoke largely, though, from my general recollection; I don't think I have written myself, or dictated to be published, any article as an article for a newspaper on any subject since 1871; I don't believe I have on any subject since 1871.

Q.—And you have not consulted or advised with any editor of a paper in this vicinity upon an article or the subject of an article upon this matter? A.—Oh, well, I can't say that; I have talked with men on the press, and they have talked with me, and we have talked different views of the scandal, this view or that view, and—

Q.—Well, has any proposed communication or article or statement been brought to your attention in regard to which you have given advice and made suggestions? A.—I recollect nothing of the kind. You mean an article presented and embodied in form?

Q.—Oh, I don't know that it was written out in full. A.—Well, your question is so indefinite that it is impossible for me to answer, Mr. Beach.

Q.—No, the question is not indefinite. A.—I have talked with a great many people, some of them editors, no doubt, on newspapers, as to different phases of this scandal, and they have undoubtedly asked my advice on different phases of it, and different features of it, but—

Q.—Well, since the Bacon letter? Perhaps this will cover it, Mr. Tracy; since the Bacon letter you have been an ardent advocate of Mr. Beecher? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—I don't know but I asked the question yesterday, but I repeat it if I did. When did you first have any interview with Mr. Beecher in regard to this scandal? A.—As I said, my recollection of it is that it was within a week after the interview at Moulton's house.

Q.—I am requested to ask you, Sir, whether you have not solicited or spoken to a prominent editor of a leading journal in this city, or New-York, of procuring its friendly notice or advocacy of Mr. Beecher in relation to this scandal? A.—I recall no such thing, Sir.

Q.—Well, is your recollection so definite that you would be willing to swear that you had not? A.—I am willing to swear that I never had an interview with any editor for that purpose.

Q.—I asked you whether your recollection was so definite upon the subject that you could swear positively that you had not made such an application to a leading editor? A.—To a leading editor—for what purpose?

Q.—Why, for the purpose of enlisting it in favor of Mr. Beecher? A.—No.

Q.—In relation to this scandal? A.—I think not, Sir; I have had conversations with editors on the subject of this scandal.

Q.—And did you not, Sir, labor to induce, or attempt to induce, one or more of the editors to write favorably, or publish favorably in their papers for Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I think I talked—

Q.—Wait— A.—With one editor on the subject of the course of his paper, but I did not try to influence him.

Q.—Who was he? A.—Who was the man that I refer to?

Q.—Yes. A.—I refer to John Russell Young.

Q.—Yes. Did Mr. Moulton, at any time accompanied by Tilton, other than the occasions of which you have spoken, come to you, and in the interview which followed was the story of this affair told to you, and after that communication did you express views to Mr. Moulton as to what he ought to do, to which Mr. Tilton objected, and in which Mr. Moulton finally declined to act upon your judgment? A.—Read that again, please, Mr. Beach.

Q.—Well, I rather think I will depute somebody to read it. I don't think I could myself.

The stenographer then read the question.

The Witness—No, Sir; I remember no interview after the Sunday interview, when Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton came to me together when the subject of this story was gone over.

Mr. Beach—Well, at that interview did you express to Mr. Moulton what you thought he ought to do? A.—I said on my direct examination—

Q.—Oh! I don't care what you said on your direct examination. A.—I said either at the close of the interview—and I think it was at that interview—or at a second interview between myself and Mr. Moulton, I did.

TRACY SUGGESTED THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PAPERS.

A.—Well, did Tilton object to what you suggested? A.—Tilton objected. At the time I suggested he was present, and when I suggested about the destruction of the papers, that he objected to.

Q.—Well, was that the suggestion which he made? A.—That was one of the suggestions I made as to what ought to be done; yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, then, you suggested that the papers ought to be destroyed? A.—I did.

Q.—And Tilton objected to that? A.—Tilton objected.

Q.—A single other question, Sir. You stated upon your direct examination, as I can repeat it in substance, that you said, at one of these interviews, to Mr. Tilton, that the publication of the paper which he read to you would ruin him and ruin his wife and ruin Mr. Beecher, if I recollect right. A.—I made some remark of that substance; yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Tracy, if at that time you understood the charge against Mr. Beecher to be impure solicitations addressed to Mrs. Tilton, which had been virtuously repelled by her, and which she immediately after communicated to her husband, how did you suppose the disclosure of that circumstance would ruin Mrs. Tilton? A.—I supposed it in this way and in this manner: As I understood it, Mrs. Tilton had made an accusation against Mr. Beecher to her husband; that after that she had retracted that accusation to Mr. Beecher. I understood from the documents then presented to me, and the talk that she had renewed that accusation. I always assumed that if that publication was made, it was to be made on the renewed authority of Mrs. Tilton; I supposed that would bring a collision between Mr. Beecher, on the one side, supported by her retraction and his denial, and Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton, on the other, supported by her first accusation, contradicted by her retraction and then renewed: and I thought that such a scandal published, and such a conflict inaugurated, would be the ruin substantially of all these parties.

Q.—Yes. Well, you understood that at the time of these contradictory documents made by Mrs. Tilton, that she was ill? A.—I did; I won't say about her letter; I do not think I got the details of that.

Q.—What letter do you speak of? A.—The letter that is referred to in the retraction. I am not certain that the date, or the time, or the occasion of the giving of that letter—the details of how Mr. Tilton obtained that letter—were stated there; I don't think they were.

Q.—And you understood that in that retraction she had expressed the fact that she was wearied into this statement which she made? A.—Yes.

Q.—By the importunity of her husband? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you thought that under those circumstances, making these statements—contradictory statements—would operate as her ruin? A.—Yes, Sir—

Q.—You did not suppose— A.—To be supported, of course, by—I supposed that she would adhere to her husband in the renewed charge.

Q.—Yes. You did not suppose that the fact, the mere fact of the communication—the mere fact of the solicitation of Mr. Beecher, repelled by Mrs. Tilton, being made public, would ruin her, did you? A.—No, I did not.

IF MR. BEECHER WAS INNOCENT, HOW WOULD THE ACCUSATION RUIN HIM.

Q.—Well, Sir, if Mr. Beecher was innocent of that accusation, did you suppose the making of it would ruin him? A.—I did, Sir; I supposed that as the case then stood—

Q.—Well, I simply asked that question? A.—As presented to me.

Q.—You supposed it would ruin him, even if he was innocent of the charge? A.—That it would substantially ruin him, if it was made and supported by the wife and backed by the papers as they were then presented to me; I thought there was great danger of its ruining Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Even although he was able to maintain his innocence? A.—Even although he was able to assert his innocence, and although he was in fact—he might in fact be innocent.

Q.—Yes. Well, you therefore labored for the suppression of this scandal and these documents? A.—I did, Sir; the word "suppression" don't exactly express it; I labored for their extinguishment.

Q.—Yes? A.—I labored to have it killed outright, so that it never could be revived again.

Q.—Yes. And did those labors continue after the Investigating Committee was called, and after Mr. Beecher had determined to have a full and radical examination of this matter you labored to extinguish? A.—I labored then when the investigation—

Q.—Well, did you labor then to extinguish it? A.—To extinguish the scandal?

Q.—Yes. And the papers? A.—Yes, Sir, to have such a result produced as would extinguish the scandal forever.

Q.—Yes; and the papers? A.—That is another thing; that is in addition.

Mr. Beach—No it was not; it was in my first question.

Witness—I think not.

Mr. Beach—Then you are mistaken.

Witness—I misunderstood the question. Let us have it read.

Q.—Did you not, after the Investigating Committee was called, did you not strive to have the papers destroyed? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—What? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear to that? A.—I will.

Q.—That you never advised the destruction of the papers? A.—I never remember it, and I know I did not.

Q.—You swear positively that you did not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Either to Mr. Moulton or to Mrs. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Or in the presence of Mr. Butler? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tracy, at this stage last spoken of, of your efforts to extinguish the scandal as separate from destroying the papers, what had occurred that made a distinction between that statement at that time and the previous time when you desired to extinguish the scandal and destroy the papers? A.—The scandal had become public. The Bacon letter had been written, and a part of the letter had been quoted, so I understood perfectly that any extinguishment or destruction of the papers would add fuel to the flames, and I had no objection to extinguish the papers after part of them had been published or made public.

Q.—Do you remember it being a feeling of anxiety and solicitude on your part lest these papers should be destroyed? A.—I do, Sir, very well; it was a subject of conversation, also.

Q.—And did you direct others to find whether they were still in existence? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, you have spoken of a desire and labor at the earlier period of extinguishing the scandal, including then the extinction of the papers: at what stage and in what manner did you so labor? A.—That was in November or December, 1872, and the manner—I don't know that I exactly understand your question as to the manner.

Q.—As to the manner in which you labored to extinguish the scandal or the papers? A.—The manner was, as I have stated, by the conversations with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton.

Q.—As you have given them? A.—What I have given.

Q.—You have been asked about an opinion which you formed and expressed as to the scandal if made public—that the contest would be the ruin of Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher. Do you remember the precise phrase as to whether you said it would be the ruin of these parties, or that it would be ruinous to these parties? A.—I don't remember whether I said ruin, or ruinous, or destructive; I used some phrase in which I conveyed my meaning, that it would be exceedingly injurious and damaging to all of them.

Q.—You have been asked, toward the close of the cross-examination to which you have been submitted, something about an occasion of Mr. Moulton, being in company with Mr. Tilton, coming to you and telling the story of this matter, and Mr. Moulton's asking your advice and you giving it, and Mr. Tilton objecting, and Mr. Moulton declining to follow your advice: when was that occurrence? A.—All of that occurred at the interview in November, 1872, or December, 1872, except as I have stated in my direct examination; possibly the latter part of the statement occurred between myself and Mr. Moulton at a subsequent period.

Q.—That is, his answer or determination not to follow the advice? A.—Not to follow.

Q.—Now, do you remember that occurring between you and Mr. Moulton at any subsequent or consequent interview? A.—My general recollection is that Mr. Moulton was silent on that subject at the interview in November or December, 1872, and that afterward, in a talk with him, he said he would not consent to the destruction of the papers, as Mr. Tilton opposed it; he may have indicated that there, at that interview, but I am not certain about that.

Q.—You have been asked about some meeting with Mr. Woodruff after you had spoken to Mr. Moulton about his (Mr. Woodruff's) informing you that money had been paid in this business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that interview with Mr. Woodruff? A.—Well, it was a few days after my interview with Mr. Moulton; Mr. Woodruff asked me why I said—

Q.—What did he say? A.—Mr. Woodruff told me that Mr. Moulton talked to him about the fact of having informed me of the payment of money.

B.—Well, what passed between you? A.—I told him the circumstances, and I told him I regretted it very much and also the necessity which compelled me to do it. I had deemed it my duty to warn Mr. Moulton of how I thought the disclosure of that money matter would injure him, and that he thereupon talked to Mr. Beecher for having told it, and he talked so violently that I felt constrained to tell Mr. Moulton the truth, and to say that I did not get the information from Mr. Beecher, but from Mr. Woodruff; that I regretted, but I thought, under the circumstances that I had done rightly and properly in so doing.

Q.—Did you inform him as to whether Mr. Moulton had pressed you, and how it was you told him it was not Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir. I told him that Mr. Moulton pressed me very hard before I consented to tell him.

Q.—What did Mr. Woodruff say after this statement? A.—He said he thought I ought not to have told him; that he did not intend I should have communicated the fact to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Did he express any opinion that you ought to have left it as if Mr. Beecher had told you? A.—He did not say that; he said I should not have told Mr. Moulton that he communicated the fact to me.

Q.—You have been asked, in regard to a conversation with Mrs. Moulton on the Bacon letter, but prior to a principal conversation that had previously been made a subject of inquiry from you, and had been asked respecting that earlier interview, but after the Bacon letter, whether you advised Mrs. Moulton to kick Mr. Tilton out of the house, and "destroy the papers or they will destroy you?" A.—I don't understand that question, Sir; I understand that related to an interview on the night of the 10th of August. Am I mistaken about that?

Mr. Beach—You are right.

Witness—I think you are under a misapprehension, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I made a memorandum of it at the time.

Witness—I think it is a misapprehension, nevertheless.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that may be the fact.

The Court—I would suggest that you frame your question with a view to the interview referred to, the date not being perhaps material.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; but still was it not at this interview? The date was not given, and it was earlier than the 10th, and it was described generally as what had occurred.

Q.—Now, you state there was such an early interview with Mrs. Moulton, earlier than the 10th of August and after the Bacon letter? A.—There were several interviews with Mrs. Moulton.

Q.—Several you have mentioned? A.—There was no one which so impressed itself upon my memory that it stands out from all others except the 10th of August.

Q.—And in these previous interviews with Mrs. Moulton had anything been said by you about kicking Mr. Tilton out of the house? A.—No such language as that, Sir.

Q.—Or the substance of it? A.—Well not of kicking, no; Mrs. Moulton expressed her opinion—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

Witness—And perhaps I wanted—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment.

Q.—Now what in that nature or subject was said?

Mr. Beach—That we object to.

The Court—I think we must take it, Sir. If he did not use the words attributed to him but something akin to them, I think it is admissible.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps the word kicking, Sir, was used in a moral sense.

Mr. Beach—The point, if your Honor please, of my objection is that the inquiries in respect to the interviews I addressed to the witness did not open to their side the right of giving the conversation. That would only accrue after we had put Mrs. Moulton on the stand in contradiction of the witness, and *non constat* we can give evidence on the subject. He can take the subject as given by Mr. Tracy on his cross-examination as satisfactory.

The Court—Assuming that to be so, yet you put to the witness a sharp, clean-cut inquiry, embracing a certain expression which he says he did not use. Now, it is possible he used one in a sense akin to that, although not using the particular expression kicking.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt it was used metaphorically. It is an absurdity to tell a lady to kick a gentleman. That is an impossibility.

Mr. Pryor—No, it is not an impossibility.

Mr. Evarts—Did you ever know it to occur?

Mr. Pryor—Oh! weren't you ever kicked by a lady?

Mr. Evarts (astonished)—I! Pooh! You are joking. [A laugh.]

The Court—All your kicking has been intellectual. Go on, Sir.

Q.—Well, about this kicking out of the house, what was said about that, Mr. Tracy? A.—Repeat your question, Mr. Evarts.

Q.—What was said by you of any such action or import? A.—I don't recall any particular expression which would mean kicking, or the import of kicking; I only know that Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait.

Q.—Did anything occur between you and Mrs. Moulton as to the desirability of being rid of Mr. Tilton in the house? A.—I think we had a conversation on the subject.

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

Witness—There had been a conversation on that subject.

Mr. Beach—Well, I object to that.

The Court—I think that is as far as we need go into it.

Mr. Beach—I put a question to the witness whether any such language, or in substance that, was used by him. Now, is it right that the witness, upon an examination by counsel, can answer the question, not whether any phrase or remark of that substance or character was used, but to give the language that was employed without conversation—that is, to give the conversation itself or any portion of it—that I submit to your Honor is not, in this stage of the examination, open. It might be in case we should choose to put Mrs. Moulton on the stand in opposition to the testimony of Mr. Tracy, and it seems to me, Sir, that it is utterly useless to pursue that inquiry, and get that conversation as between Mrs. Moulton and this gentleman in evidence in this case, when Mrs. Moulton may not be produced as a witness to that transaction.

Mr. Evarts—Is it not true, my learned friend will allow me to ask, that it is a rule of evidence that when a foundation is laid for collateral impeachment by the calling of another witness, without any advance of the determination of the counsel whether that witness will be called or not, but in consequence of the opening of the point the witness prior to the calling of any contradictory witness is not only in his own right at liberty to state what did occur, and in the right of the party to draw from him what did occur—that, I believe, is a matter not new in the law of evidence, and I suppose it to be admissible. And then it, with what he has said in his direct and what he has said in his cross examination, the other side call a witness to contradict him, then it is just to the witness to admit it; and if, after hearing both sides—the correction of the party and the contradictory witness—the point is whether in reference he ought not to have an opportunity to state what the thing was concerning which you propose to examine him.

The Court—I recognize that, assuming the fact that the witness did not use the very expression put to him by the counsel, yet if in any sense, however remote, he does remember to have used such an expression, which would mean the discouragement of the presence of Mr. Tilton at her house, I think the witness should be permitted to state it. I think that is competent.

Mr. Evarts—And that is already in. I asked him about a desirability on her part to get rid of the visits of Mr. Tilton.

The Court—It seems to me that is proper.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, I will ask whether whatever you did on that subject, or what said by you, was a voluntary remark or was elicited by what Mrs. Moulton said?

Mr. Beach—I think if we are going into this matter that it must be by stating what was said. We certainly don't want to take the judgment and conclusions of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I merely asked whether it was voluntary or otherwise.

The Court—I think he can answer that.

Q.—And, as I understand, at this interview, not the interview of the 10th of August, but a prior one, you were asked whether you said anything about "destroying the papers or they will destroy you," meaning Mrs. Moulton, and "it must not come out; consider the influence it would have upon society; Mr. Beecher must not be cut down," or something to that effect; now, did anything of that kind arise in conversation between you and Mrs. Moulton at these interviews, separate from the interview of the 10th of August? A.—No, Sir.

WHAT PASSED BETWEEN HIMSELF AND MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Now, Sir, what did pass between you and Mrs. Moulton at any of these interviews that had relation to this subject of the influence it would have upon society, or what not? A.—I say nothing that I remember; I recall nothing—that is, in a prior interview.

Q.—At your interviews prior to the 10th of August, that is the whole subject of my inquiry—now go to the 10th of August? A.—If I correctly understand your question I mean to say I don't remember anything passing between me and Mrs. Moulton in regard to the ruin of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—I mean the injury of society? A.—Oh! oh!

Mr. Evarts—"The truth must not come out; consider the injury upon society?" A.—There was nothing said between Mrs. Moulton and myself about the truth not coming out; there was a talk, not more than that as to the effect upon society of this scandal and the demoralization it produced; it was not what great injury was flowing from it; there was talk like that once or twice.

Q.—Did you introduce the subject to Mrs. Moulton? A.—Well, I can hardly say; when I was there I saw Mrs. Moulton and became acquainted with her, and we used to be conversing together; I don't remember who introduced it.

Q.—Was there any dispute or difference of opinion between you on these topics? A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Moulton and I always agreed.

TRACY THINKING OF AN INJUNCTION TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PAPERS.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tracy, you remember a period and an occasion when you were conversing with others with whom you conferred as to getting an injunction to prevent the destruction of these papers? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that?

Mr. Beach—What was that, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—I asked him if he remembers an occasion in which he considered, in consultation with others, the propriety of getting an injunction to prevent the destruction of these papers?

Witness—You asked me when it was, and I think it was at the time of Mr. Tilton's sworn statement.

Q.—You remember it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether or not it had any occurrence in date with Mr. Moulton's return from the East? I think it has been in evidence that he went East? A.—Well, I can't remember whether it was his return or about the time of his going. It was on or about the time that he refused, or announced his refusal, to deliver the papers to Mr. Beecher, or copies of them.

THE BURNING OF THE PAPERS.

Q.—You had a conversation with Mrs. Moulton on the 10th of August, concerning which you have been inquired of? A.—I had.

Q.—What occurred at that conversation in reference to the subjects which have been brought to your notice on direct examination? A.—Will you excuse me? I desire to say again that I do not understand that the other side have called for the details of that conversation, or that any part of it has been given. I regarded it as confidential; it was a talk that I had with a lady in her own house; and if that conversation is to come out I prefer to leave it to the lady herself to state it before submitting anything on the subject. If that suits you, then my wish is that it should take that course.

Mr. Evarts—Provided objection is not made on the other side as to the order of proof.

Judge Neilson—I think it may be reserved in that form on the suggestion of the witness.

Mr. Beach—We make no objection to the witness stating it now. Whatever course they choose to adopt we acquiesce in. But if the gentleman's views are correct I should suppose that the examination with regard to it should proceed now.

Judge Neilson—If Mr. Beach is prepared to avow his intention of calling Mrs. Moulton and have her testify as to that interview, then I think you proceed with this witness now.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, we intend to.

Judge Neilson—Then I think you may proceed now; as that absolves the witness from all moral obligation in regard to the interview.

Mr. Tracy—I would prefer otherwise.

Judge Neilson—I think that we had better proceed to take the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—My own impression, if your Honor please, is that, aside from the question of the respect of the witness for a conversation which he supposes was wished to be in confidence, it would be the regular and proper course for us to go on. The fact is that the lady is not represented by counsel; she is not a party to this case, and her husband is not a party to this litigation, but only a witness.

Judge Neilson—Still, the suggestion of the counsel of their intention to call and examine her is sufficient to fix the fact, and that ought to relieve the witness, I think, from any sense of restraint.

Mr. Evarts—The subject referred to, as I understand, was the burning of the papers? A.—There was no talk that night about burning the papers then, or at any future time. There was a talk about the desirability of having had the papers burned at an earlier period.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Evarts, it was the long statement that we inquired about—the burning of the long statement.

Q.—There was a conversation between Mrs. Moulton and yourself as to the propriety or the desirability of the papers having been destroyed at a preceding time? A.—There was.

Q.—And was there any difference of opinion between yourself and Mrs. Moulton about that? A.—No.

Q.—Was there anything said about destroying or suppressing the long statement? A.—Not a word; that is entirely new; I never heard of that until to-day.

Q.—I understood you to have said that at this interview on the 10th of August nothing was said about the destruction of the papers then or in future? A.—No, Sir; nothing at all.

Q.—You have been asked something about this short paper or statement that has now been read by the learned counsel. What, if anything, occurred between you and Mrs. Moulton regarding that statement? A.—At what interview do you ask?

Q.—At any interview concerning which you have been inquired of, and have spoken in your cross-examination. A.—I think the only interview I have been inquired of, or have spoken of, in regard to that paper, as a paper, after its existence, was an interview at the house of Mr. Augustus Storrs.

Q.—And did any conversation occur there? A.—I do not think that I can add anything. I think I have stated the whole of it. With the permission of counsel I will say that Mr. Moulton was expected before the committee, and he was expected there with one or the other of these papers—that is the long or the short statement; and I did not positively know which he was coming with until he came. When he came I went into the front parlor to see him, and he announced to me what had been the conclusion of the council at his house in the forenoon of that day, and what the result was, and what form of statement he was going to make.

Q.—That was the first intimation you had of the conclusion he had come to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were gratified at it? A.—I was gratified at it; highly so.

THE TALK WITH MR. RICHARDS.

Q.—You have been asked about some talk that you had with Mr. Richards. Will you please state what was said at that interview? A.—Mr. Richards had been summoned before the committee. I went to the committee rooms and found him in the front parlor. I supposed that it was my duty to examine him before the committee.

Q.—To openly examine him? A.—To openly examine him before the committee; and I went to him for the purpose of having a little preliminary conversation with him, so as to know what his statement would be, and know how to frame my questions.

Mr. Beach—I omitted to put to you one question with regard to that interview, which I will now ask: Did you at that interview with Mr. Richards, or when you applied to him for information as to what his knowledge was, or what his statement would be, upon his answering you that he came to appear before the committee, and not to make a statement to you, did you say to him that you was the counsel for Mr. Beecher? A.—No; I said that I was the counsel for the committee.

Mr. Evarts—Now state what occurred between yourself and Mr. Richards? A.—Mr. Richards came there, and I went to him. I said, "Is this Mr. Richards?" He said, "Yes." I told him who I was, and said, "You have come to appear before the committee?" He replied that he had. I then said to him, "I shall conduct the examination, and I would like to know what you are to state." He said, "I am to state nothing; I have come before the committee, but I shall decline to answer any question that may be put to me." I said, "Do you mean to say, Mr. Richards, that you are going to give the committee no information at all?" "I do," he said, "I am going to decline to answer any question that they may put to me." "And yet you mean to appear before them, but have not come for examination?" Then he said, "They have summoned me, and I will go before them, but when they ask me any question about my sister, or anything relating to my family affairs, I am going to say to them that I decline to answer the question, on the ground that this is a family matter into which I have refused to be drawn hitherto, and will not be drawn now; that is all; and I will say nothing upon the subject." I said to him, "Mr. Richards, if that is your determination, why do you come before the committee?" he replied, "I came because they summoned me"; I said, "Well, if you are determined not to give any information at all, it seems to me it is a useless ceremony for you to go before the committee"; he said, "I supposed I ought to come, but I shall decline to answer any questions"; I said, "Mr. Richards, you will be asked whether your sister has made any confessions to you, by the committee, if you come before the committee; and if you come there and are asked that question, and decline to answer it, and that question is published with your declination, it will place your sister in a very awkward position;" and I added, "You do not wish to injure your sister?" he said, "Certainly not"; I asked him if the consequences of such action on his part had occurred to him; he said, "No; it had never occurred to him; he supposed that that was the way to do;" I pointed out to him the effect upon his sister of his going before the committee, and having such a question put to him, and then declining to answer; after talking to him a little while he realized his position, thanked me for the suggestion, said that he would not go before the committee and submit to any examination; he then went into the committee-room and said to them, "Gentlemen, you have summoned me, and I have come to say to you that I will not appear before you and submit to any examination whatever; I will not be examined by you."

Q.—And went off? A.—And went off.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. BUTLER.

Q.—You have been asked about an interview with Gen. Butler at your lodgings. Was that on the 11th of July? A.—That was on the 11th of August.

Q.—That was after the interview on the 9th of August? A.—After the interview of the 9th of August.

Q.—You were asked something about Mr. Beecher's being in the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher in any way a party to that interview? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Neither by himself nor by you? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is calling for the conclusion of the witness. I do not think it is competent.

Q.—You did not represent Mr. Beecher at that interview? A.—No, Sir; I did not represent him at any—

Mr. Beach—That is a question for argument on the facts of the case.

Mr. Evarts—I inferred that the object of inquiring as to Mr. Beecher was to show whether it was a matter of his participation or not.

Q.—In regard to the visit to the Fifth Avenue Hotel—did Mr. Beecher, before that, know any thing of it? A.—No, Sir.

HE MADE NO SUGGESTIONS TO GEN. PORTER CONCERNING WOODRUFF & ROBINSON.

Q.—Reference has been made in the examination to the fact of your having been counsel for Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson, while Mr. Moulton was a member of that firm, in some litigations of theirs; were you such counsel? A.—I was counsel in one litigation for them, and in a Government matter which did not result in a litigation, technically speaking.

Q.—You were their lawyer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With the usual professional relations of client and counsel, and for compensation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were asked whether you made any suggestions to the then cross-examining counsel, Mr. Porter, when Mr. Moulton was on the stand concerning any of the matters in which you were counsel for them.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no.

Mr. Evarts—Yes he was. Is that not so, Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill—Yes.

Mr. Beach—The question I put was, whether while Mr. Porter was examining in regard to that Government difficulty he made any suggestions. Mr. Porter said nothing on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—When Mr. Porter was cross-examining Mr. Moulton concerning the Government matters the question was asked whether Mr. Tracy did not make any suggestions on that point.

Mr. Beach—Yes; and he said, "No."

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, at any time in the conduct of this cause, have you ever made any suggestions, or given any intimations concerning any examination, or any introduction into this cause of those litigations? A.—I have not; on the contrary, I have protested against it.

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Judge Neilson—"I have not," answers the question.

Mr. Evarts—I think that he has a right so to state.

Mr. Beach—Well, there is a brother lawyer on the stand, and I need not object to it.

Mr. Evarts—That is all of the re-direct examination. Mr. Beach, do you wish to cross-examine any further?

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We rest, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen of the jury, get ready to retire.

THE DEFENSE DECLINE TO CALL MRS. TILTON.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment, if your Honor please. In the course of this trial much allusion has been made to the fact that Mrs. Tilton was an incompetent witness, and, by the rules of evidence, was excluded from taking the witness stand in regard to the subject matter which so deeply affected her position and interest. We have deemed it due to ourselves to announce to your Honor and to the counsel for the defense, that we make no objection whatever to Mrs. Tilton being produced by them as a witness, that whatever objection we might legally present against her competency as a witness in this case, we waive it entirely and shall raise no question should our friends upon the other side choose to produce her. And I may be permitted to say, Sir, perhaps, in addition, that Mrs. Tilton is an incompetent witness very much in the same sense that any other witness is disqualified, or was disqualified before our recent laws upon the subject, by interest, by relationship, and that it is a subject which may be waived—an objection which might be waived by the parties to the litigation. Your Honor will remember the phraseology of the statute relating to the competency of husband and wife as witnesses, witnesses where neither is a party, and declaring that neither one nor the other shall be competent or compellable to testify in certain cases and in regard to certain transactions. I suppose, Sir, that from the language of the statute, and from the known practice under the common law declaring the disabilities of witnesses, that it is a matter which rests entirely in the discretion of the parties to the litigation, except, possibly, so far as it may be esteemed a policy of the law to exclude a revelation of confidential communications. And I suppose, and I understand it to be so intimated by the decisions, that even in regard to those matters it is entirely within the pleasure of the parties or the party—the husband or the wife—to object, or of the witness himself or herself to object to the revelation of even those matters which are considered as sacred to the domestic relation. All we wish to say, Sir, is that we consent upon our part, and our friends upon the other side can use Mrs. Tilton as a witness in this case if they choose.

Mr. Evarts—The question whether Mrs. Tilton could be a witness in this case has never been an actual question. The law prohibited it. The policy of the law prohibited it. There was a period during the progress of this cause when the Legislature of the State was understood to be considering whether the interests of society, under the provocation of the importance of a particular case, would abrogate the rule of law and abandon the policy of society and open the discords of husband and wife, swearing against one another in court. And the Legislature, by unanimous judgment, as we must understand, and the concurrence of all the people of the State, said our law wisely and firmly determines that question. Now, if Mrs. Tilton at any time could legally have been proposed and admitted as a witness, there would then have been two practical questions for us, as counsel, to determine, grave and important, which have never arisen for our determination because the law has sealed her lips in any litigation in which her husband is a party. Those two great questions would have been: First, in our sole character of duty to our client, if we thought his case, as we had presented it, had any such defect in volume and force of evidence that any other were needed, then it would have been our duty to adduce such evidence, further, as the law opened to us. We have now no such opinion and no such view as that our case needs any more testimony than we have given. If, however, we had come, in the sole relation of duty to our client, to dispose of that practical question, and the wife were a witness that the law permitted to be introduced, then we should have to weigh a great duty of determining whether some injury, even, some weakness in what we felt might need to be supplied in our client's case, should properly be supplied by the grave antagonism, tearing to pieces the last shred of respectability and hope in the future for this family. Fortunately we have not been brought, by any doubt or hesitation as to the force and fullness of our defense, into that grave moral question. But your Honor sees that these are all hypothetical inquiries, and to which I should not have alluded in the least but for the introduction by our learned friends of this proposition.

Mr. Beach—I did not suppose, Sir, that the suggestion which I made was to give occasion for a discussion or an address of this character. I do not propose to follow it, nor is it necessary for me to present the motives which induced me to withdraw any possible objection which we might have to the competency of this lady as a witness. I shall not pursue the question, Sir, whether the necessities of the defendant's case would properly lead them to a consideration of the propriety of examining this lady. Nor shall I consider, Sir, the other question, whether her presentation as a witness in this case would lead to an antagonism productive of the results anticipated by the learned counsel. Very much might be said upon that subject, Sir, as to how much of the garment of respectability is left in the present condition and attitude of this family, or as to the responsibility, rest where it may, for producing these sad results; those are matters, Sir, which I do not care to allude to, though I might possibly answer with some force, and perhaps emphasis, the suggestions of counsel. I may say, Sir, that in my view of the policy of the law, counsel is entirely mistaken in his construction both of the legal intent of our legislation and of the public sense with regard to the propriety of a woman being permitted to defend herself, if she can, under the circumstances in which Mrs. Tilton is placed. In a former discussion, Sir, we alluded somewhat extensively to the policy of our legislation upon that subject, and I think it was very clearly demonstrated to your Honor that by the policy of the law it is now possible for husband and wife compulsorily to be placed as witnesses in a cause in a court of justice, in positive and direct and humiliating antagonism to each other. It is not the policy of the law of our State to forbid that adverse position. But I do not propose, Sir, to discuss it. My only object was to announce to your Honor and to give to our learned friends the benefit of that announcement, that if they chose to avail themselves of the testimony of this lady in this case in a legitimate way, our objection being withdrawn, and to present her testimony in such a shape and before such a tribunal that it could be examined and tested by the ordinary rules of evidence, and not by indirection, before another tribunal, in another shape, they were at perfect liberty to do so.

Mr. Evarts—But a word, if your Honor please. I presented in full, as your Honor will remember, my views about the law and the policy of the law on this question, as presented by the situation—when Mr. Tilton was a witness. In conclusion, I only need to say that we do not regard consent or stipulation between parties to the violation of the law which excludes a witness on grounds of public policy, to make him or her a competent witness.

The Court—The question here would be very different from that which was presented when the competency of the plaintiff was under consideration.

Mr. Evarts—Entirely so.

The Court—Because we have here a statute directed to the relation of husband or wife, a party to an action—an action of this kind. I have only to say that, the question having been presented, the offer having been made, and the learned counsel for the defense thinking it their duty to decline, we accept the suggestion; and I confess I feel gratified that the lady is not to be called.

The court then took a recess until 2:05.

AFTER RECESS.

The court reassembled at 2:12 P. M., and Charles C. Stanley was called as the first witness and examined by Mr. Morris.

Q.—Mr. Stanley, where do you reside? A.—No. 77 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Journeyman pocket-book maker.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Tilton, the plaintiff? A.—I never spoke to the gentleman until this morning?

Q.—Do you know him by sight? A.—I know him by sight.

Q.—In December, 1871, did you know Gen. Ryan by sight? A.—I am not positive that I could point the gentleman out.

Q.—Did you then know Mr. Tilton by sight? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you present at the procession called the Rossel procession, on the 17th of December—Sunday, 17th December, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton in that procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did that procession form? A.—In the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, on Third avenue.

Q.—At what point did the different sections of the procession come together, and the procession complete or form? A.—The procession was completed at the corner of Great Jones street and the Bowery. The different sections joined in—the procession passing.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton in that procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what time did you first see him? A.—In Great Jones street, in the vicinity of Lafayette place.

Q.—And that is the point which you designate where the procession formed complete—where the procession was complete? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton in company with any person? A.—Well, he was walking in the procession with one of the subdivisions; I did not notice particularly who he walked with; he seemed to be beside a gentleman who was some inches shorter than himself.

Q.—And in about what part of the procession was he walking? A.—He was in a subdivision which was led by some ladies in company with a banner; Mr. Tilton was distant from them some eight or nine paces in the rear; some thirty or forty persons intervened.

Q.—And do you know who those ladies were, any of them? A.—Well, my attention was called to them and I asked who they were, and I was told it was Mrs. Woodhull and her sister, Miss Claflin.

Q.—Was either of them carrying a banner or flag? A.—I did not notice that they carried it, but there seemed to be a man between them; I can't say who carried the banner; there was a banner there and a man and two women.

Q.—Do you know who that gentleman was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was not Mr. Tilton? A.—It was not Mr. Tilton.

Q.—As to the height, was he a tall man or medium-sized? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Did you accompany the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From there during the rest of the route? A.—Not through the entire route.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton in the procession at any other point, and at what other point did you see him? A.—In the vicinity of the corner of Fourteenth street and University place. I think that was the street; at any rate, it was on the way up, in the vicinity of Fourteenth street.

Q.—At any other point? A.—On the return, in Fourteenth street, before the breaking up.

Q.—Can you state whether he and the gentleman who was with him maintained their relative positions in the procession? A.—Whenever I noticed Mr. Tilton—I did not go there particularly to watch him—he maintained the same relative position.

Q.—Do you know whether he continued walking in company with the same person. A.—That I couldn't say.

Q.—Did you at any time see him walking in company with any lady? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And did you see him at any time in a carriage? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How near were you to Mr. Tilton at any time? A.—Well, sixteen feet.

Q.—So that you could not be mistaken as to the person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At the time the procession broke up how near were you to Mr. Tilton? A.—Well, I didn't accompany the procession as far as the statue, so that I do not remember seeing Mr. Tilton at any point above the last corner opening on the square.

Q.—And that was how near to where it finally broke up? A.—I should say the distance to the statue, probably 200 feet.

Q.—Did the procession go above that point in its march? A.—I walked with the procession to some distance above Fourteenth street, crossed over and met it on its return on the Sixth avenue, about Twenty-second street.

Mr. Beach—You did not accompany it to its highest point? A.—No, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Q.—Were you one of the procession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any interest in the occasion or subject that was celebrated there by the Internationalists? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were not drawn there then to where you were by any interest in the procession—in its object? A.—No, Sir; no particular interest.

Q.—What hour did you get in sight of this procession or its preliminary organization? A.—I can't say exactly; I think it was about 2 o'clock.

Q.—What hour did you leave Brooklyn? A.—Well, after dinner.

Q.—How far did you follow the procession, and did you meet any companion to talk with on the way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Will you state what route you followed from Cooper Institute? A.—I did not start with the head of the column from Cooper Institute; I joined in and passed along on the sidewalk at the corner of Great Jones street and the Bowery.

Q.—And kept up with the head? A.—I loitered along; there were some halts; I kept moving along, and took general observations.

Q.—Well, when you started with the purpose of keeping abreast of the procession, were you abreast of the head of it? A.—I saw the head of it pass; I saw the head of the procession a number of times.

Q.—But my question was a very simple one. As I understand, you undertook to follow the procession a certain length, some ways, didn't you? A.—I had no fixed resolution to follow it.

Q.—No; I did not say that. I say you undertook—you started? A.—Yes, Sir, I started.

Q.—Well, when you so started, did you start abreast of the head of the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you keep abreast of the procession for any time? A.—I didn't keep abreast of the head or any other part, any particular part, any length of time that I could specify.

Q.—Then the procession was rather getting ahead of you all the time, wasn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, at what point did you cease following that procession, or keeping up with it? A.—About Fourteenth street; I can't recollect at what point I stopped.

Q.—Then I understand you that whenever that procession crossed Fourteenth street for the first time you ceased to pay attention to it.

Mr. Beach—He said above Fourteenth street.

Witness—That is the last street that I remember crossing.

Q.—Its crossing or your crossing? A.—Mine.

Q.—Was Fourteenth street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the first time the procession crossed that street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And thereafter you paid no attention to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what further? A.—I must have walked up that street some distance, because on the return I was on the corner of Twenty-second street and Sixth avenue—about the corner of Twenty-second street and Sixth avenue.

Q.—How did you get over there? A.—Crossed over from the route, the street that the procession was moving on, to Sixth avenue.

Q.—Did you not cross through Fourteenth street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you cross through Fifteenth street? A.—I cannot be positive.

Q.—So far as you know, then, it was Fifteenth street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I say, so far as you know. Can you name any other street? A.—No, Sir; I cannot name any other street; nor can I designate that.

Q.—What did you cross over to Sixth avenue for? A.—To see the procession—the appearance of it on its return.

Q.—To see whether it held out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As many on the return as there were on the advance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was your idea. Now, Sir, you have stated that you saw Mr. Tilton there that day, as I understand you, at the formation of the procession? A.—Well, by the formation, I don't exactly understand you; I saw him in the procession after all the sections started to join in at Great Jones street; I may say that I saw him as the procession was formed.

Q.—Was forming. Well, that I understood you. Now, how near the head of the procession was Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You have not the least idea. Well, how near the tail of it was he? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—How near the middle was he? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Now, before you left the procession to cross over toward Sixth avenue, how far had the procession—what proportion of the procession's length had passed you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Don't know whether it was a third or a quarter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not at all? A.—No, Sir; it was not a very large procession.

Q.—Not a large part? You were pretty near the head?

Mr. Beach—A large procession, he said.

The Witness—A large procession.

Q.—Give us some idea of how near the head of the procession you were when you deserted it and crossed over to Sixth avenue. A.—I cannot remember.

Q.—Cannot give us any idea; A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, I understand you that you saw Mr. Tilton afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After the formation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After that point? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see him again? A.—Some point in Fourteenth street after turning out of Sixth avenue.

Mr. Beach—That is as the procession was coming down.

Mr. Evarts—Coming back.

The Witness—Coming down.

Q.—Returning upon its route? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you follow the procession after it got down to Sixth avenue where you were—did you follow it on to the end? A.—As near as the crowd would permit; I did not reach the statue, which was the point for the breaking up; there was much confusion at the close.

Q.—But you followed substantially to the end of the route? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, in so following in this return part of the route were you abreast of the head or of the tail or of the middle of the procession? A.—I met the head and loitered along.

Q.—With it? A.—Allowed it to pass me, and before we had reached Union square I suppose I was near the end.

Q.—This procession was not on a trot, was it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you were walking. Did you not walk about as fast as the procession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You started on abreast of the head on Sixth avenue—about? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how much of the length of the procession had got ahead of you before you stopped? A.—Well, the route of the procession was on my way home, and, as I say, it had nearly passed me when I arrived at Union square.

Q.—From the Sixth avenue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had gone so much slower than it that it had passed you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, when you saw Mr. Tilton the second time in the procession what was his position as respects the head, the middle, or the tail? A.—The same as when I saw him at Great Jones street.

Q.—What was that? A.—A distance of some thirty or forty feet intervening between him and this banner that was carried and accompanied by two ladies.

Q.—Was there more than one banner? A.—There were several banners.

Q.—Which banner was it? A.—The one accompanied by two ladies and carried by a man.

Q.—And he was in the rear—that is, after that? A.—He was in the rear of that particular subdivision of the procession.

Q.—And he formed a part of that subdivision, did he? Q.—Well, he seemed to; he was walking with them.

Q.—Now, did you know the man that was in this carriage with the two women? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that you knew Gen. Ryan? A.—No, Sir; he was pointed out to me on that day, but it made no impression.

Q.—You don't know his appearance by sight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say where you saw him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, now, these women that were in this particular carriage; were there also women in other carriages? A.—I took no particular notice of the carriages with the exception of one in which there was a woman holding a red flag; that is all that I remember of that part.

Q.—Was she alone in that carriage? A.—I don't remember; I think not.

Q.—Who was with her? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Who was she? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Did you inquire? A.—Yes, Sir. One of the passing crowd said that she was a late arrival from Paris. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, Gen. Ryan was not in that carriage? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Mr. Tilton was not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, this carriage, you say, Miss Claflin was in? A.—I did not say Miss Claflin was in it.

Mr. Morris—He did not say so.

Q.—You saw somebody that was pointed out to you as Miss Claflin? A.—Only walking in the procession.

Q.—On foot? A.—On foot.

Q.—Where was this lady who was pointed out as Miss Claflin to you in the procession? A.—She was accompanying a flag—banner of some kind.

Q.—Who carried it? A.—A man.

Q.—A tall man? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was there any other lady that accompanied it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she also described to you—named to you? A.—In a general way I asked who they were, and I was told it was Victoria Woodhull and her sister.

Q.—And were they carrying the tassels? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—See if you can't bring that picture back now to your eye—that there was a man carrying the flag, and Mrs. Woodhull and her sister with the tassels in their hands? A.—I don't remember; it might be; I can't say.

Q.—Can you describe that man in any way so we can get at him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You can't say? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whether he was tall, and whether he had blue eyes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Long hair? A.—No, Sir, I can't.

Q.—During the whole time that this procession was engaged in its route from the time you left it in University Place or the extension of University place, until you resumed your observation of it in the Sixth avenue, you don't know what happened to it, do you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know whether they changed—whether some got into the carriages and others walked, rode, and tied, as they went along with these banners? A.—I don't know what they did while they were out of my sight.

Q.—How did you see Mr. Tilton in connection with that procession? A.—As it was formed?

Q.—After the procession had formed?

Mr. Beach—Just as it was forming.

Q.—You did not see him while they were standing about and organizing? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The first time you saw him he was in it? A.—Yes, Sir,

Q.—Now, how many ranks were there between Mr. Tilton and this banner that some one was carrying, and Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin attended? A.—Between six and ten; I could not say exactly; at some times they were nearer as the procession became crowded, perhaps twenty feet; then again forty or fifty.

Q.—But about the same number of ranks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And about how many people walked abreast in those ranks? A.—I think four; an average of four.

Q.—Do you think Mr. Tilton was in sight of this banner and its standard bearers? A.—Yes, Sir; unless he had very poor eyes.

Q.—When did you first think of being a witness here? A.—About three weeks ago.

Q.—What attracted your attention to it or anybody's attention to you? A.—Well, the fact that I thought there were some misstatements, and I being witness to them.

Q.—You thought that this statement about Mr. Tilton was wrong? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that you had seen something that would contradict it and make it known? A.—Yes, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. MADDOX.

George W. Maddox was then called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Morris.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—New-York.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Tilton, the plaintiff, by sight or personally? A.—I know him by sight.

Q.—And did you know him in December, 1871, by sight? A.—I have known him by sight from six to ten years.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull at that time? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you see the procession on the 17th December—Sunday, the 17th of December, 1871, that has been spoken of? A.—The Rossel?

Q.—The Rossel procession? A.—I was in it.

Q.—And what part of the procession were you in? A.—My recollection is that I was near the head of the line.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton in that procession? A.—I saw him once or twice.

Q.—And in what part of the procession was he? A.—My recollection is that it was near the centre of the line.

Q.—And at what points of the route did you see him? A.—I cannot now designate any particular point.

Q.—Was he in company with any person? A.—He was in company with a gentleman.

Q.—Did you know either of them that he was marching with? A.—I didn't know anybody but Mr. Tilton, as I noticed them.

Q.—And at the different points—you cannot designate, you say, the points—but at the different points you did see him, did he occupy the same relative position in the procession? A.—That is my recollection.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Woodhull in the procession? A.—A great many times.

Q.—And Miss Claflin? A.—Both of them.

Q.—Now state where you first saw them in that procession, with reference to its formation. A.—I saw them at the formation of the line; indeed before the line was formed.

Q.—Where was it formed? My recollection is that it was formed on Seventh street. At any rate, the section to which I belonged was formed on that street. Sections formed in different parts or places, and then came together at the general rendezvous.

Q.—And where was the procession completed, do you recollect? A.—At about Cooper Union or square.

Q.—Now where did you first see Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin? You say you saw them before the procession formed. Whereabouts? A.—In different parts of the route from the beginning to the end; I have stated I saw them before the formation and afterward. They belonged to section 12, and were in that section. I cannot now designate the particular parts of the line that the sections occupied.

Q.—But you saw them at various points? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What part of the procession did they occupy as near as you can state? A.—I have just said that my recollection is that they occupied about the center of the line. I may be mistaken as to that, for I took no notice of anything particularly.

Q.—Either of them carrying a banner of flag? A.—One did certain, and perhaps both—

Q.—And did you observe whether they were marching with any gentleman escorts? A.—When they came out there was Col. Blood and Mr. West, and my recollection is that there were others, but I don't recall their names.

Q.—What is Mr. West's first name? A.—William.

Q.—Do you know where he is? A.—I do not.

Q.—And when you saw Mrs. Woodhull in different parts of the procession, did you see Col. Blood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he in company with her? A.—I should say so; but he would not impress me—be impressed upon my recollection as the ladies would, because it was a sort of dare—adventure—for ladies to march in that procession, and consequently it impressed itself on my attention—

Q.—How far were you from Mrs. Woodhull in the line of the procession? A.—Well, perhaps one hundred feet; it may have been two; I really don't know how long the line was, nor how many there were in it.

Q.—Were you behind them or in front? A.—I think I was in front, yet I may be mistaken as to that.

Q.—Now, where did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—I think in the line of march.

Q.—Yes? A.—That I have answered two or three times.

Q.—I mean in reference to the ladies, Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, how far from them? A.—Well, not near them; perhaps it might have been as far as across this room; it might have been twice as far: I can positively swear they were not together when I saw them.

Q.—Did you march the whole entire line of route? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, at any time during the march of that procession, did you see Mr. Tilton in company with either Mrs. Woodhull or Miss. Claflin? A.—I did not see him in company with any lady whatever.

Q.—Now, state the route that that procession took—describe it from Cooper Institute. A.—My recollection is that we started from Cooper Institute, marched down Fourth street to Uni— Fifth avenue, University place, thence to Fifth avenue, thence up Fifth avenue; that is my recollection; now, I don't say that that is true.

Q.—Well, give us the best of your recollection. A.—We marched up as far as Thirty-second street, or Stewart's—what place is that?

Mr. Beach—Thirty-fourth.

Witness—Thirty-fourth, and returned; but we didn't return the same route, so we must have gone down, perhaps, Sixth avenue, and we were disbanded at Fourteenth street, as we went around the Lincoln statue and waved the flags, and then were disbanded.

Q.—And did you see Miss Claflin and Mrs. Woodhull at the time that the procession was disbanded at that point? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Were they in a carriage at any time in that procession when you observed them? A.—I should say no, if you had not asked the question.

Q.—You have no recollection of seeing them in a carriage? A.—No recollection of seeing a carriage there or them in a carriage.

Q.—Did you know Gen. Ryan at that time? A.—I did not, nor never knew him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Q.—Mr. Maddox, what is your profession or employment? A.—I am a real estate broker.

Q.—Where do you carry on that business? A.—No. 29 Broadway.

Q.—Have you been connected with the press heretofore, at all? A.—Well, in scraps.

Q.—As a reporter? A.—Not as a reporter.

Q.—As a writer? A.—I published a paper myself: got out three whole numbers. [Laughter.]

Q.—What paper was that? A.—*The Internationalist.*

Q.—When was that? A.—Last year; a year ago.

Q.—It has passed into other hands? A.—It passed into—defunct.

Mr. Evarts—Left the undertaker's hands and gone into the hands of the undertaker. [Laughter.]

Q.—You say you were acquainted with these ladies, Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean you had a personal acquaintance with them? A.—Personal acquaintance with them.

Q.—And of any duration? A.—In the neighborhood of six years.

Q.—Have you been allied at any time to the political fortunes of Mrs. Woodhull as a candidate for the Presidency? A.—Partially.

Q.—Did you nominate her? A.—No; I did not; I was the temporary Chairman of the convention.

Q.—That did nominate her? A.—That did nominate her.

Q.—You were a member of this procession? A.—I was.

Q.—And sympathized with it, I suppose? A.—Helped to get it up.

Q.—Well, as you helped to get it up, perhaps you can tell how the different parts of it were made up; take, for instance, the corps, or division, in which Mrs. Woodhull moved; where was that formed? A.—We were organized in sections; the Internationalists were in sections—section 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on; they proceeded to section 12.

Q.—Of the Internationalists? A.—Of the Internationalists.

Q.—What other component parts of the procession were there beside the Internationalists? A.—Probably many; there were French and German sympathizers, and actual co-operators and workers, of whom I knew but little.

Q.—But you knew there were such persons? A.—Yes.

Q.—And there were twelve Internationalist divisions? A.—I do not say that there were twelve International divisions in that procession; I say that they were organized in that way.

Q.—In this City? A.—In the City and in the country, and everywhere.

Q.—As an organization? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this paper of yours was the organ of that organization? A.—It was the organ of myself.

Q.—Oh, as the head of the organization? A.—No, Sir, as a believer in the principles set forth by the Internationalists, and I took it on myself—I certainly represented myself if I did not represent them.

Q.—You took the name of *International*, I suppose, in reference to this organized body of Internationalists? A.—To be sure.

Q.—That was all that I meant. What is the organ of that organization now, since your paper was discontinued? A.—It has no particular organ; indeed, the whole organization, largely of this country and in Europe, is suspended for the time being.

Q.—Not defunct? A.—Well, not as bad as my paper; they are operating partially through secret organizations under different names.

Q.—Were you a member of the division of this procession in which Mrs. Woodhull and her sister were? A.—No, I was not.

Q.—Do you know where the section in which these ladies were was formed—where it started from? A.—It's incipient formation?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—It grew out of section No. 9.

Q.—I am not connecting it with the divisions of the Internationalists at all. I mean this section of the procession. Where did it form itself; whereabouts did it form itself—at Cooper Institute or somewhere else? A.—Oh, I don't know; the Marshal of the day would be able to tell you, perhaps, quite correctly.

Q.—Can you tell us who he was? A.—I think it was Theodore Banks.

Mr. Morris—He will be here. He is subpœnaed.

Q.—Now, were you in the division of the procession in which Mr. Tilton was? A.—No; my recollection is that he was not in Section 9.

Q.—You were in 9? A.—I was in No. 9.

Q.—Mrs. Woodhull was not in No. 9? A.—No.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton in the same division in which Mrs. Woodhull was? A.—Well, it would be very difficult for me to say, for I do not know how large the divisions were. No. 9 had in the neighborhood of one hundred members; now, I don't know that half of that number attended; I don't know how many belonged to Section 12, and there may have been a hundred there for aught I know.

Q.—What number was Mr. Tilton in? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—You don't know? A.—No, I don't.

Q.—What number was Mrs. Woodhull in? A.—In her own number.

Q.—What was that? A.—No. 12.

Q.—And how large that was you don't know? A.—No.

Q.—Now, you say you saw Mr. Tilton twice? A.—I do.

Q.—You saw him twice? A.—Perhaps I saw him more times than that.

Q.—How did you happen to see him at all? You were not in the same division. A.—At the turn of the streets, as I looked around to see what was coming after me, and to look at the flags, and he would be a remarkable figure, because he would be taller than almost anybody else; and my recollection is, moreover, that somebody called my attention to the fact that Theodore Tilton was marching in that procession, and I was surprised.

Q.—Were you? A.—Yes, Sir; but I was very glad.

Q.—You were surprised and delighted both? A.—Yes.

Q.—He would be in sight from your position if you turned and looked back? A.—I presume so.

Q.—Was he in the Woodhull carriage, or marching wherever they were? A.—No, Sir; I think he was in the rear of both.

Q.—You think that he was behind them? A.—I do.

Q.—So you think that when you looked back you saw the Woodhulls and Mr. Tilton at the same glance? A.—It would be natural to.

Q.—Once you saw him, I suppose, in that way, by looking back? A.—Yes, I suppose so.

Q.—And suppose so from your testimony? A.—Yes, I should suppose so.

Q.—And once you think you saw him when the procession, by turning, brought those who were in different parts of it in sight? A.—I do not know but that I saw him at both times, or more times than twice, when it turned a corner or made an angle in the procession. It would be quite impossible for me to designate to you the points at which I saw him; I cannot do it; if you will ask me I may be able to get at something.

Mr. Evarts—I am not trying to prove anything. I am not trying to prove what these gentlemen proved by you. It is not my business to have you prove any of these things.

Mr. Beach—He is only trying to improve what you have proved.

The Witness—Oh, is that it?

Mr. Evarts—Now, can you say at what corner it was that you saw him, or at what point of the procession, some part of it being at an angle with another? A.—No, I cannot.

Q.—Can you say whether he was always behind you in the procession? A.—I would not dare to say that, either. I am not sure but that he was ahead of me when we were discharged or broken up; and I am not sure that I ever saw him there.

Q.—Can you say whether Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin were always behind you in the procession? A.—Yes; I should be very safe to swear that they were always behind; I think I should be very safe to do so.

Q.—On what grounds would you be safe to say that? A.—On the ground of the position that they occupied. No; I am not so sure but that they were ahead of section No. 9. I am sure of certain facts, but I cannot outline them particularly.

Q.—You do not know then but that Mr. Tilton, and Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin in this procession were ahead of you instead of behind you? A.—I am sure of one thing; if they were ahead of me they were not together; if they were behind me, both at the same time, they were not together.

Q.—That you are sure of? A.—Oh, yes; I have no doubt about that.

Q.—You mean by that that you are sure that you did not see them together? A.—I am sure that I did not see them together.

Q.—Do you mean anything more than that? A.—No; I cannot mean anything more than that.

Q.—No; I should think not. Now, did this procession go from Fifth avenue to Sixth, through Thirty-fourth street? A.—That I do not recollect.

Q.—What is your impression? A.—My impression is—and it is made up from the unrollings of the story—

Q.—That you are going to tell? A.—That I am going to tell—that we went *up* Sixth avenue.

Q.—Went up Sixth instead of down? A.—Yes; went up Sixth and came down Fifth.

Q.—Instead of up? A.—Yes, instead of up; now it may be the reverse; and I am not sure but that we marched up Fifth avenue and then down Fifth avenue; but I can swear positively that we did march.

Mr. Evarts—I guess that is all.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN SWINTON.

John Swinton called by plaintiff and sworn.

Mr. Morris—Where do you reside? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Are you connected with the press? A.—Semi-detached.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—Partially.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him in December, 1871? A.—Slightly.

Q.—And were you acquainted with Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull at that time? A.—I had seen her.

Q.—You knew her by sight? A.—I knew her, with more or less definiteness, by sight. I had seen her in Broad street many times.

Q.—And Miss Claflin? A.—I had seen her in the same place, and under the same circumstances.

Q.—You recollect the Rossel procession on the 17th of December, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you take any part in that procession? A.—As a processionist.

Q.—In company with any one? A.—In company with some one.

Q.—With whom? A.—Mr. Theodore Tilton.

Q.—And did you march in the procession in company with him? A.—Arm in arm.

Q.—At what point, Mr. Swinton, did you and Mr. Tilton start with that procession? A.—Between Ninth and Fourteenth streets and Fifth avenue.

Q.—Did you start together there? A.—He was in when I joined him.

Q.—You joined him at what point? A.—I joined him at one of the points between these points.

Q.—And did you continue with him, then, during the rest of the procession? A.—Through the entire continuity of the procession.

Q.—Did you see the procession approaching and notice Mr. Tilton in the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was he marching with, if you know? A.—When I saw him he seemed to be with—he was with a rather elderly-looking gentleman—a dignified, respectable, average citizen, whom I did not know; I think that I was introduced to him on saluting Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was it a Mr. Gregory? A.—I think that Mr. Tilton said, "Allow me to introduce you to one of the old pioneers in land reform," or something to that effect.

Q.—The name does not now occur to you? A.—I have thought since that it was Gregory, on looking over the sketches of the affair.

Q.—Sketches of the procession? A.—Yes; some inferential idea of that kind; I could hardly trace it.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Woodhull in that procession? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor Miss Claflin? A. No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see either of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, from Ninth to Fourteenth street, where you joined the procession, will you describe the line of march, after that, that the procession took? A.—The line of march was up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street; from Thirty-fourth street to Broadway and Sixth avenue; down Sixth avenue to Fourteenth street; across there to the Lincoln Monument, where the disbandment took place by a salutation of the figure on the monument.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton marching with you, by your side, during the whole of that line of march after you joined it? A.—The whole line of march; yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—And until the disbandment of the procession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And walking arm in arm with you? A.—Arm in arm.

Mr. Morris—You say that you did not see Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin at any time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton, during any part of that procession, when you were with him, march in

Continued on Ninth Page.

FRENCH FASHIONS.

WHAT MAY BE WORN FOR SPRING SUITS.

POPULAR MATERIALS—TULLE WITH APPLICATIONS — SEASONABLE BONNETS — MOURNING AND HALF-MOURNING SUITS.

It is now positive that all the Spring suits will be made in two shades, or in Scotch plaids, of woolen, silk, or linen. For Summer wear batiste, Oxford, and toiles de Vichy will all be checked. Some very simple and neat suits in this line have already been seen. They are made of blue or pink batiste with bias plaid bands formed of lines of white and pink, or white and blue. There are plaited flounces on the skirt surrounded by biases of plaid lined with white muslin, which is hemmed at the top and fluted; this forms a double heading. This combination of linen and white muslin has a fresh-looking and pretty effect. Plain silks will either be combined with plaid silks or with woolen goods. Thus a cream-colored faille can be entirely trimmed with sky-blue mohair, checked with fine lines of pink and green. The first flounce is of mohair, the second of cream-colored faille, corded with plaid mohair. The cuirass is of faille, and the sleeves are of mohair. The silk train is trimmed with mohair puffings; long scarfs, mohair on one side and of silk on the other, are part of the dress. Woolen combined with silk in this manner is very dressy. The scarf aprons are at present arranged in the most eccentric manner. The most peculiar apron scarfs are of plaid material; they are placed on straight a little below the basque, confine the hips, and are fastened at the back like a shawl cut in half, with the rounded ends trimmed with fringe and plaited in three or four lengthwise plaits. This apparently simple drapery requires a slender figure, and a skilled hand must arrange it.

The great novelty reserved for Summer wear is tulle, with applications. The tulle will be employed for castillanes, mantles, and rich black confections, which will rival in beauty their predecessors, jetted and spangled tuniques. For present wear the confections are made of a black corded material. They are cut very short at the back and fall in long ends in front. The appropriate trimmings are effilé marabout, or curled ostrich feathers, to form the heading, and shell-shaped Chantilly lace trimming below, from which fall passementerie grelots. The stylish appearance of these confections depends solely upon the passementerie and embroideries with which they are adorned. The sleeves of these garments are cut rather short, either in bell shape or square, and are to replace the long sleeves of the dolman. The mantilla scarf will be generally adopted; it will be made of tulle, with application of silk and cachemire.

The month of May is likely to bring forth many novelties. Immediate use will be found for English laces, guipure de Venise, and guipure renaissance. The use of white lace and embroidery will be carried to an absurd excess. This style will, however, prove economical, and as lace was the chief luxury of our grandmothers, who are considered to have been much more sensible than their grandchildren, there is nothing to be said.

Black tulle and lace bonnets are much worn just now; bonnets are also made of crape and surah, in colors corresponding with the remainder of the suit. Many straw bonnets have low crowns, in the form of hollow plates; the brims are rather large, and turn down in front in Marie Stuart shape, or are raised in the form of a diadem; sometimes they are entirely turned up and trimmed underneath, and sometimes they are only taken up on one side. The Cavalier and Montagnard shapes are selected for young ladies' and worn over the forehead. The bonnets are covered with flowers and ribbons, or ornamented with scarfs in delicate tints. When ribbon is selected for the trimming it can be shirred under the upturned brim and made into large bows and cockades, to which bunches of flowers are added. Flowers are generally worn in wreaths and long sprays; they are placed upon the crown if it be rather high, and fall over the shoulders. Others enrich the brim underneath as far as the back of the bonnet, where they are joined under a bow with long ends. Some are arranged in several bushy sprays, which form a kind of catogan; but this style is not pretty. Scarfs, now so much in vogue, are draped around the crown and then arranged in large loops, or in a shell-shaped trimming, which serves as a nestling place for little brightly-spotted birds.

The predominating colors, as before mentioned, are whipped cream, straw, pale salmon, and white, set off by bindings of black, garnet color, dark green, and blue velvet. Tulle, called "poudre de riz," made exclusively for veils and pieces to fasten under the chin, as it is the exact width for the purpose, is meeting with great success among Parisian ladies. In the floral line foliage is considered more distingué than flowers; mixed foliage, small bundles of grass, and ears of wild wheat will be favorite ornaments. This style is somewhat trying, and requires youth and a clear complexion to be becoming.

In the way of lingerie, fashionables still incline to the turned-down collars. White ties will still retain their sway. They are made of plain muslin, rich lace, and Brussels tulle, embroidered with silk and crêpe lisse.

A beautiful toilet may be made of very fine lilac foulard. The train skirt is trimmed at the bottom with three small knife-plaited purple taffetas flounces; above is a deep foulard flounce embroidered around the border; then come three flounces corresponding with the first, another foulard flounce, and lastly three plaited taffetas flounces. The supplementary apron is made of foulard to match, surrounded by three embroidered ruffles placed short distances apart; it is closed in the back under a purple ribbon bow with ends. The Parisian paletot is tight-fitting in the back, rather loose in front, and surrounded by an embroidered ruffle. The sleeves are tight-fitting, adorned at the top with embroidered shoulder-pieces, called jockeys, and finished at the wrist with a purple plaited ruffle surmounted by a worked foulard band. The garment is closed in the neck by a purple ribbon bow with long ends. This suit can be worn without the paletot, in which case the jockey alone remains, and a waist will be necessary. The bonnet fitted to this toilet is in the Baby form, and made of white rice straw; the brim is upturned and lined with shirred puffings of purple surah. A bunch of wall-flowers is placed under one side of the brim and extends across the front in a garland and spray. The crown is ornamented with large purple surah loops. A black lace barbe falls at the back. Another toilet is made of woolen taffetas in two shades, brown and unbleached white. The train skirt is of brown taffetas, trimmed in the back with two flounces, one plaited and the other shirred, both in the light color, and surmounted by three bands, also in the light shade, and placed short distances apart. The apron is trimmed with wide lengthwise bands, crossed by narrow bands placed on diagonally in ladder form and extending all the way up. These bands are all in the light color. A supplementary skirt is formed in the back with three breadths of the light taffetas. They are peculiarly arranged, the one in the centre is lined with the dark shade, is detached from the others, forming a shell-shape trimming down the middle, and falls over the other two breadths which are on each side. The waist is in the light shade; it has a flat basque, bordered with a band of brown taffetas, over which fall small strips of light. The upper part of the waist is trimmed with bands in the darker shade, placed on in shawl form and joined under a bow in the same shade. The sleeves have a lengthwise puffing on the outside in the dark shade, crossed by bands in the light shade placed on diagonally. They are finished at the wrist with a ruffle, with cuffs with bands, and with bows in the dark shade. The gray felt bonnet adapted to this toilet is raised on one side, and ornamented with a large cherry-colored bow; under the brim is a band of gray feathers, joined at the back by a cherry-colored bow. There are also feathers on the crown.

A suit for mourning wear may be made of black cachemire and trimmed with American crape. The skirt is trimmed with three flounces; the two lower ones are about five inches deep, and the upper one is about ten. The second and third flounces are trimmed with bias bands of crape and small crape ruffles. The upper flounce has a heading of crape and a bias band double the width of the lower ones. The apron is rounded and bordered with a crape ruffle. The waist has a rounded, flat basque, trimmed like the flounces. Under the basque, at the back, are long loops and ends of crape, all cut on the bias. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a bias band of crape and a ruffle. The waist is cut open at the neck, and trimmed with two bias bands of crape, a ruching of the same, and a bow.

A half-mourning suit can be made of black woolen poplin. The skirt is plain at the back and mounted in large plaits; it is adorned in front with a deep flounce, two small puffings, and a fluted heading. A lengthwise crape band separates the front breadth from the back ones; small loops of ribbon extend all the way down this band, and lay over a puffing which is formed by the side breadths being drawn up over the back ones. The waist has a rounded, flat basque, without trimming. The neck is finished with a collar surmounted by a deep ruching of crape, with a bow at the back. The sleeves are finished at the wrist with a crape cuff, with a bow in the middle.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

SECOND COMPETITION FOR PLACES ON THE TEAM—UNFAVORABLE WEATHER—THE SCORES MADE YESTERDAY.

The second competition for places on the team to take part in the international match next June was held at Creedmoor yesterday, having been postponed last Wednesday owing to the heavy rain storm which prevailed. There were only fifteen entries yesterday, and these included four of the members of the team of last year, who had previously decided to stand on their scores made in the competitions last Summer. Col. Bodine took part in the practice at 800 and 900 yards, and made a score of 90 at those ranges. The weather was unfavorable for fine marksmanship. A stiff breeze from the south-west prevailed during the morning, and increased until midday, when it blew almost a gale, which lasted the greater part of the afternoon, but gradually subsided toward sunset. Following are the scores in detail:

Yards.		Total.	G'd T'l
CAPT. HENRY FULTON.			
800	4 4 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3	50	
900	3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4	52	
1,000	4 4 4 0 4 4 4 2 4 4 3 3 3 3 4	51	153
GEN. T. S. DAKIN.			
800	3 3 4 3 4 2 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4	53	
900	4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4	55	
1,000	3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 0 4 2 0 3 4	38	146
COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.			
800	4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4	53	
900	4 3 3 3 2 4 0 3 4 4 4 2 2 3 4	45	
1,000	4 3 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 2 3 4 4 2 3 4	47	145
G. W. YALE.			
800	3 3 3 4 2 3 2 0 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	47	
900	3 4 4 3 0 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4	52	
1,000	4 3 3 2 4 4 3 4 2 2 3 0 3 3 0	40	139
A. V. CANFIELD, JR.			
800	4 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 2 3 4 4 3 4	50	
900	2 3 2 3 3 3 4 0 3 4 3 3 2 3 4	42	
1,000	0 0 4 4 2 4 3 3 3 4 4 2 2 4 0	39	131
R. C. COLEMAN.			
800	4 4 4 3 0 2 3 4 2 4 2 3 0 3 4	42	
900	0 2 2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 3 3	44	
1,000	3 4 3 4 3 0 2 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 2	42	128
F. H. SANFORD.			
800	4 0 0 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 4 3	42	
900	3 3 3 0 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4	48	
1,000	3 3 3 4 3 0 0 3 3 0 0 3 0 2 3	30	120
J. S. CONLIN.			
800	3 4 2 3 2 3 4 4 4 2 4 3 0 2 0	40	
900	2 0 4 2 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3	45	
1,000	0 4 0 0 4 3 3 4 2 3 3 2 3 2 3	33	118
H. S. JEWELL.			
800	0 3 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 4 3 0 4 3 4	42	
900	2 4 3 4 0 4 3 0 0 3 3 3 4 3 2	38	
1,000	4 3 3 3 4 3 2 3 0 2 0 0 4 3 2	36	116
CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.			
800	4 3 3 0 3 3 4 0 2 3 3 4 3 3 2	40	
900	3 0 0 3 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4	43	
1,000	3 3 4 4 0 0 3 4 3 0 3 3 2 0	32	115
P. G. SANFORD.			
800	3 0 3 0 4 2 2 3 2 3 4 3 0 4 4	37	
900	0 3 3 4 2 2 3 2 3 4 2 3 3 4 3	41	
1,000	3 3 2 3 4 4 0 0 3 2 2 3 3 0	36	114
JOSEPH HOLLAND.			
800	0 0 0 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 0 3 3	31	
900	0 0 3 3 4 4 3 0 0 3 2 2 3 4 3	34	
1,000	0 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 3 3 0 4	40	105
L. M. BALLARD.			
800	0 3 0 0 3 2 4 3 3 0 0 4 0 0	25	
900	3 3 3 2 4 4 3 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 3	32	
1,000	2 4 3 3 0 4 4 0 4 4 0 3 0 2 4	37	94
J. H. LATTIMER.			
800	0 3 0 3 2 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 2 0 0	35	
900	4 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 2 3 3 3 0 3	25	
1,000	3 0 4 0 3 4 0 3 0 3 3 0 4 0 4	31	91
A. J. ROUX.			
800	4 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 3 2 4 4 3	25	
900	3 3 3 0 4 0 3 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 R	22	
1,000	0 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 0 3 0 3 3	38	85

At the close of the contest, the scores made at the two competitions were added together by Gen. Shaler, the President, who decided several ties. The result was as follows:

T. S. Dakin	292	E. H. Sanford	227
H. Fulton	288	J. S. Conlin	216
H. A. Gildersleeve	275	P. G. Sanford	214
G. W. Yale	257	L. M. Ballard	211
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	251	J. H. Lattimer	209
R. C. Coleman	251	Joseph Holland	189
H. S. Jewell	237	A. J. Roux	173
L. C. Bruce	237		

At the request of Gen. Shaler, a special train has been placed on the Central Railroad for the accommodation of the competitors, which leaves Creedmoor at 5:15 P. M. on match days for Hunter's Point, making no stoppages, thus enabling the marksmen to reach this City an hour earlier than the regular train. The third competition will take place to-day.

BASE-BALL.

The first game of the series for the professional championship between the Mutual Club, of this City, and the new Centennial Nine, of Philadelphia, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday in the presence of about 800 spectators. The game was far better than was expected, the poor condition of the grounds not having promised well for the playing. The fielding of the visiting club was very good, but their batting was far below the professional standard. Most of their players were unable to do anything against Matthews' delivery. The Mutuals had little fielding to do, Hicks, the catcher, relieving the others. Gerhardt, at third base, made some brilliant stops of hard-hit balls, and Nelson did some very effective work at second. Their batting score, which was a very poor one, was led by Nelson and Start.

Play was called at 3:30 P. M., with the Mutuals at the bat, Mr. Martin acting as umpire. In the first inning, although Start reached his first base on a bad throw of Bechtel's, and stole to second, the Mutuals were unable to score. The visitors, in this inning, on a splendid drive for two bases by Craver, assisted by good hits by Trenwith and Tracey, and two wild pitches by Matthews, scored three runs, one earned. Neither side scored again until the sixth inning, when the Mutuals managed to get two men across the home-plate. From this point up to the ending of the eighth inning the fielding of both clubs was beautiful, neither side being able to score a run. In the ninth inning, the Mutuals, after disposing of the visitors without allowing them a score, by good hits of Holdsworth and Nelson, and a wild pitch by Bechtel, made two runs, and won the game. Following is the summary of the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Centennial	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Umpire—Mr. Martin.
Time of game—Two hours.
First base by errors—Mutual, 4; Centennial, 2.
Runs earned—Mutual, 1; Centennial 1.

To-day the Nameless Club, of Brooklyn, will play against a field team, at Prospect Park.

THE PAVING-STONE HOMICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.

Philip Sheridan, the man who was assaulted by Joseph Doyle on Sunday night, died of his injuries at 7 o'clock last evening. Sheridan was a shoemaker, and resided at No. 158 Warren street, Jersey City. On Sunday night Doyle, who resides in New-York, went into Sheridan's house while intoxicated, and, after a few words, upset the table containing a quantity of dishes which Mrs. Sheridan was in the act of washing. The woman ordered him out, but he refused to go, and became abusive. Then Sheridan got up from the bed on which he was lying, and, after a brief struggle, ejected the intruder, pitching him headlong into the street. Doyle got up and walked about half a block, until he found a large paving-stone, with which he armed himself and started back to the house. He opened the door and hurled the stone at Sheridan with great violence. The missile struck him on the head and knocked him senseless to the floor. Sheridan's skull was found to be fractured, and inflammation of the brain setting in, he continued to sink rapidly until last night. Deceased was very intemperate, which, in the opinion of the physicians, hastened his death. Doyle, who is only nineteen years old, has been confined in the County Jail since the occurrence, and will now be obliged to stand trial for murder. Sheridan leaves a wife and one child in very destitute circumstances. An inquest has been ordered.

THE MARITIME EXCHANGE.

The consolidation of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York and the Merchants' Exchange and News Association goes into effect to-day. The consolidation was formed by the purchase of the good-will and fixtures of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association for the sum of $10,000, all stock of the latter association being called in and duly canceled, and the holders of it guaranteed the purchasers against all claims and liabilities. The certificates of membership to the new association, which is commonly called the Maritime Exchange, have been issued at special rates, and 760 firms have signed the roll of membership, among them a large number of new members. The regular rate of subscription, $100 initiation, besides the annual dues, will be enforced from to-day.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE MECKLENBURG CENTENNIAL.

FIRST DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—SOME THINGS NORTH CAROLINA IS PROUD OF—ITS SHARE IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—ACTION OF THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG—INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND SENT TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS — THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS ADOPTS THE FIRST OF THEM DECLARING THE COLONIES INDEPENDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 27, 1875.

The Old North State is aroused, and considers that all the good people of all the States of the Union are looking with interest to the demonstration to take place at Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th inst. The celebration is to be held in honor of the centennial of the first American Declaration of Independence, which was made by the patriots of Mecklenburg County, in convention assembled, on May 20, 1775—over a year preceding that made in behalf of all the colonies by the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia. Undoubtedly, however, the projected Centennial at Philadelphia suggested this which is to occur at Charlotte; and undoubtedly, too, the later national declaration far surpassed in importance the previous one made by a mere collection of the citizens of one remote county of one of the States; and yet, as the spirit of both is the same—the expression at Charlotte of the rising popular will only finding full and effective utterance in the Congressional action at Philadelphia—one cannot be fairly applauded without according applause to both. Moreover, as a little fire kindleth a great matter, it may well have been that the spark struck out at Charlotte caused the succeeding general conflagration.

SOME THINGS NORTH CAROLINA CLAIMS TO BE FIRST IN.

North Carolina has just claims to be first in many other things besides the Declaration of Independence. It is no recent pretence that the coast of what is now North Carolina was the first portion of the mainland of America ever discovered, as far as we have any trustworthy account. In Williamson's old history of the State the claim is squarely put forward and is well supported by citations from the records of the voyages of the ancient Norsemen. Erick, of Norway, over 1,000 years ago, has left record of having sailed southward and westward across the great ocean until he came to a land whose description, as he gives it, tallies more with the coast of North Carolina than with any other part of America. His story tells of grapes abounding even to the waves, insomuch that he called the country Vineland; an account almost precisely reproduced by Sir Walter Raleigh's commanders in their pictures of Wohockon and Roanoke Islands, which they discovered on *the 4th of July*, 1584. The following year, on the 26th of July, the first British colony in America was planted on Roanoke Island by Raleigh, and although this colony afterward either abandoned that island or perished on it, it existed there long enough for Roanoke to be the scene of the birth of Virginia Dare—the first child of British parentage born in America—on the 18th of August, 1587. When one considers that North Carolina thus was in fact the first British colony, giving birth to the first British child in America, there seems to be a peculiar fitness in the fact that she was first to assert British freedom through American independence. There are other things the State is proud of. Mount Mitchell, in the western portion of the State, is the highest mountain east of the Mississippi. From North Carolina Raleigh got his first tobacco and his first potatoes for Ireland—although some, rather too hastily, no doubt, claim that Sir Francis Drake brought the potato from another portion of America. But there is still the long-leafed pine—*alma mater* of tar, pitch, turpentine, and other naval stores; there is the native home of the Isabella and Scuppernong, if not also of the Catawba; and last, but not least, there Andy Johnson drew his natal breath!

A STIFF-NECKED STATE AND PEOPLE.

The first colony or colonies planted on Roanoke Island perished, as we have seen, but subsequently Massachusetts and Virginia both contributed immigrants to populate the country. When it was thought worthy of a government, no less man than John Locke, the philosopher, wrote her first constitution. From that moment rebellion began in North Carolina, and from that day to this her people have shown themselves exceedingly jealous of their liberties. If it be a fault, it is one that leans to virtue's side. There was continual contest between the Governor and the Assembly, or between the Governor and the people, or between the Assembly or courts and the people. These contests were not only frequent, but they were stubborn, costly, and always violent. Sometimes, indeed, the legal Government was wholly subverted—the insurgents at one time holding control for over two years.

THE RISING IN 1769.

In 1769 the Regulators of North Carolina arose in organized wrath and power against the Stamp act and the tax on teas, &c., also including among their grievances the excessive and iniquitous court fees then exacted. They had already had a furious and sanguinary revolt against a depreciated paper currency. But here, in these wrongs of 1769, they had a cause in which Hampden and Sidney would have joined them. In this resistance to oppression, indeed, they for once had the whole colonial sympathy, countenance, and support. They were not slow to act accordingly. Even so early as in 1768 they assembled in large armed masses at Hillsborough, where, on the first occasion, they seized the Sheriff, recaptured a horse from him upon which he had levied, abused the Judges, lawyers, and other officers of the courts, besides otherwise acting in a most determined manner against "leagued oppression." But on the 23d of October, 1769, the Assembly of the State joined in the movement by unanimously passing the following resolutions:

> "That the sole right of imposing taxes on the inhabitants of North Carolina has ever been vested in the House of Assembly;
>
> That the inhabitants have the undoubted right of petitioning for a redress of grievances; and
>
> That trials for treason, committed in the colony, ought to be had here; and removing suspected persons to be tried beyond the sea is derogatory to the rights of a British subject."

The Assembly at the same time adopted a petition to like effect to the King. Gov. Tryon at once dissolved the contumacious Assembly. Meanwhile the Regulators had prevented the Superior Court from meeting at Hillsborough, intimidating the Judges and mercilessly beating several lawyers—notably, Col. Fanning, who had made himself very obnoxious. In 1766, when a British sloop of war brought over the stamped paper to be used in the colony, the people flew to arms, and would not permit a sheet to be landed—even compelling the official stamp distributor to swear that he would not execute his office. The extortion of illegal taxes and fees was encouraged by the Governor, and the only relief allowed the people was suit at law, where judgments for one cent damages were given against the extortioners. The only resort was to arms against these and other iniquities.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Finally, the first real battle of the war for independence and liberty was fought on the Alamance River, between Gov. Tryon and his forces and the Regulators, May 16, 1771—the centennial of which occurred just four years ago. In that fight the Governor had over 1,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with a few pieces of light artillery. The Regulators were greater in number, but were undrilled, unofficered, and scarcely over half of them armed in any manner. The Governor having treacherously placed himself in a commanding position, suddenly made an unexpected attack, which dispersed the Regulators in all directions. But those who were armed took to "bush-whacking," with the result of causing the enemy to fall back, with the loss of his principal field-pieces. These, however, the captors could make no use of, as they had no ammunition for them, and soon even their rifle-powder was exhausted, until but a few stood their ground to bear the brunt of the fight. Tryon then ordered another advance, making capture of a few prisoners. This he called a victory, but it was a dearly-bought one, his loss being much greater than that of the Regulators.

THE MECKLENBURG COMMITTEE—NEWS FROM LEXINGTON.

Things grew rapidly from bad to worse after this, until Tryon was succeeded by Martin as Governor. The colonial Assemblies or provincial Congresses had formed a league offensive and defensive against British tyranny, and had in session at Philadelphia a body of representatives under the name of the Continental Congress. Martin had dissolved the House of Assembly after it had met and sat four days, and then issued his proclamation, (which was characteristically disregarded,) against the meeting of the Provincial Congress. The people of Mecklenburg had previously formed a committee of safety, consisting of two delegates from each Militia district, with Col. Thomas Polk as chairman. No sooner had he learned of the events last recited than he called a meeting or convention of the committee, to be held at Charlotte on the 19th of May, 1775. The committee consisted properly of not more than thirty persons—all men of standing and influence—but the call of the committee had also brought to the town a large number of the people from all parts of the county to hear the news. The committee, with the attendant eager audience, had just organized by electing Abraham Alexander Chairman, and John McKnitt Alexander and Dr. Ephraim Brevard Secretaries, when a messenger arrived with a printed circular conveying the first intelligence of the battle of Lexington, which had taken place a month before, on the 19th of April. The excitement caused was immense. The assemblage was addressed in stirring speeches by Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, and William Kennon, Esq., the last being a lawyer of prominence. Moved as by one impulse, there arose a general cry for independence at any cost, and a committee, consisting of the speakers just named, was appointed to draft the proper resolutions. It was not, however, until the meeting of next day (May 20) that the resolutions were reported, when they were unanimously adopted. On motion the resolutions were read shortly after from the Court-house steps, by Col. Thomas Polk, to a large and approving multitude of the people, as follows:

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

Resolved—First, That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted, or in any way, form, or manner, countenanced the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

Resolved—Second, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

Resolved—Third, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress, to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

Resolved—Fourth, That as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law, nor legal office, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt, as a rule of life, all, each, and every of our former laws; wherein, nevertheless, the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

Resolved—Fifth, That it is further decreed that all, each, and every military officer in this county is hereby retained in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations; and that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz.: a Justice of the Peace, in the character of a committee-man, to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws, and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a general organized Government be established in this province.

THE DOCUMENTS SENT TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The people heard this solemn declaration and ratified it by giving three rousing cheers and throwing up their hats. On the 30th of the same month the committee met again at Charlotte and adopted a further declaration in supplement of that of the 20th. Copies of both, attested by the Secretary, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, (who was also the author of the first declaration,) were then placed in the hands of Capt. James Jack to be taken to the North Carolina Representatives at Washington. On his way he was prevailed upon to allow the papers to be read publicly at Salisbury, where he was charged as a traitor bearing treasonable resolutions by two prominent citizens, who said he should be arrested and his documents taken from him; but Captain Jack defied them, and being supported by the mass of the citizens, he passed on safely to his journey's end. The North Carolina Representatives concurred in the spirit of the declarations, but thought it premature to ask the Continental Congress to act upon them, and they were kept for future reference.

THE INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Copies of these papers were sent to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, but nothing was done with them beyond their reference to a committee. However, on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina did adopt unanimously the first resolution in favor of independence ever adopted by a similar provincial body, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representative thereof) to meet the delegates of the other colonies.

Such in brief is the history of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the one-hundredth anniversary of which is to be celebrated at Charlotte on the 20th of May—if the document is genuine.

OLD LETTERS AND NEW.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE FACT THAT SPELLING-BOOKS ARE AS MUCH NEEDED NOW AS SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

By chance the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* publishes in the same issue two letters, which show wondrous ingenuity in spelling. The first was addressed by Josiah Smith, a Massachusetts member of Congress, to his children in 1802, and, verbatim, reads thus:

WASHINGTON the 2 of February 1802.

Dear Children

Wonderfull to think of I am now more than 500 miles from old Pembroke and all that is near and Dear to me and yet thro the mercy of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe I do enjoy a good State of Health and Spirits dined last Fryday with the President Notwithstanding his ease and pleasantness it is rather a burthen to me I live well here good and agreeable company at my Lodgings you may acquaint Dr. Oliver that a Mr. Gray of Virginia quarters with me who sends Compliments to him; Gen. Varnum shew me this morning from Mr. Carlton Relative to the Post office in Salem in which he mentions my Letter to you if I Recolect right I did not mention any Names he does Select Some Names if I did it was to you not to be made Public he Mr. Carlton should have come forward with the Request of Some of his Friends of carecter of Salem, but to come forward by Gen. Varnum and by myself who know not the man but by Common Fame without the Suport of any Person from Salem will not do I write this to you in Confidence not to be made Public in his Letter he saith he can have Suport from a Number of Respectable Persons and mentions their Names Why does he not do it? wishing you all Possible hapiness Remain your affectionate Parent

JOSIAH SMITH

The other letter was written a month or two ago by a teacher in Beaufort District, S. C., and reads:

Mr. S. D. Gilbert:

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER *Dear Sir:*

I Seated With the greatest gratitude to Write you these few lines In relation to the matter of Which you had suggested to me. On yesterday OWing the Fact I am convince at this time that according to the Statement, I am sorry that ever I did stood an examination. But I hope to come Before the Board very shortly, and in case I shall no. find qualified to Teach, according to your Requisition Qualification I shall Support you in any position. Mr. F. Told me yesterday that The Hand I Writes was not Equal to a second grade Teacher I am astonish at such retaliation Notwithstanding I might Be Found qualified to teach a sec2nd grade by the Help of Omnicient "Providence," I have got one opinion of you, and that is this I am confidente that you are Exceeding Eloquent to serve your capacity or any, oTher. But I hope you Will oblige me if your Exigency allow you, in answering my Letter. I want you to Read this carefully and if it is not Right, or Dose you find any Systematical in it Take a little time in directing me, I am compel to "Elucidate," the Very same System in public Notaries. I am waiting with the greatest Delicacy to Receive your, communication, very soon. Write Mr Gilbert Give me all and every definite or indefinite Systematical, I am confident that your capability will allow you, to notice the contentment of this Favor. The people on the Train traveling, are giving a great cheer at the commendation in which I recommend you. you will be highly appreciated when you Visit the schools.

I am Yours Obt, servt Respy Yrs &c.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

THE CUSTOMARY SPRING ADVICE TO PLANT LESS COTTON AND MORE CORN.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, April 25.

The newspapers in every part of the South are giving much valuable information about the next crop. Without a single exception the information is most favorable. There seems to be a general determination everywhere to plant more corn this season than usual. We have never seen such unanimity on the part of the press in urging this policy. The Bolivar *Bulletin*, which under the editorial management of H. M. and M. T. Polk is an able and interesting paper, says: "There is but one way to safety to the tiller of the soil. To prosper he must diversify his crops. He must raise his bread and meat." The *North Alabamian*, published at Tuscumbia, in discussing the crop prospects, says: "The acreage of cotton planted this year will be largely reduced by the lands sown in grain, and the inability of farmers and laborers to supply themselves with the means necessary to cultivate as much as they did last year. The high prices now paid by farmers for their meat and corn to make the crop with, should force them to pay more attention to the raising of hogs and corn and hay this year, for it will not do to pay out the whole cotton crop to the North simply for meat and bread. That style of farming, after ten years of trial, has resulted in failure, and always will. Under this style the farmer's cotton will always be forced out of his hands into an early market, at low prices, and then, toward the last of the season, when it is all in the hands of merchants, the price goes up. Raise your supplies at home and reverse this order, and you will begin to prosper. We may now look for a rise in cotton, to stimulate the farmer to plant more. Of course, he will do it." The last *Southern Catholic*, published in this city, says: "The cry against farmers in the South has been that they do not raise breadstuffs enough; and this is too true, that the purchasing of all our food supplies from other sections impoverishes us. Farmers should raise not only their own supplies, but enough for all other grades of our citizens. This will keep at home the money otherwise sent elsewhere for the same." This is sound advice, and we believe it will be heeded this season for the first time.

HOW TO BUILD CHEAPLY.

PRACTICAL FACTS ABOUT BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

FEATURES OF THE SPECULATIVE AND ORTHODOX SOCIETIES—THE POOR MAN'S STOCK EXCHANGE—AN UNINFORMED SPECULATOR DECEIVES HIMSELF—THE ORTHODOX PLAN RECOMMENDED—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD INVESTMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago you called for practical information concerning building associations. Though a constant reader of your paper, I have not yet seen the call answered, so I venture to send you some account of ours. In this town, with about fifteen thousand inhabitants, we have seven of these institutions; and as you do not care where it is, so long as you have the facts in the case, it will be sufficient designation to say that ours is one of the numerous brood of towns clustering under the wings of Philadelphia. Of course we copy a great many Philadelphia ideas, and this notion of building associations is one of them. They are usually called "Saving Funds and Building Associations," their primary object being to afford a man a safe deposit for small amounts of money letting him make a "building association" of himself, and be his own carpenter or not, as he may choose. These building associations might be called the poor man's stock exchange, and, like that mercurial institution, afford him a secure and slowly profitable investment, or a hazardous and speculative one, according as his humor may lead him to invest. Our association is one of the speculative class, but as it is conducted on the same general principles as all others, I will, with your permission, sketch its rise and progress, and explain wherein it differs from the safe and steady ones. You will see, as we proceed, that these terms are used in a restricted sense, and that it does not follow that the association is affected because one of its members comes to grief.

We started a little more than three years ago, and as a good name is all important for a thing of this kind, and as we expected to find most of our members among the mechanics, we called ours "The Safety Valve Saving Fund and Building Association." Its object was set forth in article 2 of its constitution, as follows:

> "The object of this association shall be to secure for its members a safe investment for their funds at a good rate of interest, and to enable them by loans made to purchase real estate, erect buildings, or pay off mortgages; and also to give them an opportunity to obtain homes at moderate cost and on easy terms of payment."

The "Safety Valve" organized under the General Building Association act of Pennsylvania, passed in 1859, which permits the issuance of repeated series of shares of the par value of $200 each, the whole to be paid up by monthly instalments, in ten years at furthest. This law, however, limits the duration of associations organized under it to twenty years, and the successive series must be so arranged that the last one will expire within that time. A new law was passed two years ago enabling building associations to make their charters perpetual, but limiting the capital employed by each at any one time to $1,000,000, and as our association has been reorganized under this act, it now bids fair to live forever. The first series issued consisted of 1,500 shares, par value $200 a share, and they were quickly taken, the purchasers paying $2 a share "initiation fee," and $1 a share every month thereafter as dues. In ten years, or 120 months, these shares will be worth $200, though the owner will have paid on them only $122, and in point of fact it is now evident that the first series will "run out," by reason of the shares reaching their full value in about eight years or ninety-six months. This is where the profit comes in, and so far the investment is as absolutely safe as human plans can be; nothing except gross dishonesty on the part of the officers can affect it. So long as I keep my five shares of "Safety Valve" stock and pay in my $5 a month regularly I am sure of receiving $1,000 at the expiration of the series. Or, if at any time I get into "tight papers," and find I need the money, I can, by giving thirty days' notice, draw the whole amount I have paid in, with six per cent. interest from the time it was paid. I cannot lose it, even by my own default, for if I neglect to pay up for six months my name will be stricken off the books and my money returned to me, less "fines, (ten cents a share per month,) costs, and proportion of losses." It is good stock to have, too, for I can go into the market at any time and sell "Safety Valve" shares, first series, at from eight to fifteen per cent. premium; subsequent shares in proportion. This is the saving fund part of the business. Now turn with me to the building branch, wherein is speculation, and wherein the "Safety Valve" differs from what I might call the orthodox associations.

My five shares of stock will be worth, at maturity, $1,000, consequently, in the estimation of the association, they are worth that amount now for borrowing purposes, and it will lend me that amount on them, of course with good collateral security, at my own price. To illustrate this point let us take the first monthly meeting of the association. On a certain day of every month—on or before which all dues must be paid—the association meets to "sell the money." At this first meeting the Secretary found that he had in his hands proceeds from the sale of the 1,500 shares of first series stock, as follows:

Initiation fees, at $2 per share	$3,000 00
Dues, at $1 per share	1,500 00
Total	$4,500 00

This amount was put up at auction, only shareholders being allowed to bid, and not more than two shares being sold at one time, though the purchaser had the privilege of bidding again until he had all the money he wanted or until he had bought out the full amount of his shares. Each shareholder who wanted money bid the amount he was willing to pay for the use of it. The average premium paid for the money sold that day was $87 28; it never went so low as that again.

My neighbor, Tom McAnally, had never heard of a building association before this one was started, but when its workings were explained to him he was quite delighted with the idea of "buying a home for himself with other people's money," which was the view he took of it. "Bedad!" said he, "it's jist, for all the world, like them stock-brokers and Wall street fellers." Tom took six shares, all he could afford, paid in his twelve dollars for initiation and six dollars for first month's dues, and when selling day came Tom was on hand, in high spirits. The first lot was knocked down to him at $85, and he insisted on "buying out" all his shares at once; but, with some difficulty, he was made to understand that he could only have two of them at a time. So he watched his chance and secured two shares at eighty-seven and two at ninety, which exhausted his interest. Now, by the rules of the "orthodox" associations, Tom's premiums would have been deducted at once, and instead of receiving the $1,200 he expected, $524 would have been deducted, and the remainder, $676, only given him; while from that time until the expiration of his series, he would have to pay $2 monthly on each share, instead of $1—the extra dollar being a fixed sum imposed on each share "bought out." It is only fair to add, however, that this would be a very extreme case for an orthodox association, their premiums rarely exceeding forty or fifty for the first year of a series, and "tapering off" as it grows older, the minimum accepted being about as follows, the loan in each case being $200:

First year	$40	Sixth year	$20
Second year	36	Seventh year	16
Third year	32	Eighth year	12
Fourth year	28	Ninth year	8
Fifth year	24	Tenth year	4

This is also a feature of the "Safety Valve," but it is scarcely necessary to say that it is one seldom or never acted on. Borrowers prefer the alternative provision, which gives them the whole of their money, (with the exception of a few dollars for necessary legal expenses,) the premium to be paid in monthly installments based on the number of months it has to run. In Tom's case, the series was expected to run for eight years, and as he bought at the expiration of the first month, he had ninety-five months in which to pay. The amount of premium to be paid each month, then, on his six shares was $2 76, which, added to his regular monthly dues of $1 a share, made his monthly payments amount to $8 76. Tom now had $1,200, in cash—or thought he had; but I am telling his story to illustrate how "greenhorns" may deceive themselves in these matters. When he went to the Secretary to get a warrant for his money he was met with a demand for his "collaterals." This was a poser, for the only idea Tom had of collaterals was that they were some new-fangled kind of lateral railroads—his position of brakesman on a road with numerous branches having familiarized him with the latter term. When he comprehended what was required, however, he thought the best plan was to tell his whole story, and he proceeded to explain how he had "in his eye" a nice little piece of land which he could buy for $800, and by mortgaging that, and using the balance of his saving fund money he thought he could put up a house. I am sorry to say that he was cruelly undeceived. He was told that, while an arrangement could be made by which the association would buy the land for him and give him possession of it, it would only allow him on it two-thirds the value the land would bring at Sheriff's sale, said value to be determined by the Committee of Investigation; and that then the association would secure itself by retaining a first mortgage on the property. Poor Tom had no more to say. All his hopes were blighted, and the views he now expressed of the association which was to "buy him a home with other people's money" were anything but complimentary. His case came before the Board of Directors, which passes upon all loans at its next meeting, and, as a matter of course, the loan was refused, the sale canceled, and the money covered into the treasury. Tom was very angry for a while, but some judicious friend explained the plan of the association more fully to him, and persuaded him to let his shares stand. They are now worth about $43 60 apiece, and Tom already considers himself a capitalist.

This shows that the "Safety Valve" is not a very good company to "buy out" of. But now suppose Tom had taken six shares in the Puddlers' Association, which is conducted on the "orthodox principle," he would probably have had to pay a premium of $50, as that is pretty nearly the average in the Puddlers'. Let us say he bought out six shares at $50. Three hundred dollars—six times $50—would have been deducted, and $900 handed to him, he giving the association a mortgage, &c., as in the other case. Of course he would need to have other money to make this available, and we shall see, further on, how he gets it. At present we will suppose he has it. He buys a house with his $900, and lives in it. You can't get much of a house for $900; but then Tom isn't particular, and I am only supposing a case. In nine years (in which time the Puddlers' is expected to run out) his monthly payments will amount to $1,290, $6 for first month's dues, and $12 for dues each month thereafter. The initiation fee goes to the expense fund, and is not counted. Then his collaterals are handed back to him, and he owns his house in fee simple. This seems, at the first glance, like paying $1,290 for a $900 house; but we must not forget the item of rent—which Tom will tell you is no small item. A $900 house ought to bring in $8 a month rent, and as Tom takes possession of his house at once he saves this amount, or rather he pays his rent to the association in discharge of his indebtedness. In nine years—counting as before, 107 months, his rent at $8 a month would amount to $856. Had he kept on paying this without joining the association he would have nothing at the end of the time to show for it; as it is, he has a home of his own worth $900 all paid for, and it has cost him $434—the amount paid in excess of his rent, which he would have paid in either case.

But I said I would explain how Tom can buy a house without a dollar except what the association gives him. To do this we will drop the "Safety Valve," which is too costly for us, and suppose that Tom has taken six shares in the Puddlers'. In four years he can have money enough to buy a better house than the one we have been figuring on—another illustration of the adage that time is money. In four years he will have paid on each of his shares $48; on which interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed for the time each payment has been in, making the value of each $53 88. His six shares are therefore worth $323 28, and if he chooses to withdraw from the association he is entitled to that amount of money on them. But instead of retiring he buys out his shares. The lowest premium accepted at the beginning of the fifth year, which he has now reached, is $24, as will be seen by the above table. Practically, competition will run it up to about $30. The premium on six shares at $30 is $180, which is deducted from his $1,290, and he receives $1,020. He can buy property now to the full extent of this sum, for he does not need the overplus to secure the mortgage: the $323 28 is security enough. Or, if he still clings to the $900 house, while he has not enough security to warrant the association in lending him more than $900 on it, he can expend the remainder in making permanent improvements on it, or can cover it into the treasury of the association by way of advance payments. Then he goes on paying his $2 a month, as before, until the series runs out. To recapitulate: He pays in $4 a month for four years, and then is able to buy a $1,000 house, his money meanwhile, being safer and more profitably disposed than it would be in a savings bank. This is the work of a saving fund and building association legitimately conducted.

As I have already intimated, we of the "Safety Valve" go in for money rather than for permanent homes. We pay extravagant premiums because we expect to use the money only a short time, and then return it—which the laws of our association permit us to do—when the premium instantly ceases. A couple of months ago one man had the temerity to buy out four shares at 505, (an actual fact,) a premium which would utterly swamp a man of limited income. He must make a big strike in some speculation, or must have other money at his disposal in order to stand it. If he fails, the association gets his securities at much less than their value, which is all the better for the cautious ones who do not buy out. You have probably guessed before this that the "Safety Valve" is an association actually in existence, the true name and location of which I do not choose to tell. This association has now been in existence a little over three years. Its profits have averaged a little over eighteen per cent. per year; its premiums average from 94 to 389 each month, and last month, money being very tight, the average premium paid was 478. All these extravagant premiums are secured by good collateral, and as a consequence, though some of its members may suffer, the association itself is making money at a rate which would not be safe in any other investment I know of. The "Safety Valve" is a good association for speculative people to work off their extra energy; but for substantial benefit in the way of securing cheap homes, I fear I must recommend the "orthodox" plan. Both, however, are good investments for men who do not speculate; both are absolutely safe, and both are certain to pay in the end, if one has only patience to wait for the end.

In this hasty sketch, of course, I have explained only the general principles of building associations. The details can be obtained from any

APRIL, 1875. SHAREHOLDER.

A RAILROAD RACE.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* of Wednesday says: "George Shoemaker, engineer of a coal train of some fifteen cars, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, had an exciting experience a few evenings ago in the vicinity of Forks Station, on the Pocono Mountains. At that point there is a heavy grade toward the Delaware Water Gap, and when within two miles of Forks Station, while the train was going at the rate of ten miles an hour, the coupling broke, cutting some ten cars loose, and letting the engine shoot rapidly ahead with five cars, which remained attached. Two brakemen on the severed cars, seeing they were left behind to the care of a swift momentum, became frightened and leaped from their positions. As soon as they jumped off the brakes were relaxed, giving the cars full scope and increasing their velocity. Mr. Shoemaker, who was some distance ahead, seeing them approach, feared the consequences of a collision, and increased his speed to avert the catastrophe of clashing with the runaway cars. Accordingly he maintained a swift course, passing Forks Station with a shriek, and startling the officials at that place, who did not know what was the matter. A minute later the telegraph operator dispatched to Scranton that train No. 26 had passed the station at the rate of sixty miles an hour. He had scarcely sent the message before the runaway cars came crashing through the cut, and thundered through the station like a lightning flash, impelled by the power of gravity. The people in the vicinity of Forks station were alarmed by this time. They thought all the coal cars in Scranton were out for a holiday and dashing madly in the direction of the Water Gap. The operator sent a second and more exciting message than the first to the Scranton office, while the chase was being continued. After a five miles' run, Conductor Shoemaker so slackened speed gradually as to render the shock of contact with the pursuing train harmless, and in this way brought up with no injury save a good shaking and a fair share of excitement."

REPORTED DROWNING OF A TROOP OF ACTORS.

The following appears in the Chicago *Tribune* as a special telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, dated April 26: "A letter received by parties in Lucas County from R. Harden, who was a member of the troupe, states that the entire theatrical troupe of J. A. Sawtelle, well known to Chicago theatre-goers, was drowned on Puget's Sound, March 26, during a severe gale. They foolishly embarked in a small tug-boat, the Ruby, for Port Madison, from Seattle. The mammoth tug Gohah had just been forced into the harbor by the severity of the gale. A large number of people stood on the dock watching the tug. She went out into the roaring sea, which was tossing like mad, and was engulfed in a few moments. The company consisted of Mr. Sawtelle, his wife, and little 'Vivia,' Mrs. Fannie Morgan Phelps Miss Lizzie Morann, Mr. Jerry Crowell, and others."

A BAD EXAMPLE.

The Lock Haven (Penn.,) *Democrat* has this woful story: "A painful result of the folly of a young man resulted in the loss of a young lady's arm on Tuesday. It appears that last Summer a young man in her company caught her by the hand and gave her arm a twist. It seemed to strain a muscle of her arm, and a small lump arose just above the wrist, causing her so much pain that it has been under medical treatment ever since. Recently the arm was opened, and it was discovered that the lump, which had now much increased in size, had developed into a cancer. On Tuesday the arm had to be amputated to save her life. The young lady is a tailoress and depended on her industry, and by this painful result is deprived of her trade."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major George A. Gordon, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

Profs. C. M. Mead and J. Henry Thayer, of Andover, Mass., are at the Everett House.

Assemblymen A. E. Wenzel, of Callicoon, N. Y., and F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Postmaster General Marshall Jewell and family and Lieut. Gov. George G. Sill, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SCARCITY OF COAL.

RESULTS OF THE MINERS' STRIKES.

LACK OF FUEL IN PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY—TRICKS OF DEALERS TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES—RETAILERS THANKFUL FOR HALF A TON—HOW PRICES ARE AFFECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 29, 1875.

There is a great deal of alarm existing among householders of this city regarding the startling scarcity of coals, and there seems to be also a well-settled conviction that a coal famine is not far distant. The prolonged strike in the Schuylkill and Lehigh basins has completely blocked the shipments from those portions of the anthracite producing territory of the State, and the fact that the stock of coal in Philadelphia is at a remarkably low ebb cannot be denied. The malcontent miners have crippled the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is a tender of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Corporation, so effectually that this company has suspended its coastwise shipments altogether, and its fleet of magnificent iron colliers is laid up and waiting for a more favorable turn in the tide of coal affairs. The "great strike" is injuring Mr. Gowan's corporation in more ways than one. One alarming loss is its inability to supply its regular customers in the Eastern seaboard cities and those located in Southern ports, to whom it has been delivering by its iron steam colliers. These people are now compelled to go elsewhere for their coals, and the great corporations of New-York, operating in Upper Luzerne or the Lackawanna, are now furnishing these shipments at the expense of Mr. Gowan. It will require some time, after the mining troubles are settled, for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to coax back these customers whom it has forced to buy elsewhere. The immense docks at Port Richmond are almost bare of anthracite, and the insignificant amount now on hand is being dealt out in a very sparing manner indeed. It would be next to impossible to obtain the exact number of tons now in store, from the fact that the publication of the figures would give the strikers of Schuylkill a good deal of solid comfort, and display to them the success which has already attended the hostile movement upon the operators. It can be truthfully said that the supply of hard coals in the City is exhausted, and that there are no shipments coming in. In the north-western part of the City the apprehensions of a coal famine are particularly prevalent, and arise from the great number of bare yards that may be seen in that locality. A gentleman residing in the Twenty-third Ward informed your correspondent yesterday that he sent an order for a couple of tons of Lehigh to nine different yards at the commencement of the week before he was successful in having his order filled. A number of retail dealers are compelled to sell but a half a ton at a time to their customers, and the latter seem thankful for even this. And then again, not a few of the retail dealers have been forced to obtain coal to replenish their stock by subterfuge. Last week an extensive and prominent dealer, who has figured quite notoriously for his hostility to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, repainted his carts in order to disguise them, and sent them to a yard of Mr. Gowan's corporation to have them filled. The trick was discovered by a wary agent and the dealer was disappointed. Although the mines about Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Hyde Park, and Scranton are being worked, there is but very little, even if any, of this coal coming into Philadelphia. The few car-loads that are received are consigned to private dealers exclusively, and are snapped up eagerly.

It is rather a curious fact that the consumption has fallen off very materially since the scarcity of coal began to be felt. House-keepers and consumers have grown exceedingly economical in the use of fuel of late, and the bucket and scuttle trade in the small-fry groceries has been greatly augmented. An extensive Bear Creek operator remarked to your correspondent this morning that in no other city in the Union is the dearth of coal so sorely felt as in Philadelphia; he did not desire to throw out any suspicions to lead to apprehensions that a difficulty to obtain fuel would be encountered before the mining troubles were ended, yet he thought it lucky for the city that warm weather was near at hand. It has before been said that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has suspended coastwise shipments. This suspension is also general, there being but a single firm shipping a pound of coal from Port Richmond. Another firm is sending away by vessel about 8,000 tons weekly of Lykens Valley coal from East Greenwich Point, and these two are the only firms now engaged in the shipping business at this port.

The strike will give the heretofore almost universal consumption a severe blow in this city and its vicinity, since it has served to introduce to large consumers softer grades of coal, brands they had never before thought of employing. These grades of bituminous are more than giving satisfaction, and when mixed with coke or hard coal generate as much heat as equal amounts of anthracite, and when there are troubles in the coal regions, are much cheaper. The coals now being used in this city are of inferior qualities, and are all soft brands. Large quantities are coming from Shomoken, Clearfield, and other outside collieries, while a good deal of Cumberland coal is finding its way here, and not a little of Western Pennsylvania cannel. These brands have never before found a good market here, but they are now so favorably received by manufacturers that it will be a difficult matter to root them out. In order to illustrate the remarkable decrease in shipments made over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, I will state that the number of tons transported for the week ending April 17 was 827,277, being a decrease of 937,984 over the corresponding week of 1874. Much of this coal was consumed in the cities on the line of the road. In Philadelphia the manufacturers have felt the dearth of coal very severely, and in a few instances mills have been run on half time on this account. The difficulty is now being obviated by the alteration of the furnace grates for the use of soft coal. Rolling-mills and foundries have very generally discarded anthracite because of its scarcity, and it is exceedingly improbable that they will ever return to its use. The strike has somewhat affected the price, although not so much as one would naturally suppose. Brands that sold for $6 50, $7 50, and $8, now bring $1 and $1 50 advance. Within the next week it is thought that there will be another advance of twenty-five cents on the ton. The middlemen are reaping a rich harvest from this difficulty and many are making fortunes. A committee of Schuylkill and Luzerne strikers are now in the city for the purpose of obtaining relief for the miners. They have enlisted the Radical Club, a wealthy organization given to "isms," and have secured a liberal weekly contribution from it. In a few days the committee will call a public meeting to manufacture sympathy and secure financial aid. They have met with much success among the working men and are hopeful of obtaining a large sum of money.

CURIOUS OPERATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

Some weeks ago a Spanish cigar dealer in this City received, per steamer from Havana, a large case containing samples of cigars. The cigars, 10,000 in number, were not packed in the usual way, but were placed in a handsome cabinet of polished cedar, in bulk, some in bundles of twenty-five, fifty, and 100, and others in small compartments made for the purpose. Although the case was duly manifested and the number and value of the cigars properly stated, the importer was not allowed to take his samples to his place of business in the same condition in which they arrived. By the provisions of the Revenue laws, cigars must be imported in quantities of not less than 3,000 in a case, and must be packed in boxes containing either twenty-five, fifty, 100, 250, or 500 each. Under these circumstances the importer was compelled to open the case in the Custom-house and there pack his cigars in small boxes, upon which the proper stamps were placed by the sworn officers of the revenue. Yesterday this was done in the case in question, and the cigars will be removed to-day by the owner.

LECTURE TO WORKING MEN.

The Rev. J. Clement French, of Westminster Church, Brooklyn, delivered a lecture last evening at the Free Reading Room, No. 135 Greenwich street, on "Camp Life in the Adirondacks." The lecturer's familiarity with the Northern woods—his vacations for the last fifteen Summers having been spent in that region—enabled him to treat the subject in a very graphic and entertaining manner. The next and final lecture of the course will be given on Saturday evening, May 8.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi. Matinee at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond Mr. F. B. Warde, Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinee at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JOLIE PARFUMEUSE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouche. Matinee at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The cross-examination of Mr. TRACY was concluded yesterday. In the course of his direct examination for the defendant by Mr. EVARTS, Mr. TRACY made the following admissions. He was describing an interview which he once had with Mr. MOULTON:

> "He [MOULTON] went out of the room and was gone a few minutes—perhaps fifteen minutes—and returned with Mr. TILTON, and Mr. TILTON and I spoke, and then, I think, Mr. TILTON proceeded with the conversation—took up the conversation from that point—and said something about my having been called into this case without his knowledge, or consent, or approval; and he said: 'Mr. TRACY, I am asked,' or he said, 'I am about to,' I am not certain which, 'to make a statement to you of my case against Mr. BEECHER. I don't know what the etiquette of your profession allows. If I make a statement of my case against Mr. BEECHER to you, and Mr. BEECHER and myself should afterward come into collision, *would the etiquette of your profession permit you to be a counsel for Mr. Beecher?*' I replied: 'Mr. TILTON, without discussing what the etiquette of my profession would or would not allow, I say to you that if a person having a controversy with another comes to me and makes a statement of his side of that controversy, and the parties should afterward come into collision on that case, *I should not feel at liberty to be counsel for either party.*' Thereupon Mr. TILTON unfolded, as I remember, a covering of manuscript which he brought with him into the room, and began to read a statement."

That Mr. TRACY gave a pledge to TILTON that he would not become counsel for Mr. BEECHER, we have from his own mouth. Under cover of that pledge, he listened to a confidential statement of TILTON'S. He then assisted the Plymouth Church Committee in the extra-judicial trial of the case. And if we are not mistaken, he is now acting as one of Mr. BEECHER'S counsel. Thus we see, that one man, in his time, plays many parts—three at least. This sort of "tripartite" advocacy may be in strict accordance with the "etiquette" of lawyers, but we think most of our readers will be inclined to think that it is most decidedly *not* in accordance with the "etiquette" usually observed among men of the world.

Having expressed this opinion, we may go on to say that it will be a waste of time for Mr. TRACY'S friends to write us any anonymous letters on the subject, because we do not intend to retract a word that we have said. It will be still more useless for them to cry out in the newspapers that Mr. TRACY was "Mr. RAYMOND'S friend," and therefore ought to be held sacred from criticism forever and a day. No one can expect to escape responsibility for his deeds and acts under the plea of his "friendship" for Mr. RAYMOND—although we find that there are a great many persons who do expect it. Mr. TRACY'S friendships, real or alleged, have nothing to do with his reading a long essay as an advocate, instead of delivering a speech—the said essay having, as he now confesses, been partly written for him. And it has still less to do with his giving a solemn promise *not* to appear in a case, hearing one side of it under that promise, then trying the case informally, and finally going over and taking a fee from the other side. These are transactions which Mr. TRACY will do well to explain on their own merits when he has time, even though he may have to write another essay, or get one written for him, in order to explain them.

The defendant's "case" is now closed, and the evidence in rebuttal was opened yesterday. The plaintiff's counsel expressed their entire willingness to have Mrs. TILTON called as a witness, but Mr. EVARTS, on behalf of Mr. BEECHER, objected. Mr. EVARTS intimated that counsel on his side would hesitate to take the responsibility of calling Mrs. TILTON, and thereby "tearing in pieces the last shreds of respectability and hope for the future of this family." Does Mr. EVARTS forget that Mrs. TILTON *was* called (or appeared) before the Plymouth Church Committee, and said all then that she could possibly say now—*except* under cross-examination? Of course, Mr. EVARTS did not fear to subject the proposed witness to that test. Nevertheless the fact remains that the plaintiff is willing to have Mrs. TILTON called, while the other side objects.

It appears that a Modoc chieftain has been mislaid somewhere in this City. Col. MEACHAM, one of the United States Peace Commissioners, brought the Modoc and several companions to New-York, and on Thursday evening the missing aborigine was "in his usual health and spirits." Since that time his guide, philosopher, and friend has not laid eyes upon him. As Col. MEACHAM'S scalp is in some sort the security for the missing Modoc's safe return to his tribe, it is an act of humanity to give wide publicity to the fact that the Indian wanderer is not to be found. A Modoc lost in the wilds of New-York City suggests a great many things. The most natural solution of the mystery is "fire-water."

Actors, like authors, do not seem to make large fortunes. Mrs. BRYANT, widow of the late DAN BRYANT, has applied to Surrogate HUTCHINGS for letters of administration upon her husband's estate. She sets forth in her petition that the property left behind does not exceed $200 in value, and there are five children to be supported! It is hoped that the benefits given on Thursday will realize $20,000. The small sums sent to us, amounting altogether to $90, have been forwarded to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer of the fund, who will, no doubt, be very glad to receive further contributions.

The brief but pointed telegram from Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, to Hon. W. A. WHEELER, under date of April 27, is very satisfactory. He says, "All working well; better feeling prevailing than at any time since the war." It will be remembered that there was a good deal of excitement caused by the Conservatives seating some of their men in the lower house, contrary, as was alleged, to the terms of the compromise. But this seems to have been regarded in the State as simply a politicians' manœuvre, in which the public were not necessarily interested. It is certain that with the good feeling now existing, there is no reason why Louisiana should not make steady and reasonable progress toward prosperity. The longer this continues to be the case, the more ineffective the disturbing power of the politicians will be.

Gov. BROGDEN, of North Carolina, has issued a semi-official letter concerning the Mecklenburg County Centennial. The Governor patriotically alludes to the propriety of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of American independence at the place where the great deed was done, viz.: Mecklenburg County, N. C. Fortifying his opinion that the citizens of that county did, in 1775, "absolve themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown," he refers to a letter from GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, dated at London, July 4, 1875, in which the writer declares that he has seen in the British State Paper Office the first account of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, in a letter dated June 20, 1775. This is an important element in the controversy; but, of course, Mr. BANCROFT'S letter could not have been dated in *next* July.

A QUESTION OF CHARACTER.

There are some questions in politics which are best discussed at other times than in the heat of a general canvass, because they demand a quiet attention which it is difficult to get for them at such a time. A number of these questions have been started since the adjournment of Congress, and one of them has received considerable discussion—namely, to what degree can the Republican Party rely upon the principles with which it has been identified, and to what extent must it introduce some new claim, additional to those already existing, upon the confidence of the public. In our opinion, whatever Republicans generally may think of the principles they have hitherto been called upon to sustain, there is one source of strength which they cannot afford to neglect, and which they must sedulously and resolutely strive to develop. We refer to unquestioned and conspicuous merit in their candidates for all positions, from the most important to the least.

The Republican Party is not very old, but there are, nevertheless, many thousands of its voters who have become such since the party gained control of the national Government in 1860. To a large proportion of these the association of the party with the cause of the Union, knit, as it was, during the trying period of the war, is very strong. But to a still larger proportion this association can hardly be said to exist. On the contrary, a large body of the young men who, until within a couple of years, have voted the Republican ticket, have judged it, and are still judging it, by the fruits of its general conduct—by its success in dealing with the lately insurgent States, by the degree of prosperity that has attended its administration of the affairs of the country generally, and especially by the character of the men whom it has brought most prominently forward. Whether we like to admit it or not, it is largely from this class that the defection which has cost us so dearly since the Autumn of 1873 has been made. It is from this class that the danger of still more formidable defection arises. And, on the other hand, it is from this class, and from others like them, who have taken little active interest in politics on either side, that it is quite possible for the Republican Party to make good all its losses, and to enlist recruits that shall give it a sure and honorable victory next year.

A large portion of the voters who have stood aloof from the Republican Party, or who have gone over to the Democratic Party, have no essential sympathy with the latter. They do not at all approve of what it has done in the past. They have very little hearty hope of its doing any better. They are simply discontented with the course and position of the Republican Party as a whole, and they have taken the only practical and available means to express their discontent effectively. It is absurd to suppose that they cannot be won back if the proper measures are adopted to that end. It is still more absurd to suppose that the Democratic Party has as many or as promising means of retaining, as the Republican Party has of regaining, them, if each party does its best.

One of the most effective agencies the Republicans have at their disposal in the approaching canvass is the nomination of men of well-known character and ability. We certainly do not doubt—and we do not believe that many intelligent men could be found who would doubt—that the Republican Party can find in its ranks candidates quite as good as the occasion will require. We know that the party has for many years commanded the co-operation of the best men of the country. It can have its choice of such men for nominees, if it will only take them. Whatever mistakes have been made in this direction in the past can yet be corrected. It is unfortunate that such mistakes have occurred, but who will deny them? To young men, regarding political parties independent of the powerful feelings aroused by the conflict which ended ten years since, who among the most conspicuous Republicans are likely to have been most attractive during the past few years? Are they those who have defended or those who have criticised the course of the majority? No one can hesitate about the answer. There is no feeling in the hearts of young men just entering on political duties, or recently entered upon them, so powerful as admiration of the character of their leaders. Give them public men to follow who display purity, courage, dignity of character, and unselfish devotion to a high political standard, and they will enter the ranks with zeal and resolution. This the Republican Party can do, if it will, and if it will not, its defeat is as sure as the arrival of election day. The time has come when the voters are no longer divided by distinct and exciting issues. The restriction of slavery, the preservation of the Union, the security of the results of the war—these have successively been the aims for which the members of the Republican Party have labored, with an earnestness that has made them sometimes indifferent to the instruments which the machinery of party politics presented to them. But there are many, very many, of them who are indifferent no longer. They believe the general objects they have striven for are some of them absolutely safe, and the remainder safe enough to be for the time subordinated to other objects. These now demand that the Republican Party shall generally present for support men in whom those who vote for them can have undoubting confidence, and it is pretty certain that they will accept no other.

OUT OF OFFICE.

Office-holding has so many queer phases that the ordinary on-looking citizen watches the various phenomena very much as a placid person might look upon the eccentric actions of a "What-is-it" from Borneo. Mr. LINCOLN thought that seven-eighths of the people of the United States were trying to live on the other eighth. That was during war times. Certainly now, with our reduced force of public servants, there is no such proportion of men in office, or holding contracts, to the general mass. Nevertheless, some of the circumstances attending the receiving of official pay are very curious. For example: For reasons governing the public policy, Postmaster General JEWELL removed, or caused to be removed, the Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga. That official seems to have been surprised. Like one of the victims of SALADIN'S keen blade, he did not know that his head was off until he attempted to bow, when that useful member of his anatomy fell before him. He wrote to the Postmaster General, asking why these things were so. Mr. JEWELL replied that Mr. BARD talked too much, wrote too many letters, "sloshed around too much," and, in short, was "too unanimous." The subtle meaning of this last phrase may have escaped the comprehension of the ex-Postmaster of Atlanta. We do not believe that it will elude the mind of the average reader. Any one who has noted the eccentric career of Mr. SAM BARD will know at once what the Postmaster General meant by being "too unanimous." But the gentleman who gave letters to Atlanta as CADMUS did to Greece, refused to consider the case closed. He wrote more letters. One of them, addressed to the Postmaster General, wanted to know more about it. An Atlanta paper publishes the reply of the successor of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. That functionary, among other things, said: "The proposed change will be carried out, and there is no necessity for your coming to Washington to talk further about it." This does not remind us of CAVE JOHNSON, or any other high and mighty incumbent of the position now occupied by the present Postmaster General. But it is to the point; and we must suppose that Mr. BARD will "accept the situation," and say no more about it. The case ought to be closed. It does not seem to admit of debate.

Many months ago a Washington correspondent, bankrupted in the matter of news, telegraphed to his paper that a series of complications in foreign affairs made it necessary that a certain Minister of the United States, accredited to a South American Republic, should be recalled. The item sank into the sea of current news, and was speedily forgotten here. It fulfilled its temporary purpose, and enabled the correspondent to say that he had done something to earn his wages. But, in due time, that hapless Minister to the South American Republic, in the pauses of the continual revolutions which agitate the country around him, picked up a file of the journals obligingly sent him by the State Department, which watches over the distant representatives of our Republic. He read of his contemplated recall with feelings which, as the penny-a-liners say, can better be imagined than described. He was outraged to think that information of this impending sword of DAMOCLES should be thus curtly and brutally conveyed to him. He paid his board bill, packed up the six volumes of diplomatic correspondence which constituted the archives of his office, took down his "starry banner of the free," and followed his resignation to Washington. *He* did not wait to ask why he was to be removed, or why he might, could, would, or should be removed. He only knew that the dispatch said that he was to be removed, and with that touching confidence in the American newspaper which we are happy to say has not yet ceased from the sons of men, he went home on the heels of his resignation. When the ex-Minister walked into the presence of the chief magistrate with his head under his arm, that functionary took his cigar from his usually passive lips, and asked with undisguised amazement, "Why are you here?" The diplomatist replied that he had read he was to be removed, and that he thought it best and most dignified for him to resign and come home. And there he was. Perhaps he was surprised to learn that nobody ever thought of removing him, that nobody knew that any such statement had been made, and that nobody wanted his place, all of which ought to have been conclusive in the premises. But the resignation was filed, and a new Minister has been appointed.

Some men, when once in office, seem to think that they have a perpetual lien upon the place. If removed, they parley with the executioner, like some convict who fits the halter, traverses the cart, and shows every sign of unwillingness to depart. Once out, they regard their successor, and his numerous successors, with a certain hostility which is quite inexplicable to the ordinary mind. To close out the accounts, put up the shutters, and go without making great ado, seems to them a thing impossible. To be removed, even after years of comfortable possession of honors and emoluments, is thought a deliberate affront. If they could have been permitted to resign—but they will not resign. Perish the thought! And removal seems to involve censure, condemnation, and stigma. As if good men and true had not been removed—turned out, even hustled out—ever since the Republic began. The other way is to ask if the going out involves any discreditable charge, and if not, to go out, as Mr. BRYANT'S poetic friend is supposed to go, "sustained by an unfaltering trust" in his own integrity and ability to make a living outside of office as well as in it. On the whole, we like the South American diplomatist's way best. He may have showed an undue sensitiveness, a too unquestioning belief in the newspapers; but he did not wait to argue with the powers that be. If he did not wrap the drapery of his couch about him, he rolled up the folds of the American flag, and returned to his native land with a good conscience, and with no thought of holding to his place until he was dragged away. One Mr. SMITH, commonly known as "Delusion SMITH," is said to have fled for weeks and months before his successor, (drawing pay all the while,) who pursued him through the jungles of South America. Since office-holding cannot be perpetual, we commend to the average official the example of the man who did not wait to be extracted forcibly from his place.

VAGRANT CHILDREN.

An act has just passed the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor, which will greatly affect the lives and happiness of a considerable number of unfortunate persons in this State. The law in question was framed, if we are rightly informed, by one of the most active members of the State Board of Charities, Mr. LETCHWORTH. The attention of this board, and of all who are interested in the condition of the unfortunate in this State, has been drawn for some time to the wretched circumstances of that most pitiable class—poor-house children. In the various County poor-houses of the State, these unhappy little creatures were left to grow up with confirmed criminals. The result has been, in some of the country districts, that most terrible evil, inherited pauperism, of which MARGARET, "the Mother of Criminals," and her descendants, afforded so striking an instance. The State Board, for a number of years, has been seeking to break up these nests of crime and pauperism, their object being to separate the younger paupers from the older, and to entirely withdraw children from the debasing influences of the alms-house, and to place them in orphan asylums or private families. These benevolent efforts have been ably seconded by a remarkably devoted and enthusiastic association of ladies throughout the State, under the presidency of Miss SCHUYLER, whose duties are to visit the public institutions in every county, and seek in every way to improve them. Through the influence of the State Board and of these ladies, the act to which we have referred above has been passed through the Legislature and promptly approved by the Governor.

Under this law, after Jan. 1, 1876, no magistrate will be permitted to commit any child between the ages of three and sixteen as vagrant, truant, or disorderly, to any County Poor-house of the State. And no County Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, or any other officer, is allowed to send any such child as a pauper to any poor-house for support and care, unless the child be an idiot or defective, diseased, or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care. On the other hand, the magistrate or county officer is required to commit such children to some orphan asylum or other charitable or reformatory institution.

Our rural readers will recognize how directly this cuts off that easy disposal which county officers and magistrates make of unfortunate children. It is so convenient and requires so little trouble to thrust a band of orphan or abandoned children into some wretched alms-house, where they are cared for at the least possible expense, that this means of disposal of them has always been resorted to by these officials. Now, such officers are instructed that it is their duty not merely to get rid of pauper children, but to train them in such a way as that they may not grow up as paupers. We shall then find throughout the rural counties that that crying evil of the State, the bringing up of children in alms-houses, is entirely rooted out.

This section of the law will act in an important manner upon this City. Several hundred children have been committed here annually by the City authorities to the Randall's Island Alms-house. There are now massed together in that institution some thirteen hundred pauper children, or more than in all the other poor-houses of the State. They are under the charge, to a certain degree, of degraded women from the prison, and they are growing up as paupers, and will inevitably swell the pauper population. The Commissioners of Charities have been solicited again and again to remove these little ones from this alms-house, and to place them either in asylums or in private families. When it is remembered that this disposal of the children would probably relieve the Commissioners of some fifty thousand dollars per annum, besides being an unspeakable blessing to the children, it seems incredible that they should refuse.

The second section of the law goes even further than the first, and requires every County Superintendent of the Poor, or other officials charged with their support and relief, summarily to remove all such pauper children between the ages of three and sixteen, or any who may hereafter enter, from these alms-houses, and to place them in private families or in asylums. To this section a clause is appended that such children, so far as is practicable, are to be placed in asylums controlled by persons of the same religious faith with their parents.

Under this section of the law, the Commissioners of Charities of New-York City will be required, on or before Jan. 1, 1876, to remove all these thirteen hundred children in the Randall's Island Alms-house who are of sound mind and body, and to place them where they will grow up under better circumstances. Some will be placed with farmers in the West, some will be put with mechanics in the East, some will be committed to the Roman Catholic Protectory, and others to the Protestant Juvenile Asylum. The brand of pauperism will no longer be upon the little child starting in life. He will be separated to a degree from other alms-house children. He will be permitted to enjoy something of the boundless possibilities which lie before every child in this country. It would be for the public interest if these Randall's Island pauper children were placed in families rather than in asylums.

THE SHAD FISHERIES.

Complaints have been made by some of the fishermen in the Hudson and in New-York Bay this season that the supply of shad is falling far short of an average amount. Of late, there has been little reason for this complaint; but considering the value of these fisheries, the means of employment they afford, and the popularity of the fish in our markets, the subject can hardly be watched with too close an interest.

The deficiency noticed at first may be attributed most likely to causes of a local and only temporary character. There is no reason, as yet, to suppose that there is any falling off in the number of fish in the waters. At the same time it must be noticed that persons engaged in the fishing show very little regard for the future. Day by day, their object is to obtain as large a catch as possible, and from the first day to the last of the season this goes on. The people who eat the shad are not much more thoughtful than those who catch them. So long as their immediate wants are supplied, they are careless as to what may happen next year. That is far too remote a period to receive much consideration.

It is very probable that ere this complaints would have been louder than they are but for the successful operations of the Commissioners of Fisheries. And in order that these labors may in future be productive of the fullest results, it is necessary that they shall be supported by public opinion, and aided by legislative intervention. Independently of the experience of the fishermen themselves, this is made very clear in the last annual report recently transmitted to the Legislature. Under the direction of Mr. SETH GREEN, the Superintendent of the nurseries at MULL'S fishery below Albany, five million and twenty thousand shad were hatched last year. Some of these were shipped out of the State, but no less than four million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand were turned loose into the Hudson. This must tend to improve the fisheries, and to supply a larger amount of food in the markets. But it comes far short of what is possible, and also desirable. In the Connecticut River as many as ninety millions of young shad have been turned loose, and that degree of success was only attained with the help derived from a little wise legislation. The labors of the New-York Commissioners are restricted by the difficulty of obtaining spawn and the means of hatching it, and this is due entirely to the method of fishing employed on the river.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that very many of the fishermen are ignorant of the habits of the fish they are catching. The Commissioners in their report do not, of course, touch upon the limits of science, their object being a purely practical one. We shall, however, come to their suggestion presently. Perhaps, it is not so generally known as it might be that the shad is very closely allied to the herring. LINNÆUS placed both in the same genus, although CUVIER, in consequence of some observed differences, especially in the construction of the upper jaw, made the division more marked. There is, however, very much that accords in the habits of the two fish. The herring lives chiefly in deep waters, and his migrations are only to a shallower part of the ocean; not, as was once supposed, from one latitude to another. The shad is very much the same in his movements, except that, like his not very distant cousin, the salmon, he frequents fresh water. The Commissioners have satisfied themselves that shad never wander far from the mouths of the rivers where they are bred. Thus in their case, as in that of the herring, an old theory is exploded, since it was once thought, from the difference of dates at which the shad make their appearance in the rivers on our coast, that they migrated northward from the Gulf of Mexico. It is also well proved that the object of the fish in ascending the rivers is to get back as near as possible to the place of their birth to spawn. If they are stopped in their progress, it necessarily follows that sooner or later, if no protection be afforded them, they will come very near being exterminated.

We are not prepared to say how many nets are annually laid in the Hudson, but in the reports of the Commissioners it is estimated at some thousands. The wonder is, according to the opinion of the Superintendent, not that so few fish reach their spawning grounds up the river, but that any at all are able to avoid the obstacles to their progress and get there. On one day only four fish were taken at MULL'S fishery, and on other occasions only nine, ten, or eleven were recorded as being secured for cultivation. In the judgment of the Commissioners there is only one means of remedying this, and that is, to enact, with proper penalties, that there shall be a weekly close time. It is proposed that no fishing shall be allowed between Saturday night and Monday morning, and that all nets should be raised during that time.

Such a suggestion is simple and reasonable. The fishermen themselves could not justly object to it, especially since it is made in their interests, and we believe that many of them would be extremely glad of it. In the principal herring fisheries, the nets are not allowed to be put down during the day. This prohibition answers the purpose required by the Commissioners here of enabling many of the fish to reach their spawning grounds, and of thereby maintaining the necessary supply in subsequent years. It would seem that so simple an expedient should not meet with neglect at the hands of the Legislature. Yet it has been repeatedly urged by the Commissioners, and thus far without effect. It is surely much to be regretted that the operations of the Commissioners should be restricted by the want of a short enactment which the Legislature practically and very erroneously treats as too unimportant to be entertained.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

The "three R's" have been, from the earliest days of the Republic, the chief branches of education to which the public schools have been devoted. In the schools of the Northern States more attention is still given to instruction in arithmetic than to any other subject of study. It must be confessed, however, that the instruction has been limited and superficial, and very few people possess a more profound knowledge of arithmetical science than is necessary for the daily transaction of their personal affairs. Few persons find much pleasure or profit in a volume of the census report, or in the thousand pages of tables concerning commerce and navigation annually issued by the Bureau of Statistics. A suitably-colored graphic map or chart, like those which accompany the reports of the last census, produced under Mr. WALKER'S remarkably able superintendence, and showing how the colored population of the United States is distributed and where it is most dense, conveys to the eye at a glance facts that could not be so clearly impressed upon the mind by weeks or months spent in the perusal and study of the tables.

This graphic presentation of statistical tables might be applied to the illustration of our foreign trade, but we are not aware that it has yet been undertaken. The report of the Bureau of Statistics has condensed into tables all the information attainable concerning our imports and exports, and for the want of a pictorial process of presenting this information, one of our Washington correspondents has undertaken to translate into language easily understood the more salient and generally interesting facts embraced in the last report. The generalizations from the statistics of importations have been very widely copied by the press of the country, and the letter which we printed the other day on the extent, character, and distribution of the merchandise sent abroad, was not less worthy of attention.

Cotton still maintains itself the king of our exports, though it no longer holds a sceptre over the political affairs of the Union. Last year the value of the manufactured cotton exported reached the large sum of $211,223,580. In addition to this, we sent abroad cotton fabrics worth $2,350,000. They were, for the most part, of course, goods which were supposed to be of better quality than are made at home. But one cannot help reflecting upon the advantage our nation would possess, if we manufactured on our own soil the raw cotton with which we now fill the markets of Europe; nor can we discover any good reason why the Southern States should not compete successfully with the foreign and Northern manufactories. When the South annually sends two hundred millions of dollars' worth of manufactured cotton abroad, the Kuklux and the White League will cease to disturb the national Union.

The Western prairies are fast becoming the granary of the world, and last year the exportation of breadstuffs, of which wheat was the chief, produced to the country $161,198,864, or about $50,000,000 less than cotton. If ever cheaper rates of transportation make it possible for the Mississippi Valley wheat-growers to control the prices of wheat in European markets, so that they can underbid the producers on the great plains of Russia, the supremacy of cotton in our export trade will be seriously threatened. It is unfortunate that we cannot trace to their ultimate destination for consumption the breadstuffs we export, and the same is true in respect to cotton and other products. This cannot yet be accomplished by the Government agencies. For instance, a large quantity of corn is consigned to Canada. It is known, however, that it is not consumed there, but is bought on Canadian account and sent to other countries by the way of the St. Lawrence River. There are numerous consignments of merchandise to Queenstown, Gibraltar, and other ports, to await orders; and thus it appears from our returns that more corn is exported to Ireland than was actually imported there, according to English statements, from all the countries in the world. It is hoped that in time, by international exchanges of official information, we may learn exactly where our productions enter into consumption. Other provisions, of which large quantities are exported, are bacon and hams, beef, butter, cheese, eggs, lard, pork, fish, vegetables, and fruits, green and dried. Their value, added to that of breadstuffs, increases the value of food materials exported to over $240,500,000. If to this be added the value of tobacco—$32,968,528—and cotton, the value of the productions of our soil exported last year reaches the vast aggregate of more than $484,700,000, which is within ten millions dollars of three-fourths the value of all our exports during that period. The other fourth is chiefly made up of forty million dollars' worth of petroleum, and numerous articles of manufacture.

There is another branch of this subject, which our correspondent has not touched upon, but which is of vital importance to the country. From his statement, the balance of trade seems to be fifty million dollars in favor of the United States. But there is left out of the account on the one side the indebtedness abroad of the United States, and of numerous railroads, corporations and municipalities, and the interest thereon, which must be annually paid in gold. On the other side of the balance-sheet is omitted the exportations of precious metals. We hope that when the account is fully made up, there will still be found a balance in favor of the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The frequenters of matinées are afforded, to-day, the usual opportunities of enjoyment. The excellent performance of "The Road to Ruin" is offered at Wallack's this afternoon as well as this evening. At the Union Square Theatre, "The Two Orphans" may be seen. At the Fifth Avenue, "The Big Bonanza" is to have its weekly *après midi* recital. At Booth's Theatre, Miss Neilson appears twice in "Amy Robsart." The last matinée representation of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" takes place, we observe, at the Lyceum. And day-entertainments are announced by the San Francisco Minstrels, the Olympic and the Bowery Theatre.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mrs. Gen. Lander was this week in St. Paul.

Next week, Mr. Lawrence Barrett acts in Buffalo.

Mr. J. L. Toole appeared this week in Pittsburg.

Mr. Edwin Adams acted this week in Louisville.

Mr. George L. Fox was this week at Wood's, in Cincinnati.

Five Thomas concerts delighted the Chicagoans this week.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was this week at McVicker's, in Chicago.

Miss Soldene was this week in Chicago, at the Academy of Music.

Mrs. Rousby was this week at the Toronto Grand Opera House.

Mr. John E. Owens acted Wednesday and Thursday in Savannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Vercken will manage the New-Orleans Opera-house next season.

Miss Kellogg and the English opera troupe will sing Monday and Tuesday in Rochester.

Mme. Ristori acted this week in Washington and Baltimore, the audiences in the latter city being immense.

Miss Cushman was this week at Ford's, in Baltimore, and Miss Morlacchi was at the Holliday Street Theatre.

The Hartford *Daily Courant* announces that Mr. Lester Wallack has purchased "the Captain Waite place in Stamford."

Mr. John T. Raymond finishes his engagement at the Boston Globe to-morrow; and on Monday Miss Cushman commences a "farewell" engagement.

Mr. Boucicault's performances in "The Shaughraun" at the Boston Theatre end to-morrow, and Monday Mr. Jefferson begins a series of representations.

Mme. Di Murska sang yesterday in St. Louis, and three Thomas concerts take place there next week. Mlle. Geoffroy and the French troupe were last week at the Olympic.

Mr. Fechter was this week at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia; Mr. Chanfrau was at the Walnut, and Miss Lina Mayr, with a German opera bouffe troupe, was at the Arch Street House.

Mr. Behrens had a benefit-performance at the Philadelphia Academy this week, when Misses Kellogg and Cary, Mme. Van Zandt, Miss Beaumont, and the English opera troupe, gave a miscellaneous performance, which was largely attended.

M. MAUREL IN LONDON.

Many of our readers will no doubt glance with pleasure at the following reference to M. Maurel, who made his *rentrée* at Covent Garden on the night of Miss Thalberg's début. The notice is from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 15, and it says:

> "Next in interest to the performance of the new *Zerlina*—and things are so ordered in the operatic world that the success of a new prima donna passes before everything else—the impersonation of *Don Giovanni* by M. Maurel must be counted. With a full recollection of M. Faure's admirable acting and singing in this arduous character, we must still look upon M. Maurel as the best *Don Giovanni* that the Royal Italian Opera has yet seen. His dignified bearing, his graceful demeanor, his really powerful acting in the final scene, were all on a par with his singing, which was distinguished throughout not only by all the qualities of a perfect vocalist, but by fine dramatic expression. Without indulging in excessive detail, or in needless emphasis, M. Maurel sings with remarkable point and meaning. *Don Giovanni* is a part which makes very great demands upon the artist who undertakes it, and to be effective it must be played to perfection. When in a certain drama, called 'Narcisse,' Diderot, Mirabeau, and d'Alembert are introduced and rashly made to talk, their dialogue falls flat, because something better—something a little more clever, a little more witty—is looked for from such notoriously able gentlemen. Similarly when *Don Giovanni* appears, to whose powers of fascination the heroic *Donna Annas*, the sentimental *Donna Elviras*, the coquettish *Zerlinas*, all succumb, we expect to find him a man of no ordinary strength, grace, and beauty. If he looks too much like a shop-boy at a masquerade, the legend of the 'thousand and three' other women becomes ridiculous, and makes the wicked Spanish nobleman something like a laughing-stock in the eyes of an audience inclined to be critical. Mozart's thoroughly dramatic music will always, it may be said, compel us to take a serious view of the character. It is a great advantage all the same, both to the personage of *Don Giovanni* and to the drama as a whole, to have the leading character sustained as it is sustained by M. Maurel."

ENCOURAGING FROM LOUISIANA.

The Malone *Palladium* says that Congressman Wheeler received the following telegram from Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, on Tuesday:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27, 1875.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, Malone:

Extra session ended very quietly. All working well. Better feeling prevailing than at any time since the war. W. P. KELLOGG.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The barkentine Marama, thirty-two days from Tahiti, reports the capsizing of the schooner Margaret Crockard, from Tahiti, bound to this port. The schooner had on board the officers and crew of the British ship Airey Force, which was wrecked on the passage from Australia to San Francisco. Sixteen persons were drowned by the capsizing of the schooner. The remainder, including Capt. Godfrey of the Margaret Crockard, and Capt. Cottier of the Airey Force, had arrived at Tahiti.

SENATOR SPENCER, OF ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Ala., April 30.—The joint committee of the General Assembly of Alabama, consisting of Messrs. Little and Parks, of the Senate, and Messrs. Price, Brewer, and Coan, of the House, organized here yesterday and examined four important witnesses. The investigation will continue here for some days, and will probably be adjourned to Montgomery. Nothing authentic is known outside as to the character of the evidence, though it is said to throw light on the relations between Spencer and J. J. Hines.

AN EX-STATE TREASURER CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 30.—The jury in the case of Isaac Brandt, the former State Treasurer of Iowa, who has been on trial for the embezzlement of State funds, have brought in a verdict of guilty on the second count, which fixes the amount embezzled at $1,000. There are seven more indictments against Brandt, but none of them will be tried this term.

BRIDGING THE KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Trustees of the Southern Railroad Company have awarded to the Baltimore Bridge Company a contract to build a bridge over the Kentucky River. The bridge will be 1,200 feet long, 275 feet high, and is to cost $377,500.

CANAL INVESTIGATION.

HOW TRUSTING CONTRACTORS HOPE TO MAKE MONEY.

A LOSING BID BALANCED BY AN ENORMOUSLY PROFITABLE ONE—THE PROCESS FULLY EXPLAINED BY THE SIMPLE-MINDED CONTRACTOR—AN INSPECTOR WHO DID HIS DUTY IN THE CANDEE CONTRACT, AND WHAT CAME OF IT—HORACE CANDEE A WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 30.—The canal fraud investigation has been in operation nearly a month, and yet it is not too much to say that not a fact has been established which was not fully set forth in the Governor's Message. A month ago it was known as well as now that unbalanced bids were the rule, not the exception, and that the system was the worst possible, from the letting of the contract to the completion of the work. More than this is not known even now, after a legislative committee, whose industry is equal to their integrity, has taken the sworn testimony of half a hundred witnesses. Very many transactions have, indeed, been developed which will not bear examination in the light of the not too strict morality of even easy-going business men. But no State officer has been proved guilty of actual malfeasance, and no contractor has been shown to have acted illegally. Some of them, indeed, are said to have acted under the advice of the counsel who to-day examined them. It is now within a week of the time when the committee's labor must cease. It is also a week past the time when it expected to have been able to make at least a partial report. If the result of their labors had equaled their anticipations at beginning, enough evidence would already have been collected to have abundantly warranted the indictment of a dozen contractors and the impeachment of half the officers of the State. To-day's examination showed at least one way by which the State can get its money's worth. If there were more inspectors like Meredith Moore there would be more work as excellent as that so unwillingly done by the Candees on Jordan Level.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The Canal Investigating Committee resumed their labors this afternoon.

TESTIMONY OF A SIMPLE-MINDED AND TRUSTFUL CONTRACTOR.

John M. Barnett testified: Am a contractor; have been one for three years; am connected with other parties in my contracts; it is the custom for only one of a firm to appear in making the contract; one of my contracts now in prosecution is laying the wall at Whitehall on the work to enlarge the Champlain Canal; had a contract for work near Utica; did not see the work before I took the contract, but my partner Mr. Nash, did; in making out our bids we took the chances on excavation; agreed to do excavation at ten cents a yard, and it would cost twice that to do it; cannot explain the theory on which we did this; our bid was to clear away all snow and ice for $5; we assumed there would be excavation of rock, and for that we bid $3; that would be a little more than it was worth; we took slope wall at ninety cents; our bid was worth $1 50; for hemlock timber we bid $38 a thousand, while it is worth about $15 a thousand; we estimated for 5,000 yards of this, but used up 168,648 yards; of course, that made us even on the low prices; had we only used the estimated amount of hemlock we might have lost money; the indications at the outset were that very little hemlock timber would be used; cannot tell then, how we would make money, but we hoped money would be made by us; we certainly should not have made money if the same amounts as the quantity sheet called for were used; I did not make up the bids—that matter I left to my partners; my duty as a partner was to do the work; I never find fault with what my partners bid; on this Utica contract the Engineer's estimate was $12,000; our bid was made below that, but we received for the work $25,374 97; this large increase over the bid we put in is due to the fact of an alteration being made after the contract was let; am now engaged at Whitehall; get $3 for dry wall and $5 for wall in cement; get for excavation on this job nine cents, and have already had, in proportion, as much of it to do as the quantity sheet called for. The class of inspectors the State has are of little good, the most of them are incompetent, and they are usually friends of a politician and not practical masons as they should be; do not know of an instance where contractors lost money by a change of plan; our firm never took any means to suggest or further a change of plans; no canal officer ever talked to us about it. I have done work for every dollar of money I received from the State, and have lived up to the specifications as nearly as possible. I never heard of a case in all my life where a contractor attempted to get the better of the State. Contractors want to drive a good bargain like other men, as they well may, the life of a contractor not being a very pleasant one to lead.

TESTIMONY OF AN INSPECTING MASON.

Meredith Moore was next sworn and testified: I am a practical mason, and have been for twenty years; I have been an inspector for a short time; on the work I had to look over I took pains to look into it and found it impracticable. I had a jaw with the engineer telling him that the man who drew up the specifications must have been crazy, for no contractor could do it at any of the prices I heard of. I asked him if I should make the contractor live up to them. He answered, "As near as you can." That meant no specifications at all. I made them live up to the specifications as far as good work was concerned. I told the contractor he must do the best work if it should burst the firm. The work will bear inspection; and the *Tribune* man who examined all the work on the canal said it was the best on the line. I refer now to the Candee contract; some of the stone on that work it would take two men and an ox to draw; all inspectors ought to stand over the work steadily and regularly, but whether they do or not I do not know; I was removed from the Candee contract to other work; I do not care to give my opinion as to whether I was taken from that work because I was watching the work too snug; I was put as inspector over the Nichols work and found that the foreman was not doing the work properly; I made him send for Nichol, who came down and asked, "Who in —— sent Moore down here to persecute me?" I said, "I am not going to persecute any man, but you've got to do good work while I am here." He swore and raved, but he did good work nevertheless. I would have work done for the State in gross, and not on the present system. For instance, there are three miles of canal to be laid with vertical wall. I ask, How much will you do it for? He bids for it all; and I give the work to the lowest responsible man, and no changes occur.

ANOTHER "UNBALANCED" CONTRACTOR.

Horace Candee, contractor, of Syracuse, was next sworn, and testified: I have now a contract on the Jordan level; I am interested in four other contracts held by my brother, David Candee; on my contract I bid fifty cents for excavation, estimated at 70,000 yards; I believed there would be more than that used; have already excavated 70,000 yards, and am not half through; I bid one cent a yard for rock estimated at 8,000 yards; I did not expect there would be much of that; think it is now all excavated, and I have out about 3,000 yards. The witness then described other sections of his bid which were disproportionate in the same degree, saying that the contract would be a "close one." Those interested in the contract with him were Messrs. Mowbray, Van Dusen, and D. Candee. The witness believed that, as a general thing, the system of unbalanced bids should be rigorously excluded. It would be better both for the State and the contractor. He did not agree with the last witness in the idea of letting work by the gross; it would never do for the State, not being practical.

C. P. Skinner, a contractor for ten years, was the next witness. He testified that he had a contract on the unbalanced system, but his testimony contained no new features of interest.

Recess until evening.

THE EVENING SESSION—"DOC." DENNISON EXAMINED.

At the evening session, H. D. Dennison, of Syracuse, contractor, was sworn, and testified that he and his partners, comprising the firm of Beldin & Dennison & Co., had the Port Schuyler contract, which was estimated to cost $45,000, but has already cost over half a million, and is not completed. He said he was well acquainted with the nature of the soil, but would not give his information to the State until after he had the contract.

Counsel—How do you reconcile that with your ideas of morality?

Witness—I was not practicing in morality those days and I thought the laws of self-preservation covered it. Witness then said he never knew of any fraud on the State by contractions. They were a pretty good set of men. He engaged in the business as a matter of profit. He did not make profit always; often had a losing contract.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

A POLICEMAN SHOT BY A COLORED RUFFIAN IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30.—Robert Frazier, a policeman, was shot and killed at 1 o'clock this afternoon by a colored man named Joe Reed. Reed was whipping his wife and some neighbors sent for Officer Frazier, who hurried to Reed's residence. As he entered the door and remarked to Reed that he would have to arrest him, Reed shot him twice—in the mouth and through the heart, killing him instantly. Reed attempted to escape but was captured and hurried to jail. The excitement is intense, and there is every probability that there will be an attempt to lynch Reed to-night. The jailor is taking every precaution to keep him secure from mob violence. Frazier was very popular and universally esteemed.

OBITUARY.

OLIVER CHARLICK.

Mr. Oliver Charlick died at his residence at Bay View, near Flushing, Long Island, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. His death was not unexpected by his friends, as he had been suffering for a long time from the malady which eventually carried him off, and within the last six months had several very serious attacks from which he was not expected to recover. Day before yesterday he became much worse and suffered great pain, and additional medical aid was called in, until no less than seven physicians were in attendance. Everything that medical science could suggest was done to alleviate his sufferings, but he gradually sank during the night, and died when the morning came. All the members of his family, two daughters and a son, and several friends were at his bedside at the time. Mr. Charlick was about sixty-five years old, and was born in this City, at No. 17 Vesey street. In his early life he kept a liquor store in South street, near Broad, from which place he removed to Roslyn, Long Island. He afterward returned to New-York, and in 1843 was elected Assistant Alderman from the First Ward on the Democratic ticket. Two years afterward he was returned by the Democrats of the same ward as their representative in the Board of Aldermen by a plurality vote, and served as the President of that body under Mayor Havemeyer's administration. In this capacity he became one of the most active members of the board, and succeeded in building up a good political reputation. Subsequently he became connected with George Law's line of steam-ships between New-York and California, and by his judicious management largely increased the capital of the line and laid the foundation of the immense fortune he afterward acquired. After dissolving the partnership with Mr. Law he became interested in a number of speculations, in all of which he met with singular success. Many years ago he invested largely in the stock of the Long Island Railroad. Soon after he became President of the road, which position he held until about two weeks ago, when, in consequence of his declining health, he was succeeded by Mr. H. Havemeyer, son of the late Mayor. He was also a shareholder and Director in the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and was, at one time, a large stockholder in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Since his election as Assistant Alderman in 1843 he has been an active member of the Democratic Party, and in 1861 was the regular Tammany nominee for State Senator for the Eighth District. His opponent was ex-Controller Richard B. Connolly, and the latter received the votes of the Republicans of the district and of the Democrats opposed to Tammany, and was elected. In the councils of Tammany Hall General Committee Mr. Charlick possessed great influence. He strongly supported Ledwith for Mayor against Hall, and was a delegate to the Rochester Convention for the Young Democracy in 1871. Subsequently he became friendly with Tammany, and was Chairman of the New-York delegation to the Rochester Convention in 1872. Shortly before the elections in 1872 he dissolved his connection with the Tammany Hall General Committee and supported the canvass of Mayor Havemeyer. When Tammany was "regenerated" he became a member of the General Committee again, from the Twentieth Ward. In May, 1873, he was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer, which position he filled until his removal in 1874.

SAMUEL MACKENZIE ELLIOTT, M. D.

Gen. Samuel Mackenzie Elliott died in Elliottville, Staten Island, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in Inverness, in the Highlands of Scotland, on the 9th of April, 1811. His father was an officer in the British Army. He educated all his sons to be physicians. The deceased was sent to the Royal College of Surgeons, in Glasgow, where he graduated with the degree of M. D. on the 13th of April, 1828. From Glasgow he went to London, and while attending medical lectures, supported himself by making anatomical drawings and paintings for the profession. He pursued the ordinary course of a student in medicine and surgery, but finally determined to make the treatment of diseases of the eye a specialty. With this view he studied the laws of light and the influence of the atmosphere, and made microscopic observations of the eyes of insects, reptiles, fishes, birds, and quadrupeds. In 1833 he sailed for America in the British ship Theresa Anderson, as Surgeon in charge. Upon arriving in this country Dr. Elliott did not at once enter upon the practice of his profession, but went to Cincinnati, and became a student under the celebrated Alban Goldsmith, then the most noted surgeon in the West. From Cincinnati he went to Philadelphia, and after attending a course of lectures in that city he came to New-York, and opened an office in William street, affixing the word "oculist" to his sign, which was the first time the word was used in that way by any physician in America. His success in the treatment of diseases of the eye, and some of the really wonderful cures he performed, finally engendered the hostility of the medical faculty, and led some of the physicians to say, whether they thought so or not, that his success was due more to luck than to science. This caused him to desire an American diploma, and led him to seek a formal examination in the New-York Medical College, which resulted in the granting of a diploma to him by that institution, signed by R. Ogden Doremus, B. Fordyce Barker, and others. This was in 1851. He also passed a satisfactory examination in 1849 at the hands of Drs. Valentine Mott, G. S. Pattison, J. W. Draper, and S. H. Dickson, Professors in the University of New-York. He also, in order to silence the charge that he unprofessionally kept his professional skill secret, instead of giving to mankind the result of his studies, decided to unfold his practice in a course of public lectures, in which he fully described the most remarkable of his cases, and frankly explained his course of treatment and remedies used. One case was that where a man applied to him for treatment after a part of the vitreous humor had escaped, and the doctor cured that eye by injecting with an infinitisimal syringe distilled water that he had warmed in a phial immersed in a cup of water that he had heated to ninety-eight degrees. After the injection the patient lay on his back twelve hours, and on walking forth from the doctor's house he was conscious of improved vision. The cure, in time, became complete. He performed many wonderful cures, and had for patients such distinguished men as Gen. Scott, John J. Audubon, H. W. Longfellow, William H. Prescott, Charlotte Cushman, N. P. Willis, George P. Morris, Edward L. Youmans, and many others.

At the outbreak of the rebellion Dr. Elliott was Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, or Highland Guard. The Colonel was sick and unable to take the command and the duty of filling the ranks of the regiment, and preparing it to respond to the call for 75,000 thirty-day men devolved upon Lieut. Col. Elliott. This he did promptly, and at the proper time started for Washington. His regiment was the first to pass through Baltimore without being insulted, instead of which the were covered with flowers, the band playing "The Campbells are Coming" and "The March of the Cameron Men." On arriving at Washington Lieut. Col. Elliott, feeling his incapacity to command the regiment, asked for the appointment of a Colonel, and James W. Cameron, the brother of the Secretary of War, was appointed. Col. Cameron was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, and Lieut. Col. Elliott's horse was shot under him, and falling on him, injured his spine, from which injury he never recovered. He was afterward commissioned by President Lincoln, at the instance of Secretary Cameron, to return to New-York to raise the Highland Brigade, which commission he executed, and in doing which he spent $30,000 of his private fortune. At the end of the war he received a commission as Brigadier General, bearing the autograph of President Lincoln. He is to be buried on Monday.

EDWARD S. BROOKS.

Mr. Edward S. Brooks, a member of the well-known firm of Brooks Brothers, clothiers, died at his residence in this City on the 25th ultimo, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. At an early age Mr. Brooks entered the store of his father, who was then a member of the old firm of Brooks Brothers, who had their place of business at the corner of Cherry and Catharine streets. At the decease of his father, Mr. Brooks took charge of the business, which increased with the growth of the City, and resulted in the establishment of another store at the corner of Broadway and Broome street. Mr. Brooks was well known as a merchant, and by his sterling integrity and liberality had gained a high reputation in business circles. His loss will be severely felt by his family and personal friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his genial manners and generous qualities.

THE LOUISIANA STATE AUDITOR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—Gov. Kellogg, in behalf of the State, has entered a suit in the Superior District Court against Auditor Clinton's securities on his special bond for the recovery of various sums of money, alleged to be fraudulently withheld from the State Treasury, and moneys illegally paid by Clinton to unauthorized parties. The amount sought to be recovered aggregates $500,000.

STORMY WEATHER.

DISASTERS TO FISHING CRAFT ON LAKE MICHIGAN—MUCH LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 30.—Yesterday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, a furious and bewildering wind and rain-storm from the north-east, caught a portion of the fishing fleet. About nine vessels, some engaged in lifting their nets of the day before, and several in the act of paying out their nets, were thus caught, and sent scudding off toward the shore, with the following result: The Sea Lion, Capt. Springstein, stranded at Grand Marr; South Wind, Capt. Clanfoot, with four men aboard, undoubtedly lost; Gen. Hooker, Capt. Myers, on the beach three miles south of here; Planet, Capt. Geuict, at Brown's pier; Sea Gull, Capt. Frank Kevank, with three men aboard, lost; E. B. Perkins, Capt. F. Dalke, with four men aboard, lost.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—A special dispatch from St. Joseph this morning says that of eighteen fishing boats out in the gale yesterday three have not returned, and are supposed to be lost with their crews, numbering eleven men all told.

FURIOUS WIND AND RAIN STORM AT ROCHESTER—SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE—MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30.—During a severe gale last evening a barge laden with iron-ore, which was being towed from Ontario, a port twenty miles east of this place, to Charlotte, was abandoned by the tug when nearly opposite Iron Deposit Bay, it being impossible for the tug to manage the craft and take care of itself. The tug steamed up to Charlotte in safety, but up to noon to-day the barge had not been heard from, and it is feared that she has gone down with four human beings on board. The names of three of them are Capt. M. D. Estes, William Andrews, and William Gorham. The other person was a passenger whose name is unknown. A tug-boat went in search of the missing barge this morning. The gale was very severe in this city last night, and considerable damage was done. The buildings of the Leighton Iron Works at East Rochester were blown down, causing a loss of some $50,000. No lives were lost, though several persons were injured by awnings blown down in the street.

VIOLENT GALE AT KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 30.—There was a very violent gale of wind last night, accompanied with a heavy rain. The steamer Wellington broke from her moorings at Garden Island, and went ashore. The schooners Jessie McDonald and Champion, lying at anchor below Cataraqui Bridge, also broke away and went ashore. The bridge was considerably damaged.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which at the commencement of the Beecher trial appeared to be one of the strongest supporters of Plymouth Church and its Pastor, has recently published one or two editorials not violently in favor of the defendant. It even went so far as to remark, on more than one occasion, that Mr. Fullerton was a skillful cross-examiner. "Instantly," says THE TIMES, "we received three or four letters, in a disguised handwriting, heaping much bitter scorn upon our heads. Occasionally the remonstrance would be accompanied by a threat to 'stop the paper.'" These letters and these threats have come consistently from one side—always from Mr. Beecher's supporters—and THE TIMES remarks that "the only effect of this course is to set people thinking that its case must be a very bad one, or a private coterie would never resort to such tactics to support it." The experience of the paper we quote from is doubtless that of every important journal in the country. Let an opinion be expressed which does not violently favor Mr. Beecher, and instantly come the anonymous letters of scorn and painful threats to stop the paper. It is sad to think that there exists even a fraction of a community which forgets that an anonymous letter is a symbol of cowardice. Even where the writer puts his name to his remonstrance, he shows himself to be illiberal and even bigoted. He wants nobody to entertain an opinion contrary to his own. Whatever he cannot agree with he denounces, and endeavors to repress with threats of withdrawing his patronage. He acts, not upon his judgment, but upon his feelings, and, because an editor declines to see through his spectacles, or worship his idol, he instantly seeks to damage him and his paper. It is also remarkable that the opponents of Mr. Beecher away from New-York never descend to this policy of anonymous denunciation because the editors do not "prophesy them good things." A well-conducted newspaper bases its utterances upon facts, not feelings, and if the two conflict, so much the worse for the feelings. If Mr. Beecher's case is so hopeless as to irritate his friends, let them denounce him, not the editor who tells them so.

From the Binghamton Republican.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES says that since the Beecher trial began the usual proportion of anonymous letters has largely increased, and that its circulation is endangered among the friends of the defendant if it persists in making unfavorable comments on the defendant or his counsel. "To show the fine point," says THE TIMES, "to which his supporters are now reducing their operations, we may mention that whenever Mr. Fullerton has been mentioned in this journal as a skillful cross-examiner, we have instantly received three or four letters, in a disguised handwriting, heaping much bitter scorn upon our head." If such be the course of Mr. Beecher's ardent friends, they are acting very injudiciously. THE TIMES has given a full account of the proceedings, from which its readers are at liberty to make their own comments. After discharging its duty as a newspaper in this particular by giving all the evidence in the case, we fail to see the propriety in denouncing its editor for opinions expressed. If these opinions be erroneous, the evidence is before the reader to condemn them. If they be just, the evidence will show it. However this may be, the threat of "stopping the paper" will have no weight one way or the other with any respectable newspaper, while the fact that such threats are made will do more to prejudice the case against the person sought to be benefited by them than the editor's comments, be they ever so unjust. THE TIMES announces as a curious fact that "none of the anonymous letters now flying about come from the Tilton side; they are all written by persons professing to be friends of Mr. Beecher." Now when Job was afflicted, it is recorded that he had a miserable set of friends, but it is not said that they showed a more injudicious friendship than these professed friends of Mr. Beecher. These friends should understand that there is a difference of opinion existing respecting parties in the trial, and that they like the friends of the plaintiff must submit to its free expression either now or in the future. They should also, bear in mind that their injudicious action will neither help the defendant in the case nor extinguish any respectable newspaper.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

HAMILTON, Ontario, April 30.—Last night a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a terrific peal of thunder, startled this city. The police station was struck, and a large portion of the roof stripped off, and broken timbers were thrown a distance of a hundred feet. Fortunately no one was hurt. The lightning also entered the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, setting it on fire. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

THE ICE IN MACKINAC STRAITS.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—A dispatch received this morning reports that the ice in the Mackinac Straits is well broken up, and the water is in sight in all directions. The ice is drifting through the straits, and it is thought that steamers can get through the north channel without difficulty.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE IN VERMONT.

BELLOWS' FALLS, Vt., April 30.—The largest meeting of the present session of the Vermont M. E. Conference was held to-day. The large audience was addressed by Rev. Dr. Webster, of South Carolina, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society. Dr. Webster gave an interesting account of the condition of the freedmen, and the good work done among them by societies of this nature.

ICE AT ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 30.—The steamer Caspian, from Liverpool for Halifax, could not touch at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, on account of the ice. She is due here to-morrow.

The steamer Beta, from Boston, arrived to-day.

THE OTTAWA LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 30.—All the sawn timber in the Chaudiere yards have been sold, and will be shipped as soon as navigation opens. The first saw-logs of the season passed the slides to-day.

THE NEW ADDITION TO THE EQUITABLE BUILDING.

Ten months ago yesterday the ground was broken for the erection of the addition in the rear of the Equitable Building, at the corner of Cedar street and Broadway. Our readers are familiar with its massive façade, and no description of it is necessary. The activity of the company in constructing a building of such size, entirely of stone, iron, and brick, within so brief a period, is unprecedented in architecture, but is only the expression in a new department of that well-directed energy which has made the Equitable Life Insurance Company what it is. The rooms are to-day ready for the tenants, and they are actually taking possession. Among them are many of our richest corporations and leading lawyers. All the rooms up stairs are rented, and almost every one below. This is a great success in these dull times, when many large buildings are standing half empty. The tenants, too, are much to be congratulated. There are six elevators, which will be in constant operation, one running until late in the night. The light in the various rooms is copious, and the ventilation admirable. The "Law Library," for the exclusive benefit of tenants who are lawyers, is already in process of completion and is a feature which will always attract the members of that profession. The saving in interest to the company in the prompt erection of their building is enormous, and the thorough manner in which the whole matter has been carried through reflects the highest credit on those in charge.—*Mail.*

The Philadelphia *Scientific Journal* says that "Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., of New-York, are so well and extensively known all over this continent, that to name them and explain the nature of their business would be superfluous. No Newspaper Advertising Agency has ever displayed more energy and skill in the transaction of this delicate and tact-requiring business."

A DULL HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, LOW SPIRITS, and no appetite, are some of the indications of a bilious attack, arising from a torpid liver. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels.—*Advertisement.*

A $4 Book for $1 50.

THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, OR MEDICINE SIMPLIFIED: BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Counselor in Chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book of about nine hundred large pages, profusely illustrated with Wood Engravings and Colored Plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post paid, to any address, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, making it THE CHEAPEST BOOK EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than **four dollars.** For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, county, and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book, that originally cost about $1 25, so much that the people have to pay not less than $4 for it. The PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middle-men and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in registered letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skillful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the work by rendering him very familiar with the every-day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. All the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage, Reproduction, &c., all of which are treated in an original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of Anatomical, Physiological, and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among these are HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It may be truly said of this celebrated remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and antidote to malaria, that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to everybody in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefited by the Bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn, become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

Hearts are Captured

By fine sets of teeth. Therefore, let ladies who wish to fascinate cultivate this attraction by the use of the great vegetable preserver and beautifier of the teeth, Fragrant SOZODONT.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—Twelve years' practical experience. House and hotel annunciators. Electric call bells all kinds. Holmes' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 571 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

DUYCKINCK—HALL.—On Thursday, April 29, at the Church of the Incarnation, New-York City, by Rev. Dr. Flagg, assisted by Rev. Dr. Brooks, DUDLEY DUYCKINCK, of Brooklyn, to MARY A. HALL, daughter of W. E. Hall, Esq., of New-Orleans.

QUINN—KEANE.—On Wednesday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Andrew Fallon, Esq., Piermont, N. Y., by Rev. John Quinn, assisted by Revs. F. H. Farrelly and Henry Gordon, Hon. T. J. QUINN, of Albany, and ELIZABETH A. KEANE, of the former place.

NORRIS—URQUHART.—At No. 31 Lander road, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 14th of April, by Rev. Jonathan Watson, assisted by Rev. Horatius Bonar, D. D., HENRY LEE NORRIS, M. B., to CHARLOTTE MARY, youngest daughter of James Warden Urquhart, Esq., of Edinburgh.

SUYDAM—SUYDAM.—On Thursday, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, WALTER LISPENARD SUYDAM to JANE MESIER, daughter of John R. Suydam.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 29, WARREN, son of J. Henry and Ellen R. Ackerman, in the 10th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 1, at 12 M.

BRADY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 30, after a painful illness, LETSON, only child of James H. and Debbie Letson Brady, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 110 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Red Bank, N. J., Monday.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., Thursday, April 29, P. REMSEN BRINCKERHOFF, son of the late Peter R. Brinckerhoff, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Saint Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Monday, May 3, at 12 M.

BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, April 30, NELLIE MORRIS, youngest daughter of the late Charles Burroughs, of Trenton, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., Monday, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 30, WILLIAM C. CHAPMAN, son of Edward and the late Jane Chapman, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of Thomas Chapman, No. 63 Quincy st., Brooklyn, Sunday, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Utica, N. Y., for interment.

CONWAY.—On Wednesday, April 28, at 6:30 P. M., SARAH G. CONWAY, aged 41 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the dramatic profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of Our Father, in Clermont av., near Atlantic av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

DUNLAP.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1875, JAMES H. DUNLAP, the youngest son of Margaret A. and the late Wm. Dunlap, in his 28th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 211 East 120th st., Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.

DENNISTOUN.—At his residence, No. 10 West 20th st., on Friday morning, 30th inst., WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral service, from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hall,) corner of 19th st., on Monday morning, May 3, at 9:30 o'clock.

GREEN.—At his residence, No. 10 Washington square, on Thursday, the 29th inst., JOHN C. GREEN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the University Place Church, Monday, May 3, at 11 o'clock.

HOLLAND.—At Washington Heights, April 28, JOHN M. HOLLAND, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, 10th av. and 153d st., on Sunday, May 2, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be at the Hudson River Railroad Depot on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from 30th st.

HUBBELL.—Suddenly on Friday, April 30, 1875, of diphtheria, JOHN DAVIDSON, son of Philip C. and Cornelia Hubbell, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 23 days.

The remains to be interred in Green-Wood.

KNAPP.—At Greenwich, Conn., on April 29, suddenly, of pneumonia, JAMES H. KNAPP.

Funeral from the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, on Monday, May 3, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Trains from Grand Central Depot at 7:10 and 9:05 A. M.

MANLEY.—Suddenly, at Sayville, L. I., April 28, JAMES R. MANLEY, only son of the late Robert F. Manley, of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 352 Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—On Friday, the 30th inst., after a short and severe illness, EDWARD MARTIN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother Andrew, his brother-in-law, John H. Martinhoff, and his nephews, James and Henry Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 94 Madison street, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 28th inst., ELIZABETH A., widow of Amasa Newman and daughter of the late Capt. Charles Peck.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wesley Harper, No. 105 Clark st., on Saturday, May 1, at 1:30 o'clock.

OGDEN.—At Portland, Oregon, on Monday, April 26, after a long and severe illness, WILLIAM SETON OGDEN, son of the late Henry Ogden, of New-York.

POST.—At Westbury, Long Island, on Fifth day, Fourth month, 29th, EDMUND POST.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting House, Westbury, on Seventh day, Fifth month, 1st, 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, to meet the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

SPEAR.—On Thursday morning, April 29, ALVA SPEAR, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 East 32d st., this day, (Saturday,) May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

TIBBITS.—At Troy, N. Y., on Thursday morning, April 29, GEORGE TIBBITS, eldest son of C. E. Dudley and Mary E. Knox Tibbits, in the 8th year of his age.

TUCKER.—On Friday, April 30, 1875, WILLIAM TUCKER, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—Thursday, April 29, of diphtheria, FRANK EDWARD WRIGHT, eldest son of Dr. Charles Wright, aged 11 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of the parents, No. 109 East 26th st., on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

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LAW REPORTS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Specially Reported for the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 28, 1875.

There have been several important cases decided by the Court of Appeals this week, of which the following are among the most interesting:

SALVAGE.

This action (Burhans vs. Hubbard) was brought to recover possession of certain machinery belonging to a tug-boat owned by plaintiff, which was burned and run ashore at New-Haven harbor, plaintiffs alleging that defendants unlawfully retained possession of such machinery. Defendants answered, and admitted possession of the property, but claimed that they had rescued it by request of the plaintiffs after abandonment, under agreement to pay the defendants $15 per day for such services. They therefore claimed $180 as salvage. Upon trial (City Court of Brooklyn) the plaintiff recovered judgment for the value of the property. Upon appeal to General Term, held that the tug-boat being only some twenty-five or thirty feet from shore, and at low tide partly out of the water, this was not properly a case of salvage. Judgment was affirmed, with leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals to review the questions of law involved, the case being a novel one. This court have affirmed the judgment of the General Term, with costs.

NON-PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

In this case (Higgins vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company) the action was for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff through non-performance of contract to deliver 400 tons of coal sold to him by the defendants, and paid for by him. The coal was sold at auction, under certain stipulations published by defendants, one of which was that any person purchasing coal must remove it within a month, or after that period the company would consider themselves absolved from all liability to deliver the coal, and might retain the money paid thereon. Also, that the company would not hold themselves responsible if prevented from making delivery, as agreed, by storms, floods, accidents, combinations, strikes among miners, &c. It appeared that a strike actually occurred among the company's miners, and in consequence they were unable to supply the coal sold to the plaintiff, also that he had not demanded it within the month, and for these reasons they were unable to supply it when called for. On trial before Chief Justice Daly, (New-York Common Pleas,) without a jury, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff. Upon appeal to General Term judgment was reversed, and the complaint dismissed, with costs, the court holding that the plaintiff was bound by the stipulations contained in the agreement. He then appealed to this court, which has affirmed the judgment of the General Term, with costs.

EXCUSE FOR NON-PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

Here the action was for damages suffered by non-performance of a contract, (Booth vs. Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company.) Plaintiff was patentee of a rail for railroads composed of an iron bottom and steel cap, combined without welding. Plaintiff entered into a contract with the New-York Central Railroad Company to furnish them 400 tons of these rails by May 31, 1868, at $135 per ton. On Dec. 29, 1867, the defendant contracted with the plaintiff to furnish him 100 tons of the steel caps by April 1, 1868. March 10, 1868, the defendants Rolling Mill was destroyed by fire. In consequence the defendants were unable to fulfill their engagements, and by their failure to furnish the caps prevented the plaintiff supplying the rails contracted for by the New-York Central Railroad. Plaintiff claimed $12,000 damages, and the Referee before whom the case was tried rendered judgment in his favor for nearly that amount. Upon appeal to General Term (Supreme Court) judgment was affirmed. Defendants appealed to Court of Appeals, which court has also affirmed the judgment, with costs.

MARRIED WOMAN—FRAUD AND THE LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES OF CORPORATIONS.

In this case (Adams vs. Mills) the action was brought by a married woman to recover money alleged to have been lent to the corporation of which defendant was a Trustee. The Referee found the facts to be as follows: In 1869 plaintiff and one Hilliard were partners in the manufacture of soap at Newburg, N. Y., and kept sales-rooms in New-York City. Plaintiff's husband acted as agent for her in the business. In April, 1869, a corporation was organized under an act of the Legislature, and Hilliard, Adams, (the plaintiff's husband,) Brown, Cochran, and defendant Mills were appointed Trustees. Hilliard was elected President, and Adams Secretary. The firm of Hilliard & Adams transferred their stock and business to the corporation, and took in payment stock issued by said corporation. Hilliard died in 1870 and Cochran was elected President in his place. By the act of Legislature organizing the corporation, it was provided that if the Trustees neglected to make and publish an annual report of the affairs of the corporation within twenty days from the 1st of January in each year, then the Trustees should become personally liable for the debts of the corporation. The plaintiff intrusted certain money, owned by her, to her husband, to invest the same for her as he should see fit. He then entered into an agreement between himself, as her husband and agent, and himself, as Secretary of the corporation, to loan this money to the corporation at twelve per cent. interest. He fraudulently concealed this fact from his co-Trustees. In 1871 the corporation became bankrupt. The Referee found in favor of defendant, and on appeal to General Term judgment was affirmed, the court holding that the plaintiff could not take advantage of the neglects and frauds of her husband and agents. The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals, but here also judgment has been affirmed, with costs.

PROMISSORY NOTES, INDORSERS, EVASION OF BANKRUPT LAW, &C.

Here (Dalrymple vs. Hillenbrand) the action was on a note, and defendant was sued as indorser. The note in question was made by Louis and Henry Altenbrand, under the name of Altenbrand Brothers, to their own order, they being copartners in business at Brooklyn, and afterward indorsed, first by them and then by defendant, and then it was delivered for value to Chamberlain Brothers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., who, in turn, transferred it before maturity to the plaintiff for value. On maturity the note was protested for non-payment, and notice thereof given to the indorsers. Defendant answered by a general denial, and set up as a further defense that the makers of the note, at the time they made and delivered it, had been adjudicated bankrupts; that the note was without consideration, made for the accommodation of the Altenbrands, and with the intention to evade the provisions of the "Bankrupt act," and to give one Foster a preference over the Altenbrands' other creditors, and so induce him to withdraw his opposition to their discharge. Also, that the note was void through usury. The Referee to whom it was referred found in favor of the plaintiff, and on appeal to General Term judgment was affirmed, the court holding that an indorser of a note is estopped from assailing its validity on any of the grounds here set forth. Defendant appealed to this court, which has sustained the rulings of the court below, and affirmed the judgment, with costs.

MONEY PAID UNDER AN ERRONEOUS JUDGMENT.

This (Scholey vs. Mumford et al.) was an action to recover $474 77, alleged to have been wrongfully paid by the plaintiff to defendants under an erroneous decision of the Surrogate of Monroe County. In 1869 Elizabeth G. Scholey died, leaving a will by which the plaintiff, George H. Mumford, and one Worcester were appointed executors. Worcester was subsequently removed by order of the Surrogate. Mumford died in 1871, leaving a will of which defendants were executors. At the death of Mumford some $95,000 worth of United States bonds belonging to the estate of Elizabeth G. Scholey came into the hands of defendants. The plaintiff, as sole surviving executor of Mrs. Scholey, demanded these bonds, but defendants refused to surrender them until they should be paid the above round sum as commissions, which they alleged were due their testator at the time of his death. This question was referred to the Surrogate, who decided that such sum was rightfully due the estate of Mumford, and thereupon the plaintiff paid that amount to the defendants and they delivered the bonds up to him. Upon a rehearing before the Surrogate he reversed his first decision and held that the claim for commissions was not valid. Defendants refused to refund the money, and hence this action. Upon trial, the court held that though defendants were not legally entitled to the commissions claimed, yet the payment had been voluntary, and on this ground directed a verdict for defendants. A motion was made at General Term for a new trial, which was refused, and plaintiffs appealed to this court, which has reversed the judgment of the court below and ordered a new trial, costs to abide the event.

No more decisions will be handed down before May 24, to which time the court takes a recess from Friday, 30th inst.

CASES HEARD.

ALBANY, April 30.—In the Court of Appeals Friday, April 30, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 227.—*Emil Heinerman et al., respondents, vs. John Heard et al., appellants.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 234.—*Henry B. Conkling et al., appellants, vs. John Bover et al., respondents.*—Argued by Anthony Barrett of counsel for appellant, and by George H. Fisher for respondents.

No. 244.—*Solon S. Pomeroy, respondent, vs. Salmon B. Rowley, appellant.*—Upon motion of H. E. Sickles, of counsel for respondent, no one appearing for appellant, judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 246.—*Linus P. Marsden, appellant, vs. Thomas Cornell et al., respondents.*—Submitted for appellant and argued by E. N. Tait for respondents.

Proclamation was made and the court took a recess until May 24, 1875.

LATEST DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The following decisions were handed down in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Motion denied, without costs.—Devlin vs. Crary.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Appleby vs. The Erie County Savings Bank; Whitbeck vs. The Building Material Company; Bigsby vs. Worden.

Judgment of General Term reversed and proceedings dismissed, without costs.—Hopkins vs. Braun.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Heyne vs. Blair; Remington vs. Palmer.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD FOR APRIL.

The April term of the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorneys Russell and Nelan, consisted of twenty days, during which 150 cases of the higher criminal offenses were disposed of as follows: Seventy-four prisoners were sent to State Prison, 37 to the Penitentiary, 5 to the House of Refuge, 4 to the Catholic Protectory, 19 were acquitted, 10 had sentence suspended, and 1 was fined $250. The Grand Jury during the same period presented 225 indictments.

THE OLD CITY CLUB.

The old City Club, which was dissolved in 1870, and had rented a portion of the premises No. 31 East Seventeenth street from William H. Jackson, went out of existence owing Mr. Jackson a balance of rent amounting to $1,364 63. Mr. Jackson's claim was assigned to Joseph A. Waller, Jr., and the money not being paid, the latter brought suit to recover the amount against all the members of the club. The lease, it appears, was taken by three members of the club, Messrs. Alfred Roe, John R. Platt, and John R. Webb, who claim that they were duly authorized to take the lease on behalf of the club, and that the members subsequently approved the act and accepted the lease. Three of the members defended the suit—Messrs. Thomas, Phillips, and Warren—on whose behalf it was claimed that they never authorized the lease, never accepted it, had paid up all their dues for the time they belonged to the club, and beyond that could not be held responsible either for the rent in suit or any other claim against the club. The suit came to trial yesterday, before Chief Justice Daly and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, and on a failure on the part of plaintiff to show that the three gentlemen defending had personally authorized the lease or confirmed it, judgment was rendered in their favor. It was stated that the other members had not put in any defense, and judgment necessarily goes against them by default. The following were members of the club, all of whom were made defendants in the suit: Joseph Allen, Felix Astoin, William V. Alexander, George Bell, William C. Barrett, Welcome R. Beebe, Henry J. Beers, Langley Bruce, George H. Bissell, S. B. Beardsley, Simon P. Bixby, John A. Bulger, Stephen Crocker, Edward L. Corlies, William Davidson, Hugh Collender, Joseph W. Corlies, Albert L. De Camp, Isaac Dayton, Henry Evesson, James Earle, Archibald F. Finn, Henry Grinnell, George W. Greene, Ogden Haggerty, John H. Harbeck, William H. Harueck, John P. Hone, C. B. Hall, Benjamin Hart, David L. Hart, Edgar F. Lasak, Jeremiah Lathrop, Charles Maples, Thomas Murphy, Alpha Manning, Jordan L. Mott, Robert Norton, Edward B. Osgood, Jacob F. Oakley, Edwin Post, Joseph Plume, C. C. Pinckney, Michael Phelan, John R. Platt, George H. Purser, Lawrence Phillips, Philo T. Ruggles, Alfred Roe, Benjamin Raphael, James M. Renshaw, J. R. St. Iago, Charles B. Spicer, H. M. Sanford, James Lymington, H. Sancton, Ellwood Smith, Henry L. Squires, Charles L. Tiffany, James S. Todd, Thomas J. Townsend, John Thomas, James Urquhart, Alfred A. Valentine, John B. Webb, Charles Wall, William L. Wyse, Ira D. Warren, Robert Yeiverton, Augustus Kirkham, Lemuel Brown, A. Monheimer, Andrew L. Millspaugh, and Suro Delmonico.

The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Alfred Roe and John J. Macklin; Ira D. Warren and ex-Judge Requier for defendants.

A NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST JUSTICE FLANAGAN.

Mr. Chauncey Shaffer appeared before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to argue a motion to quash the indictment against Justice John Flanagan, of the Tenth District Court, charged with subscribing the name of Benjamin F. Haskin, of Fordham, to the pay-roll as stenographer of his court, and fraudulently drawing the pay for that office. Mr. Shaffer had arranged his papers, and was about to begin the motion, but was anticipated by District Attorney Rollins, who, addressing the court, said that he concurred in the motion which counsel on the other side had intended to make, and would not oppose the quashing of the indictment. Recorder Hackett thereupon announced that the indictment would be quashed forthwith, and Mr. Shaffer, after bowing his thanks to the court and District Attorney, withdrew to congratulate his client upon his victory. The explanation of District Attorney Rollins' action was apparent a few hours after, when the Grand Jury presented a new indictment on the original charge against Justice Flanagan, the first indictment having been slightly defective. The accused was notified to appear at the District Attorney's office and give bail to appear for trial, and on receiving the communication was greatly surprised. The prosecuting authorities are determined to discover who the "stenographer" at Justice Flanagan's court was at the time of the alleged offense, or whether such office was filled at all. Controller Green persistently refuses to recognize or pay persons unable to perform the duties of the office which they nominally fill, and has determined to break up the system of thieving from the City.

THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

In 1872 an act was passed authorizing the selection of a piece of land for a new parade ground, and after such selection by the Militia authorities the Park Commissioners were then to have the ground laid out. The ground was selected in the upper part of the City, but after the appointment of Commissioners to make estimate and awards for the property to be taken, the Park Commissioners backed out and refused to proceed further. More recently the Park Commissioners seem to have changed their minds and have renewed the proceedings to acquire possession of the property by inserting the necessary advertisement in the *City Record*. Yesterday the matter was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Messrs. Allison and Shaw representing some of the owners of property to be taken. It was represented to the court by these counsel that their clients were willing their property should be taken, but there was a defect in the published notice which would invalidate the proceedings, and which might better be cured now than at a later date. This defect was an erroneous description of the property, and existed in the old notice, which was followed in drawing up the new. Assistant District Attorney Andrews, who represented the Park Commissioners, in reply to a question by the court, said he was not in a position to assert absolutely the validity of the notice, and, as the matter involved a large amount of money, would prefer to have the court's judgment on that point. The question also arose as to whether the two years allowed by law within which the commissioners might acquire the property having expired, the notice could be so amended as to bring the proceedings within the time prescribed by statute. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

JOHN B. GREEN'S PIPE-LAYING BILL.

John B. Green, in 1872, brought suit against the City, to recover $60,000, alleged to be due him for laying pipes under a contract with the Street Department, then managed by William M. Tweed. The suit came to trial before Judge Van Brunt, and a judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff. From this judgment an appeal was taken to Supreme Court, General Term, where it was reversed, and being carried thence to the Court of Appeals, the judgment of reversal was confirmed and a new trial ordered. In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, a motion was made on behalf of the City for leave to amend the answer. This motion was made on the ground that a question had been raised in the case whether the contract was awarded to plaintiff under the act of 1870 or 1871. The act of 1870 made sealed proposals necessary to such a contract, while the act of 1871 permitted a private contract by the department, and it is sought to allege in the answer that the work was done under the former act. A feature of the motion was an affidavit by William M. Tweed, who awarded the contract, and who swears it was awarded under the act of 1871, and not under that of 1870. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. BOWMAN.

The man arrested by Detective McDonald, of the Third Precinct, on the charge of drugging and robbing Mr. James Bowman, of Cochecton, N. Y., of $900 in national currency notes, a promissory note for $300, and 142 shares of Phœnix Bank stock, was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, where he gave the name of John Jones and said that he was an oysterman, residing at No. 132 Canal street, and was not guilty of the charge. Mrs. Bowman, wife of the man who was robbed, identified Jones as the man whom she saw take the property from her husband. Charles Thorley, keeper of the flower-stand from which Mr. Bowman bought the flowers which were carried by the man who afterward robbed him, identified Jones as the man who carried the flowers, and said that after the robbery had taken place, Jones came back to his stand and asked him to tell Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, if they inquired about him, that he did not know him, as he "had skinned them out of $120;" and that Jones came over to his house, on Jersey Heights, the following day and again asked him not to say anything about him. Jones was held in default of $2,000 bail.

DAN BRYANT'S ESTATE.

Mrs. Ellen Bryant, widow of "Dan" Bryant, has applied to Surrogate Hutchings for letters of administration upon her late husband's estate. In her petition, which is in the usual form, she recites that she resides at No. 20 West Sixtieth street; that her husband died on the 10th of April, leaving no will, and property not exceeding $200 in value; and that his next of kin are his children, Marie, Jerry, Daniel, Nellie, and Teresa. The amount of his property is much less than was supposed by some of his intimate friends, who thought that he had a valuable interest in the furniture and appointments of "Bryant's Opera-house."

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASES.

United States District Attorney Bliss said yesterday that Charles L. Lawrence, who has been held in London for extradition to the United States on a charge of forging the entries in the silk smuggling cases, will sail for this port to-day in charge of Detective Mooney, on the Cunard steamer Scythia. Unless he is bailed on his arrival, he will be sent to Ludlow Street Jail to keep company with Col. Des Anges until they can be both tried at the June term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court.

VANDERBILT'S GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Some time since commissioners were appointed to estimate the value of a triangular piece of property located on Eleventh avenue, in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets. The property was sought to be obtained for the use of the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, it being the intention of the officers of the company to construct a grain elevator at that point, and a turnout, by which the trains may approach it. The property was owned by the Metropolitan Gas Company, and its officers opposed its sale, but the court decided that it was necessary to the chartered purposes of the railroad, and appointed the appraisers. The Commissioners to appraise submitted their report yesterday to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, fixing the value of the property at $33,000, and the court confirmed the report. The transfer of the property is still delayed, notwithstanding the confirmation of the Commissioners' report, as an appeal from the original order appointing Commissioners of estimate is still pending before the Supreme Court, General Term.

AUTHORITY FOR SEWER DIGGING.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Mr. Elliot Sandford, on behalf of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, made a motion before Judge Barrett to have an assessment on the church property vacated. The assessment was on property on Seventh avenue used as a mission, and was imposed for the construction of a sewer on that avenue. In favor of the motion the point was raised by Mr. Sandford that, notwithstanding a general plan of sewerage had been laid down under authority therefor, yet this did not do away with the original necessity for the special authorization of the Common Council, and, no such authority having been given to construct this sewer, the assessments therefor were void. He also took the ground that it was void because amounting to more than half the value of the property as appraised by the Tax Commissioners. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

A POOR RECOMMENDATION.

Two men entered the clothing store of Rachel Cohen, No. 43 Baxter street, on Sunday morning, and one of them purchased $2 worth of clothing, giving a counterfeit $20 greenback in payment, and receiving $18 change in good money. The woman soon afterward discovered the character of the note, and Detective Dorcey, of the Sixth Precinct, was given the case to work up. On Thursday evening the woman saw the man passing her store, and in a very pleasant way called him into the store and engaged him in conversation, mean while sending for Detective Dorcey, who soon arrived and arrested the man, and brought him yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields. He gave his name as Joseph Garbeise; said that he lived at No. 24 Baxter street; that the other man, with whom he had gone into the store, and who passed the note, was an entire stranger to him; that he had heard him inquiring for a clothing store, and had recommended him to Mrs. Cohen, and that he was not aware of the fact that the note was counterfeit. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

ARREST OF A CIVIL JUSTICE.

Thaddeus H. Lane, Justice of the Sixth District Civil Court, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Frank Ballet, under an attachment issued by Judge Loew, of the Court of Common Pleas, requiring Lane to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in not furnishing to the Court of Common Pleas papers on file in the District Court relating to a case which had been appealed from that court to the Court of Common Pleas. Justice Lane explained that the omission was unintentional, and that no disrespect of the higher court was intended, and the writ of attachment was vacated, and the Justice discharged from custody.

AN EMIGRANT SWINDLER PUNISHED.

James F. Callahan, the proprietor of an emigrant boarding-house at the Battery, who was found guilty of defrauding an emigrant named Patrick Burns of sixty-three English sovereigns, given him by the latter to exchange, on the 17th of March, was brought up for sentence yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett, in sentencing Callahan, alluded to the heartless swindles practiced on newly-arrived emigrants by such landsharks as the prisoner. In view of the frequency of such crimes, and the necessity for protecting strangers arriving in our City, he felt it his imperative duty to punish the prisoner to the full extent, and would therefore send him to the State Prison for five years at hard labor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Brown vs. Brown.—Report of referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

Schelley vs. Diehl.—Motion to vacate order of arrest as to Charles Diehl granted without costs, on said Diehl stipulating not to sue on account of said arrest.

Kerrison vs. Kerrison.—I decline to grant a divorce upon this testimony. The previous objection as to the service of the process has not been met, and I now observe gross inaccuracies, &c., in the testimony upon the main question.

Kelly vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Company et al.—There is no reason for embodying a stay of proceedings in the order for an attachment, and the order should direct the time and place when and where Mr. Stillwell should be brought up.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

St. Nicholas National Bank vs. National Bank of the State of New York.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hubbell vs. Great Western Insurance Company.—M[illegible]r a new trial denied.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions having finished all business before them, yesterday handed in a number of indictments, and were discharged by Recorder Hackett with the thanks of the court.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, George Ross pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary on the premises of Philander D. Haight, No. 590 West street, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Ernest J. Boyd, charged with stealing drugs valued at $100, the property of Patterson & Purdy, No. 158 William street, on the 9th of April, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to the State Prison for four years.

Charles B. Rouss and William J. Bell, comprising the firm of Rouss & Bell, auctioneers, whose arrest for conspiracy to defraud was published in THE TIMES of Wednesday, were arraigned yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment for grand larceny. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were sent back to the Tombs.

Mr. William A. Seaver, President of the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company of this City, has been appointed by Surrogate Hutchings to the Receivership of the estate of John L. Brown, the late millionaire street contractor, pending the settlement of the controversy as to the legitimate heirs under the will of Mr. Brown.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Donohue and a jury, Robert Macdonald obtained a judgment against Aaron Field for $2,033. The money was for the expenses of Mr. Macdonald's clerks in hunting up and identifying Alfred E. La Grave, who had swindled a large number of merchants in this City and fled to Europe, and for which expenses Mr. Field had made himself personally responsible.

On the night of the 5th of April, as Officer James Gavin, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was patrolling his post he saw Peter Donnelly, a cigar-maker, living at No. 557 West Fifty-first street, lounging on the street corner, and directed him to go home. Donnelly became enraged at the interference, and refused to move, whereupon the officer struck him with his club. Donnelly immediately drew a knife and rushed at the officer, whom he attempted to stab in the breast. Officer Gavin warded off his weapon, and in doing so received several stabs in the hand, which almost severed two of his fingers. Donnelly was found guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months in the State Prison.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Sarah Campbell, of No. 212 Stanton street, was held in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing $8 from Jacob Friedmann, of No. 319 East Houston street.

An investigation was held yesterday by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, into the case of Christian Schaffer, charged with selling adulterated milk. Prof. Chandler testified that the lactometer cannot detect impure milk except when it is adulterated over sixteen per cent. Officer Gardner, who made the arrest, said that the lactometer showed the milk to have been adulterated. A further examination will be held in the case.

On Thursday last, a man dressed like a clergyman, applied to Timothy O'Leary, of No. 80 Park street, for a subscription to aid Catholic charities, representing himself to be a Catholic priest named John McGill. O'Leary made a complaint against him at the Tombs Police Court, charging him with attempting to obtain money under false pretences, and the man was arrested and arraigned before Justice Smith, but the complainant failing to appear, the prisoner was discharged. Yesterday morning he was found on South street in an intoxicated condition and very disorderly. He was arrested by Officer Donovan, of the Second Precinct, and again arraigned before Justice Smith, this time on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was committed for three months, in default of $400 bail to keep the peace. He asserted in court that he was a Catholic priest, from West Virginia, and that John McGill was his real name, but he would give no further account of himself.

J. Sluter Benson, alias Lawrence Benson, the author of a volume entitled *Philosophic Essays*, whose arrest and committal for examination on a charge of forgery was mentioned in THE TIMES a few days ago, was yesterday discharged by Justice Flammer. The complainant, Mr. William Fowler, alleged that Benson forged his and other persons' signatures to deeds, and by that means succeeded in defrauding him. The charge was not substantiated. Immediately after his release from custody Benson was rearrested by a Deputy Sheriff on a civil suit and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail.

James McConville, who keeps a liquor store at No. 460 Eighth avenue, yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, found a large hole cut through his floor from the cellar. Missing about $35 worth of cigars, and hearing a noise in the cellar, he descended in time to see two men making their escape. He gave chase and called loudly for help. Officer Reilly, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard the alarm and saw the burglars running away. He captured one of them, named Eugene Boyle, alias Bradey, but his accomplice escaped. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Justice Otterbourg held Boyle in default of $2,500 bail for trial.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night Officer Quinn, of the Twentieth Precinct, saw a man extinguish the street lamp in front of No. 447 West Twenty-eighth street. He watched the man and saw him enter the building, which is a tenement-house, with a shoe store on the first floor, occupied by Patrick Flavin. He then followed him, and surprised two men in the act of robbing the store. They fled into the rear yard and attempted to escape over the fence, but the officer was too quick for them and arrested both. They gave their names as Patrick Walsh and Frederick Malloy, and were yesterday held to answer in default of $2,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court.

LETTER FROM BEAUREGARD.

HOW MAGNANIMOUSLY AND VALIANTLY HE CONDUCTED HIMSELF THROUGHOUT THE WAR, AND HOW CRUEL AND REMORSELESS WERE ALL THE UNION GENERALS.

Gen. Beauregard has addressed the following letter to Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, in response to a note of inquiry touching the objection raised to including him in the invitation to participate in the approaching Army reunion at Chicago:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 23, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th inst. has been received, inclosing the form of an invitation adopted by a general meeting of the soldiers, sailors, and citizens of Chicago, to be sent "to all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and indivisible," to attend a grand reunion of all the soldiers and sailors of the United States, to be held at Chicago, May 12, 13, and 14, 1875, and inquiring how much truth there is in the remarks of a certain Gen. Frank Sherman, who objected to the invitation being extended to me, as "he was not in favor of extending an invitation to a man who had said he was in favor of shooting all prisoners taken under the American flag." I had hoped that the passions and enmities occasioned by the late war were replaced by kindlier feelings, but it seems that there are hearts still rancorous enough to be even anxious to again stir into a flame the dying embers of the war. In this section of our country such exhibitions of animosity are confined to those who during the war were farthest from the enemy, gathering up the spoils in the wake of the contending armies. Is not this Gen. Frank Sherman one of those despicable characters?

Not from any regard for such windy declamation, nor for the man mean enough to sink to such base pandering to popular passion, but out of respect to myself and to that cause whose high and holy purpose history will some day vindicate, I will very briefly and frankly state the position I took in regard to the conduct of the late civil war, as concerned Federal prisoners.

After the battle of the first Manassas, when it was reported that the Federal Government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as "prisoners of war," that Christian hero and able soldier, Gen. Thomas J. [Stonewall] Jackson and myself advocated that the Confederate Government should then proclaim a "war to the knife," neither asking nor granting quarter. We moreover thought that the war would thereby come sooner to an end, with less destruction, finally, of life and property. We thought, also, that such a mode of warfare would inspire greater terror in the armed invaders of our soil, and reduce greatly the number of army followers, bummers, &c., who are ever the curse of all armed invasions.

Subsequently, when the Federals had penetrated certain portions of the South and developed a system of warfare so diametrically opposed to the one practiced by the Confederates when they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania under the great commander Gen. R. E. Lee, and I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned Southern prisoners, I again advocated the hoisting of the black flag, willing at any time to forfeit my life in the deadly struggle.

Notwithstanding these views I always treated my prisoners with humanity and proper consideration. I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, and Petersburg, most of whom are still alive I suppose, and can (and certainly would) testify to the fact.

After the fall of Fort Sumter in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same considerate terms which I had offered before the attack.

Through my intercession, the Federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel, taken at Manassas were released without exchange by the Confederate Government. The day after that battle one of the Federal officers (whose friends I know in New-York) applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied Federal prisoners to Gen. Halleck, who, several weeks after, returned an equal number of convalescents from St. Louis to Fort Pillow; the officer in command there refused to receive them, because several of them were just from a small-pox hospital. Gen. Halleck failed afterward to make good the exchange.

At Charleston I authorized Admiral Dahlgren to send supplies of clothing, &c., to the prisoners we had taken from him; those supplies were scrupulously issued to them.

At Bermuda Hundred, in May, 1864, when passing in front of a large body of Federal prisoners, who had gallantly defended a position which I considered indispensable to us, I took off my hat to them, and they answered this salutation with cheers.

Terribly as I desired the effects of the war to fall on all armed invaders of our country, I wanted exempted from them the non-combatants, that is the old men, women, and children, and wished also that private property, not contraband of war and not needed by the contending armies in the field, should be entirely protected from seizure or destruction. Such would have been my course had I penetrated with an army into Federal territory, unless it were in strict retaliation for material departures by the Federal forces from this civilized mode of carrying on the war.

In the statement made above relative to the system of warfare adopted by the Federals, diametrically opposed to that practiced by the Confederates, I had reference to their operations in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia, and the inexcusable burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and the destructive march of Gen. Sherman through Georgia and South Carolina, whose track was marked by smoking ruins and blackened chimneys; to the suggestion of Gen. Halleck to destroy Charleston and sprinkle salt on the site, that not even grass should grow thereon, to which Gen. Sherman replied that no salt would be needed, as one of his most reliable corps formed the right wing of his army, and that it always did its work thoroughly; to the devastating march of Gen. Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, relative to which he reported to the General in Chief of the United States Armies that "a crow flying over the country would have to carry its own rations," but he did not say what became of the old men, women, and children who then lived in that fertile valley!

With regard to the mortality of prisoners on both sides the Washington *Union*, (Radical,) of October, 1868, contained the following article:

"In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report: Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940; died, 22,596; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; died, 26,435."

That is, two of the former out of every twenty-two, and two of the latter out of every fifteen. Comment is here unnecessary in view of the condition and resources of those two sections of country. I remain, dear Sir, yours most truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To His Excellency Gov. James D. Porter, Nashville, Tenn.

A BOY BADLY STABBED BY ANOTHER.

A stabbing affray took place in Hudson street on Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, which will probably result in the death of a boy named Samuel Miller, of No. 54 Barrow street. On Thursday, Jacob Simmons opened a liquor store and policy shop at No. 467 Hudson street. Quite a crowd of persons assembled in the place in honor of the occasion, and a crowd of boys collected in the street in front of the premises, and created a slight disturbance. Joseph Simmons, aged fifteen, a brother of the proprietor, went out to disperse the crowd, and, meeting Miller, ordered him away. He refused to go, and some hard words and blows were exchanged between them. Simmons, finding that he was getting the worst of the battle, drew a penknife and plunged it into Miller's abdomen. The wounded boy was carried to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, from whence he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, after a long search, arrested Joseph Simmons. He also arrested Jacob Simmons for keeping a policy shop. Both the brothers were taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court. Simmons senior was held in $1,000 bail for keeping a policy shop, and Simmons junior was fully committed to await the result of Miller's injuries.

LIFE ON THE ISLAND.

SCENES IN THE NEW-YORK PENITENTIARY.

A CONVICT'S CONFINEMENT—THE DAILY ROUTINE OF A THIEF'S PRISON LIFE—HOW THE INSTITUTION IS GOVERNED—NOTED CRIMINALS CONFINED THERE.

The training-ground of the young criminal preparatory to entering the State Prison with full dishonor is generally recognized to be the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. There for the first time he enters into the society of older and more experienced depredators, and his crude knowledge of crime is augmented and improved by conversation and suggestion on the part of his fellow-prisoners, until, on his discharge, he emerges from the institution a confirmed criminal. There are now confined in the Penitentiary 851 men, 130 women, and one girl, making a total of 982 prisoners. To control and keep under discipline this body of rogues requires no ordinary amount of energy, caution, and knowledge of the character of the criminal classes. The energy of the officials is shown in compelling the convicts to work, the caution in preventing escape, and knowledge of their character is necessary to preserve discipline, and, at the same time, not to appear to the prisoners as domineering and oppressive. The force of officials governing the Penitentiary at present consists of Warden James M. Fox, a Deputy Warden, and a number of keepers, of whom Keepers McDonald and Raywood act as stewards and hall officers.

The life of a convict is a simple one. The prisoner, on being convicted and sentenced, either in the Court of General or Special Sessions, is placed in the covered wagon known as "the Black Maria," and taken to the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, and thence to the Island by the steamer Minnehannock. On arriving at the Penitentiary he is taken to the barber shop, where he is shaved, has his hair cut, is made to take a bath, and arrayed in the prison costume—the broad-striped suit familiar to all who have witnessed any dramatic representation in which convicts in a prison form part of the *dramatis personæ*. This done, his name, age, nativity, height, term of imprisonment, crime of which he is convicted, last residence, and any marks or scars on his person are carefully noted down by one of the hall keepers who places him in a cell. He is then classified among the workers. The male prisoners have various occupations—some are employed in cleaning the prison and whitewashing the cells during the working hours, and others attend to doors or work in the cook-house, the bakery, or laundry. These are generally selected from among the prisoners sentenced for assault and battery, or for small larceny, whose good conduct entitles them to light work. The remainder are employed in the blacksmiths', carpenters', tailors', and shoemakers' shops, or in the quarry, while a small number cultivate a large garden, in which nearly all the vegetables used on the island are raised. So much for the immediate disposition of the convict.

The casual visitor to the barber shop would never suspect that the two artists arrayed in prison costume, who stand behind the shaving chairs, awaiting compulsory customers, are celebrated characters in their way. The principal barber is Mike Dorsey, a pugilist and burglar, once a member of the Houston street gang. Dorsey is a short stout-built man of great muscular power, and is of remarkable service when new arrivals refuse to be shaved or to have their hair cut. As Keeper McDonald quietly remarked, "In such cases Dorsey never wastes any words." Dorsey has already graduated from Sing Sing. His assistant, Tom Kerrigan, alias Irish Tom, is forty-eight years old, and a noted pickpocket, who has served in the State Prison. Mr. Kerrigan's duties are to regulate the bathing-tubs and apply the lather, while, to use the words of Mr. Dorsey, the latter "puts in the fine work" in the way of shaving and hair-cutting. Both are exemplary prisoners, and Dorsey, in assuring the writer that he was contented with his lot, said: "It's a blessed sight better than breaking stone."

The arrangements in regard to the entrance and egress of the prisoners from and to work, and their secure confinement, are extremely simple and effective. Upon entering the prison proper, what is known as a census-board is observed hanging on the wall. This seemingly trivial piece of prison furniture is in reality most useful and important. There are three wings in the present prison, known as the old wing, the new wing, and the female wing. Owing to the vast increase of male prisoners, the female wing is occupied by them, and the women convicts sleep in the chapel and hospital. There are eight tiers of cells in each wing of the prison. There are thirty-two cells on each tier of the old wing, and thirty cells each on every tier of the new and female wings. The census-board indicates the number in each tier of every wing, so that when a new prisoner is brought in, the hall keepers by merely glancing at the board can tell on what tier there is a vacant cell, and can place the prisoner in it, adding one to the number of occupied cells on that tier, as set forth on the census board.

The daily life of the convict begins at 5 o'clock A. M., at which time the bell is rung, and the keepers unlock the cell doors. The convicts then get up, arrange their beds in their cells, dress themselves, and march down into the hall of the wing, and wash in large tanks provided for the purpose. They then file into their seats in the hall for breakfast. Owing to the darkness of the prison, a huge reflector lamp, facing the long row of tables, is lighted at meal times. The keepers are present, and keep a sharp lookout to prevent the prisoners secreting any of the table-knives. Each convict receives for breakfast one and a half pints of rye coffee and thirteen ounces of bread. The male convicts on finishing their breakfast, at 6:30 o'clock, are marshaled into gangs, and proceed to labor, each gang being guarded by one or more keepers, according to the number of prisoners, and the distance from their working place to the prison. They are marched to work in the lock-step, a peculiar kind of march designed to prevent opportunities for escape, and return to dinner at 12 o'clock in the same manner. Each convict receives for his dinner one pound of fresh beef, one and a half pints of vegetable soup, thirteen ounces of wheaten bread, and vegetables. On Thursdays and Sundays the diet is varied by the substitution of corned beef and pea soup for fresh beef and vegetable soup. At 1 o'clock they leave the prison to resume work. At 5:30 o'clock the bell rings to cease work, and the prisoners return to the prison where, at 6 o'clock, they receive a supper of one and a half pints of rye coffee, and thirteen ounces of bread. This is varied on two days in the week, by giving them one and a half pints of mush and one-half gill of molasses. They are then locked up for the night. On locking his prisoners up the keeper is obliged to try each cell door to see that it is securely locked. If a lock is out of order, the fact is at once reported to the Warden or hall-keepers, and the man placed in another cell. On the arrival of the night-watchmen, of whom there are three, the charge of the prison is given over to them, and the keepers retire for the night. Each watchman takes charge of one of the three wings, and is armed and carries a lantern. The watchman first looks at the census board and sees the number of prisoners set down by the keeper as being confined on each tier. He then tries every cell-door, and by means of his lantern sees if each prisoner is in his cell. Should there be any discrepancy between the number of prisoners locked up on each tier and the number indicated on the census board the watchman gives the alarm. By means of an electric telegraph the prison building is connected with Warden Fox's residence, the office of the Commissioners at Eleventh street and Third avenue, Police Head-quarters in Mulberry street, and the Nineteenth Precinct Police station, in Fifty-ninth street. This much-needed adjunct in case of a riot or attempted escape was devised by Commissioner Thomas W. Brennan, and its efficiency was amply shown in the attempted escape of Herman Leidendorf and six other convicts, on the night of the 11th inst., when, upon the alarm being given by Keeper McDonald, a large force of Police reached the Island in less than fifteen minutes, and, co-operating with the keepers, recaptured the prisoners.

There are some noted prisoners confined in the prison to-day, the most noted, of course, being William M. Tweed. The notorious Walter Price, pickpocket and jewelry-store thief, is one of the hospital orderlies. Price is fifty-seven years old, and has served several terms on the Island and in the State Prison. His real name is supposed to be John Williams. The Captain of the crew of the row-boat running from the Island to the foot of East Sixty-first street, is a notorious ruffian from the Eleventh Ward, a river thief named Michael Kelly, who bears the alias of "Piggy" from his penchant for stealing pig-lead. Kelly has served several terms on the Island, and being, from the nature of his business, a good oarsman, is placed at the head of the boat's crew. It may be mentioned that the boat is always in charge of a well-armed keeper.

A notorious confidence operator named Smith, who passes under the alias of William Johnson and Henry Koss, is now on the Island for the third time, serving out a sentence of a year. This criminal has amassed a comfortable competence by the practice of his nefarious profession. On entering the prison this last time he brought with him two trunks, a valise, and a hat-box, which he requested the Warden to keep for him. This request was caused by his having quarreled with his mistress, to whose custody he was afraid to trust his effects.

Alfred Johnson, aged seventeen, nominally a sailor, but really a pickpocket, is one of the most troublesome men in the Prison. While under treatment in the hospital he endeavored to escape by filing away the bars of the window, which is four stories from the ground. He is continually under punishment. Thomas Gorman, serving out a term of three and a half years for picking pockets, is another of the same class. During an attempt to escape he was so badly beaten by a keeper that his life was for a time despaired of. He is extremely turbulent and refractory.

Charles Wilson, alias Nibsy, the notorious pickpocket who in years past frequented Reddy the Blacksmith's dive, in Chatham Square, is serving out a six months' sentence, and is employed in the tailor shop. Jack Flood, a desparado from the Eleventh Ward, is as quiet as a lamb and works hard every day, something he never did, except when in prison. Bill Poole, a notorious colored panel thief from the Fifth Ward, finds a congenial employment in the cook-shop, and Thomas Connors, alias "Tommy the Bull," the young Fourteenth Ward rough who brutally beat Officer Waller, of the Fourteenth Precinct, a few days ago, is now engaged in breaking stones. Thomas Casey, who while testifying as a witness for Edward S. Stokes, was identified as an escaped convict, has still five months to serve. James Casey, a pickpocker, who frequents the Bowery and Rivington street, left the Penitentiary a few days ago, weighing 250 pounds, and is now back again in his old quarters. The history of Leitendorf, alias Dutch Harmon, and his companions who endeavored to escape has already been given in THE TIMES.

The carpenter shop is under the charge of Keepers Douglass and Hoynes. The latter officer captured Dutch Harmon, while Douglass fired at the companions of the convict, who were in a boat off the shore of the Island, endeavoring to aid him to escape. In the carpenter shop wheels, buckets, stools, chairs, and all kinds of wood-work are made.

The blacksmith shop is under the charge of Keeper Carton. Here the convicts make iron beds, wheel irons, screws, anchor bolts, car axles and springs, and a number of other articles, among which are the shackles and balls and chains placed on refractory prisoners.

PLANTING IN MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune* of April 25 says: "We continue to receive favorable reports from the country relative to the Spring work of the farmers. They are much encouraged by experiments made in hatching grasshopper eggs, the result showing that nearly all of them have rotted in the ground—thanks to the warm, melting weather which preceded the late cold snap. Wheat is being sowed more extensively even than heretofore, and we have every reason to anticipate a bountiful harvest."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALICIA WARLOCK.
A MYSTERY.
BY WILKIE COLLINS.

The most thrilling sensational story ever written by the great English novelist. Illustrated paper, 75 cents. Cloth, $1 50. For sale at the book stores. Sent post paid on receipt of price.

WM. F. GILL & CO.,
Publishers, Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st. EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, }
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875. }

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from iron manufacturers only until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the metal-work for completion of the superstructure (dwelling and tower) for the light-house for South-west Ledge, entrance to New-Haven harbor, Long Island Sound, in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, bonds, and other information can be obtained from Major P. C. Hains, Engineer, Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.; Major F. Harwood, Light-house Engineer, Baltimore, Md., and from the undersigned.

I. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers,
Engineer Third Light-house District.

DRY GOODS, LUMBER, LEATHER, CODFISH, &c.—Proposals. Department of Public Charities and Correction, until May 6, 1875. "See *City Record*."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN AUBE and REUBEN W. AUBE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition. that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or for the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE.
United States Marshal as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, on the 14th day of May, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 28th April, 1875.

SAMUEL WEIL, Assignee, No. 83 John st.
RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE, Attorney for Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SMITH E. SHAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SMITH E. SHAW, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JAMES L. JACQUIN, Assignee.
ap17-law3w8* No. 112 East 27th street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.

JAMES W. GERARD, }
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-law6mS JAMES N. PLATT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.

THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-law6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.

CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.

BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-law6mSa* of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.

JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
o15-law6mS* Executors.

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE
TO THE FRONT.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of staterooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON.
Reappearance of
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season, leaving New-York, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., daily at 5 P. M.

During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. The general repairs to boilers, [illegible] and machinery have been of the most thorough description. Hall's Celebrated Band engaged for the season.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Superintendent Old Colony Railroad.
Gen. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st. 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...4:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st. 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
	Friday, 30th...1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY—STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPE—for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Cutter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N. B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 3 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the subscribers under the firm-name of SCOTT, STRONG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. George S. Scott retiring.

The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, WORK, STRONG & CO.

Dated May 1, 1875.

GEORGE S. SCOTT,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,
GEORGE WOOD,
FRANK K. STURGES,

FRANK WORK.

Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WORK, STRONG & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm as Bankers and Brokers, including the negotiating of loans and the buying and selling of stocks, bonds, and gold on commission.

Dated May 1, 1875.

FRANK WORK,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,
GEORGE WOOD,
FRANK K. STURGES.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1875.

MR. ROBERT J. KIMBALL, LATE OF ECCLES, KIMBALL & CO., has this day been admitted a partner in our business.

H. J. MORSE & CO.

The firm name and address of the above partnership will be

MORSE, KIMBALL & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 18 New St., New York.

We are constantly represented at the New York Stock and Gold Exchanges by members of the firm and all business entrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

H. J. MORSE,
R. J. KIMBALL,
A. B. LOUNSBERY.

P. O. Box 3902.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE FIRM OF ECCLES, KIMBALL & CO., bankers and brokers, is this day dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

F. H. ECCLES.
R. J. KIMBALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The undersigned will continue business as STOCK AND GOLD BROKER, at No. 26 Broad st.

F. H. ECCLES.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CAMBLOS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the settlement of the business.

H. S. CAMBLOS.
T. W. MYERS.

H. S. CAMBLOS will continue the stock and gold commission business at Nos. 22 and 24 New st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOHN LOWITZ, who alone is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JOHN LOWITZ,
OTTO VON HEIN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

I will continue the business of the late firm at No. 449 Broadway, as heretofore. JOHN LOWITZ.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARD & RAND, for the purpose of importing and dealing in coffee, and transacting a general commission business.

ANSON W. HARD,
GEO. C. RAND, JR.

No. 111 Front st., New-York, April 20, 1875.

NEW-YORK, 1st May, 1875.

MR. G. GRANVILLE WRIGHT RETIRES this day from our firm in this City, and from that of WRIGHT & CO., of Rio de Janeiro.

MR. JOHN S. WRIGHT becomes a partner in both houses from this date.

WRIGHT, BROWN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between BARNEY & STYLES, painters, is dissolved. The business will be conducted by the undersigned at the old stand, No. 40 Hudson st.

GEO. A. BARNEY.

NEW-YORK, 30th April, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of PARKIN & COATES is this day dissolved.

H. H. PARKIN.
F. L. COATES.

THE FIRM OF E. A. PENNIMAN & CO. has dissolved this day by mutual consent.

E. A. PENNIMAN,
ANDREW GIHON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
GENTLEMEN'S CONGRESS BOOTS, $4.
LADIES' KID SLIPPERS, $1 50.
LADIES' LINEN SLIPPERS, $1 50.
IRONCLADS, A SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS.
No. 241 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENSE REST THEIR CASE.

Continued from Fourth Page.

company with either Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin? A.—Not from any point between what may be called the point of departure and the point of termination; he was with no lady, and with neither of these ladies.

Q.—When the procession disbanded did you and Mr. Tilton separate? A.—I went with him to the corner of Fourteenth street and Union square, and there parted and took the Fourth avenue cars to my house. I was sick—very sick—and it cost me six months of sickness and $5,000 or $10,000.

Q.—At that point, where you separated from Mr. Tilton on that day, did you see either Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long was it after the procession disbanded before you parted with Mr. Tilton? Give us an idea of the length of time. A.—I should say five or ten minutes. We stopped a moment to see the rather impressive ceremony of the conclusion; the colored regiment presented arms, and then we walked away. It might have been five or ten minutes. I think he said he was hungry, or I said that I was hungry.

Q.—How long do you think that line of march took, after you joined the procession? A.—I think it took over an hour; I should imagine two from the fact that I think it was near dusk when I got home.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—What was this procession in honor of, or of whom? A.—It was in honor of the martyrs of Satory—Bourgeois, Ferré, and Rossel.

Q.—Not of Rossel alone? A.—No, Sir; it was in honor of the first executions under the military tribunals.

Q.—The first execution of the convicts? A.—The first executions; there had been massacres innumerable, but no formal, legal executions, up to that time.

Q.—Of the Communists? execution of the so-called Communists? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your joining that procession at the point that you did a casual thing with you, or did you start for the purpose of joining it? A.—I started with the purpose of martyrdom.

Q.—Absolute? A.—Absolute.

Q.—But that you missed? A.—Hardly. I have been in that condition ever since.

Q.—And ready to start again? A.—Any moment; yes.

Q.—My point, Mr. Swinton, is, whether you joined the procession at the point you did, in Fifth avenue, from a casual circumstance, or whether you had started to join that procession, and reached it at that point by accident. A.—Shall I tell you how I came to that point?

Q.—Yes. A.—Without regard to the sympathetic emotions that led me there, thus and so: I reached Cooper Institute about 1 o'clock. The procession was to start at that time. I saw the colored people, saw the white people, Germans, Americans, and others; and before I knew it, and while looking at the catafalque, and the various adornments, &c., the procession started. I somewhat negligently, and slightly alarmed, started across to Eighth street and Broadway to head it off. When I got there I found that I had not headed them off; that they were more in advance than I had thought, and that they were about crossing Broadway at Waverly place. To make another attempt to head them off, I started up Broadway, crossed a street, (I am not positive as to the street which I crossed,) but did not succeed in heading them off there. I struck what I supposed was the middle of the procession there, from the fact that I saw neither head nor tail of it; and there I saw Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was this procession on a trot? A.—Well, I am of an indolent habit, and probably was musing on the infinite, as I went along.

Q.—And you struck the infinite about the middle, so that you could see neither end of it? [Laughter.] Well, Mr. Swinton, when did you first think of your having been the companion of Mr. Tilton in this procession, after you parted with him that night? A.—I habitually thought of it, from the apprehension and alarm that I felt on seeing him there.

Q.—Alarm for his martyrdom as well as yours? A.—Alarm for his martyrdom? Yes, Sir; I had not known that he was a gentleman who had any sympathy with a thing with which I had such heartfelt sympathy.

Q.—You say that you have had him continually in mind? A.—He has not occupied the entire mind that I claim to possess, for the whole time that I have been in existence; but whenever I have thought of it at all I have thought of Tilton, for the reason mentioned; it was a very impressive incident, my seeing a man whom I had so little expectation of seeing; I supposed that I was going with a procession that Mr. Tilton would not care to appear in, because I supposed that he was a man who had some regard for his own interest.

Q.—You do not respect such people? A.—Not the slightest. Inexpressible contempt for them.

A.—And this meeting with Tilton rescued him from that contempt? A.—I hope so.

Mr. Beach—It would be a convenience to some of the gentlemen who are connected with this trial, in one or the other of its departments if at this point we could take our usual adjournment.

The court then adjourned to Monday morning.

A MISSING MODOC.

Col. Meacham, who it will be remembered was present at the killing of Gen. Canby by the Modoc Indians, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday and reported to Inspector Dilks that David Hill, a Modoc Chief, who came to this City with a number of others in his charge, was missing. The Indians, with their custodian, are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, in Broadway, near Bleecker street. On Thursday evening Hill was at the hotel in his usual health and spirits, but since that time he has not been seen or heard of. Col. Meacham is considerably excited over the disappearance of the Modoc Chief, as he is responsible for his safe return to his people on the reservation. Detectives Titus and Thompson, of the Central Office, have been detailed to make search for the lost Indian.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—Cotton weak; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 68 bales; exports to France, 1,634 bales; coastwise, 212 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 13,790 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,379 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,142 bales; to France, 1,634 bales; coastwise, 1,510 bales; sales, 2,400 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,717 bales; gross, 1,721 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,199 bales; sales, 3,150 bales; stock, 124,007 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,580 bales; gross, 7,029 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,287 bales; to France, 7,694 bales; coastwise, 863 bales; to the Continent, 2,465 bales; sales, 18,550 bales.

MOBILE, April 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 548 bales; gross, 556 bales; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 25,273 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,590 bales; gross, 1,598 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,207 bales; sales, 3,550 bales.

GALVESTON, April 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 239 bales; exports coastwise, 2,916 bales; sales, 904 bales; stock, 41,180 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,261 bales; gross, 2,311 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,735 bales; coastwise, 5,197 bales; sales, 2,916 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 393 bales; sales, 542 bales; stock, 32,374 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,695 bales; gross, 2,720 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,846 bales; coastwise, 1,933 bales; sales, 2,094 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞@94 for money and the account: United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; 1867s, 109¼; new 5s, 102¾. Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

2 P. M.—To-morrow is a bank holiday, it being the regular semi-annual settling day, and the Stock Exchange will be closed. Erie Preferred, 38.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99⅛.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; the sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 6,000 bales on speculation; forwarded from ship's side directly to the steamer, 6,000 bales; the stock in port is 893,000 bales, including 514,000 bales American; the receipts of the week have been 67,000 bales, including 25,000 bales American; actual export, 9,000 bales; the stock afloat is 469,000 bales, including 220,000 bales American; Cotton to arrive, easier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 76,000 quarters, including 70,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Wheat, 9s. 1d.@9s. 3d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 9s. 3d.@9s. 8d. for Club do.; Corn, 34s. 9d.@35s. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 72s. 6d. ⅌ tierce for new Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,900 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency.

LONDON, April 30.—Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 8¾d.@9d. for Spirits.

Evening—Linseed Cakes, £12 ⅌ ton.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, April 30.—Spanish Gold, 217@217½; American, 227@228. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 91@93 premium; short sight, 95@96; 60 days, gold, 118@119 premium; short sight, 124@125 premium; on Paris, 121@123 premium. Sugar active and firm.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 30.—Printing Cloths continue quiet and steady at 5⅞c. for Standard and Extra 64x64 spot goods, with light stock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares and stock	Price
500 Consol. Coal	49¼
100 do	49
100 A. & P. Tel	26¾
700 Pacific Mail...s3.	44⅞
300 do	45
300 N. Y. C. & H....c.	105
20 do...c.	104¾
900 Western Union	79¼
800 do	79⅛
1500 do	79
2100 do	79¼
300 do...c.	79¼
1000 do...s3.	79⅜
1500 do	79⅛
600 do...b3.	79¼
100 St. Paul...s3.	36⅞
100 Erie Railway...c.	30⅜
300 do	30⅜
400 do	30½
100 do...b3.	30⅝
100 do	30⅜
200 do...s3.	30½
500 North-western	41½
500 do...c.	41½
1400 do	41⅝
100 Lake Shore	70⅜
700 do	70½
100 do...b3.	70⅝
600 do	70½
100 do...c.	70½
200 Rock Island	105¼
200 do	105½
400 do	105⅝
300 do	105¾
1600 Union Pacific	77
600 do	77⅛
100 do...b3.	77¼
700 do	77⅛
100 do	77
100 do	76⅞
500 do...s3.	76¾
1100 do...c.	76½
10 do...c.	76⅝
100 do	76½
500 do	76½
100 do...c.	76⅝
100 do...b3.	76¾
100 do...c.	76⅝
200 Panama	155
5 do	158
200 St. L. & Kan. C.	43¾
500 do...b3.	45
200 Toledo & Wab	15½
100 do...c.	15⅜
100 do...s3.	15⅜
400 do	15½
100 do	15¼
300 do...s3.	15⅜
100 do	15⅜
100 H. & St. Jo...s3.	25½
400 Ohio & Miss	26⅞
100 Pacific R. of Mo	54⅝
150 do	54¾
12 do...s3.	54½
200 do	54⅞
400 A. & Pac. Pf	17¾
100 do	17⅞
600 do...b3.	18
100 N. J. Southern	6¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

Amount and stock	Price
$9,000 U. S. 5-20, '65, R	12.119
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65, N	122
21,500 do...b.c.	122
21,500 do	121⅞
4,000 do	12.122⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20, '67, R	121¾
10,000 do	12.121⅞
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	12.123⅜
500 do	123¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C, '68	12.123⅛
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R	12.115⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C	117½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Amount and stock	Price
$15,000 Dist. of Columbia 3-65s	70⅜
5,000 do...b. c.	70½
5,000 do	70⅜
4,000 S. C. 6s, new, Non-Fund.b.c.	6¼
8,000 do	6
2,000 S. C. F'd Act, '66...b. c.	33¼
1,000 Mo.6s,L.B.b.c.	100⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coupon	49¾
4,000 Chic.&Alt.1st.	113
1,000 N. J. Cen.Con.	113¼
5,000 do	113½
1,000 Alb.& Susq.2d.	104
5,000 D.,L.&W. Con.	120
6,000 do...b. c.	120½
1,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C.	88
100,000 N. J. Cen.1st, Con...b. c. c.	106½
10,000 N.Y.Cen.1st.C.	115¼
3,000 O.&M.Con.S.F.	100
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br	93¼
4,000 do	93
1,000 Cen. P.1st,Cal. & Oregon Br	94¾
19,000 do	94¼
1,000 do	94⅜
13,000 do	94¼
5,000 Cen.P.G.B.b.c.	103
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st	101
10,000 do	101⅛
26,000 do	101¼
4,000 do	101⅜
10,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G.	98
2,000 U. Pac. S. F.	93¾
20,000 do	93⅞
15,000 do	94
3,000 Pac. of Mo.2d.	83½
2,000 A.&T.H.2d, Pf.	91
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	82
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	57½
9,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.	107⅞
2,000 So.P.of Mo.1st.	90
5,000 do...b3.	81
91 B. of America	156
10 Am. Exch. Bank	116½
41 Fourth Nat'l B'k	98½
100 Phœnix Bank	97
100 Atl. & Pac.Tel.b.c.	26½
140 do	26⅞
100 Mar.L.&M.Co.b.c.	6
100 do.Ass. Pd.	7
100 do.Ass. Pd.	7⅛
100 Mariposa Pf...b.c.	6
100 do...c.	6
100 D. & H. C...b.c.	119¼
5 do	119
200 Consol. Coal.b. c.	49¼
1600 W. U. Tel...b. c.	79¼
2600 do...s3.	79
10 do	79⅜
2000 do	79¼
100 do...b3.	79¼
1700 do	79⅜
400 do...b3.	79⅜
500 do...s10.	79⅜
1000 do...b3.	79¼
1,000 do...b3.	79⅜
200 do...s3.	79⅜
1300 do	79⅜
400 do...c.	79⅜
25 Wells-Fargo Ex	91½
10 do	92
400 Pac. Mail.b.c.b3.	45
700 do	45⅛
50 do	45
100 do...c.	45⅛
100 Adams Ex..b.c.c.	103
100 U. S. Express.b.c.	55
145 American Ex.b.c.	63½
295 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	105
50 do	104¾
300 Panama..b. c.b3.	157½
100 do	157
400 Erie R'wy..b.c.b3.	30½
1600 do...b3.	30⅝
100 do	30⅝
100 Michigan Cent	73
100 do...b. c.	73
50 do	73¼
500 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3.	70½
200 do	70⅝
100 do...s3.	70⅝
100 do	70¾
100 do	70¾
600 do	70¾
100 do	70¾
275 do	70⅞
100 Ill. Cen..b.c.s3.	105½
10 Clev. & P. Gt'd	94½
400 do...b.c.	94
100 N. J. Central.b.c.	114
100 do	114½
100 do...b3.	114
300 U. Pacific...b. c.	76¾
500 do	76⅞
500 do	76⅞
30 do	76¾
100 do	76⅞
600 do	77
100 do...s3.	77
1000 do...b3.	77⅛
100 do	77¼
1700 do	77⅛
100 do	77⅜
100 do	77¼
800 do	77¼
400 Chi.& N.W.b.c.s3.	41¾
500 do	41⅞
100 do...b3.	42
500 do...s3.	42⅛
100 do	42¼
100 do	42⅛
500 do	42¼
200 do	42¼
1100 do	42⅛
300 do	42⅛
800 do	42⅛
900 do	42¼
500 do...s3.	42¼
100 do	42½
50 N. J. Railroad.b.c.	130
400 Chi.& R. I...b.c.	105⅝
100 do...b3.	105¾
1200 do...b3.	105⅜
800 do	105½
100 do...s3.	105⅝
100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s10	37
100 do	37⅜
10 Tol.,W.& W.b.c.	15¼
100 do...b3.	15⅜
300 do...s3.	15¼
100 do...b3.	15⅜
100 do	15⅜
300 Del., Lack. & W	118½
100 do...b. c.	118¼
188 do	118⅝
450 do	118⅜
200 H. & St.Jo.b.c.s3.	25½
100 St.L.,I.M.&S.bc.b3	22
100 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.bc.	44¼
300 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	54¾
150 N. J. South..b. c.	6⅞
300 Atl. & P.Pf.b.c.s3.	17⅞
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	27
100 do	26⅞
200 do...s3.	27

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Amount and stock	Price
$31,000 Reg. 6s,'81	121⅞
12,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67	123¼
50,000 Dist.of Columbia 3-65s	70½
10,000 Mo. 6s, L. B	100¾
10,000 D. & H. C. '94	108
3,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.	103
28,000 Un. Pac. 1st	101⅜
10,000 N. W. C. C. G. B...s15.	86½
40 Del. & Hud	119⅛
100 A. & P. Tel	26⅝
500 do	26½
400 West. Union	79⅜
300 do	79⅛
1200 do	79⅜
500 Pacific Mail...s3.	45
100 do	45
400 Erie Railway	30½
900 do	30⅝
300 do...s3.	30⅝
300 Lake Shore...s3.	70⅝
100 Panama	158
50 do	158¾
100 do	158
100 St. Paul	37⅛
100 do...s.30.	37
100 Union Pacific	77⅛
100 do...c.	77
800 do	77
100 do...c.	77
200 do	77⅛
100 Rock Island	105⅝
400 North-western	42⅜
800 do	42¼
200 do...s30.	42
300 do	42⅛
300 do	42¼
50 N. J. Southern	7
200 St. L. & K. City	44¾
200 do	44½
140 Morris & Essex	103
100 Pac. R. of Mo	55

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

Amount and stock	Price
$10,000 U.S.5-20, '65, R	119
$5,000 U. S. C. 6s.b.c.	123¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount and stock	Price
$2,000 N. C. 6s, Iss. to N.C.R.,J.&J..b.c.	55½
1,000 Mo. S. 6s, '75.	101⅜
6,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.	100¾
5,000 C. P. 1st, San Joaquin Branch.	93
4,000 U. P. 1st	101⅜
5,000 do...b3.	101½
5,000 do	101⅜
1,000 do	101½
1,000 U. Pacific S. F.	94
1,000 L.S.C.2d C.b.c.	95
1,000 Long Dock B	104¾
4,000 Erie 3d...b.c.	103
1,000 D., L. & W. C.	120
3,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.	108
5,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	95¾
100 Con. C. of Md.b.c.	49½
100 A. & P. Tel...b.c.	26½
200 do	26¾
500 do	26
100 do	25⅞
100 do	26
300 W. U. Tel...b.c.	79⅜
1200 do...s3.	79¼
1800 do	79¼
100 do...s10.	79⅜
100 do...b3.	79¼
10 U. S. Ex...b.c.	55
100 W. F. Ex...b.c.	92
500 P.M.S.S.Co..b.c.b3.	44⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	105
500 Erie Railway.b.c.	30⅝
700 do...b3.	30⅝
1200 do	30½
100 Harlem Railroad	134
10 N. J. Cen	114½
10 C.& R. I...b.c.	105¾
100 do...b3.	105⅝
200 do	105½
300 do	105⅛
900 L.S.& M. S..b.c.s3.	70⅝
100 do...s3.	70½
200 do...c.	70½
200 do	70½
1400 do	70⅜
100 Un. Pac...b.c.	77
100 do	76¾
500 do	76⅞
40 C. & P. G...b.c.	94½
150 do	94½
100 do...b3.	94⅛
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	26⅞
700 do	26¾
600 C. & N. W...b.c.	42¼
100 do...s3.	42⅛
100 do	42⅛
100 do...b5.	42
300 do	42⅜
100 do	42⅛
100 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	37⅜
100 do...s3.	37⅜
100 do	37¼
40 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	98
15 C., B. & Q.	116⅛
200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf...b.c.	44½
200 Tol., W. & W..b.c.	15¼
100 do	15⅛
300 do	14⅞
1200 do	15
500 do	14⅞
200 do	14¾
200 do	14⅝
1600 do	14½
2100 do	14⅝
500 do	14¼
300 do...s.15.	14⅜
100 do	14⅜
400 do	14⅜
700 do	14½
10 Morris & Essex	102¾
400 do	102⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Amount and stock	Price
$10,000 N. W. Con. C. G. bds...s15.	86½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	101⅜
15,000 do	101½
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel	26¼
50 do	26⅛
900 Western Un. Tel.	79⅛
35 do	79
10 do	79½
200 do	79½
2500 do	79⅛
500 do...b3.	79⅜
1000 do...s3.	79⅜
1500 do...s3.	79¼
3400 do	79
800 do	79⅛
100 U. S. Express	56
5 Wells-Fargo Ex	92½
400 Pacific Mail	44⅞
200 do...s3.	44¾
1200 Erie R...b3.	30½
400 do	30⅜
200 do	30⅝
100 Lake Shore...u. r.	70⅝
200 do	70½
300 do...s3.	70⅝
15 Panama	160
109 N. J. Central	114
100 Rock Island...s3.	105⅛
100 do...b3.	105⅜
300 Union Pacific	76⅞
500 do...b3.	77
200 do	76⅞
600 do	77
100 do	77⅛
100 St. Paul...b10.	37⅛
100 do...b3.	37⅛
500 St. Paul Pref...s3.	57
400 North-western	42
100 do	41⅞
100 do	42
100 Del., Lack. & W	118½
100 Ohio & Miss	26¾
100 N. J. Southern	7
200 Tol. & Wab	14⅝
200 do	14⅝
100 do...s3.	14⅜
100 do...s30.	14¼
300 do	14½
500 do	14⅝
200 do	14⅜
29 Rens'r & S'toga	111½
100 Kansas Pac	24
100 do	23½
300 do	23
100 At. & Pac. Pf.b60.	17⅞
100 do	17⅞
300 do	17⅞
200 St. L. & Kansas C.	44¼

FRIDAY, April 30—P. M.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation to-day presented very few features of interest, the fluctuations generally having been slight, and the transactions on a smaller scale than yesterday. The only really wide fluctuation was in Panama, which opened at 155 and advanced to 158, at which closing sales were effected, as against 156 yesterday. Union Pacific sold at 77@77¼ at the opening, but declined to 76⅝ at the first call. Sales were subsequently made at 77@77⅜@76¾, and finally at 77⅛, an improvement of ⅜ ⅌ cent. over the closing quotation of Thursday. North-western Common advanced from 41½ to 42⅜, and afterward fell back to 41⅞@42. Wabash was dull and steady at 15⅜@15½ until the second call, when a decline to 14¼ took place. In the closing dealings there was a recovery to 14¾ on an announcement that the officers of the company had departed for Toledo, for the purpose, if possible, of solving the financial difficulties of the concern. Harlem, New-Jersey Central, and Michigan Central declined about 1 ⅌ cent. on small dealings. Western Union ranged between 79 and 79⅜, closing at 79⅛. The balance of the list attracted little attention, and was dull.

The money market was steady at 3@4 ⅌ cent. to borrowers on call, prime discounts being quoted at 4½ to 6 ⅌ cent., with an active demand and limited offerings.

The foreign advices reported the London market firm. Consols were steady and closed at 93⅞@94, both for money and the account. Old 1865s advanced to 105¾@105⅞, 1867s to 109¼, 10-40s to 103⅞@104, and new 5s to 102¾@102⅞. The London Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow, which is also a bank holiday there. The Sterling Exchange market was weaker, and good bankers' bills sold as low as $4 86¾. The general rates were $4 87@$4 87¼, and $4 90@$4 90¼ for long and demand sterling for actual business, the nominal asking quotations remaining at $4 88 and $4 91. The amount of business was very light, which is partly due to the increased charges for the use of cash gold. Gold advanced from 115⅜ to 115½, closing at the latter quotation. The firmness of the market was accounted for by the engagement of $1,000,000 gold coin for shipment by to-morrow's steamers. The rates paid for borrowing ranged from six ⅌ cent. per annum to 1-32 of one ⅌ cent. per diem early in the day. Toward the close, however, loans were made at three ⅌ cent., and flat.

Government bonds were firm and active for new 1865s and 1867s. The former advanced to 122⅛ for coupon, and the latter sold at 121¾@121⅞ for registered, and at 123¼@123⅜ for coupon. Currency 6s were in improved demand, and recovered to 123¼@123½. There was a strong and higher market for railway mortgages. An increased business was done in the Union Pacific issues, at 101@101½ for Firsts, 98 for Land Grants, and 93¾@94 for Sinking Funds. New-Jersey Central Convertible declined to 113¼; do., Consolidated, sold at 106, cash, for a lot of $100,000. New-York Central Firsts, coupon, advanced to 115¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Convertible was steady at 120@120½. In State bonds the dealings were limited. Missouris were firm, and Tennessees were a fraction lower. District of Columbia (3-65s) sold at 70⅜@70½.

The import entries of Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,834,408, and the amount marketed $1,828,219, against $1,875,486 and $2,317,389 for the corresponding week in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

Gold receipts	$248,309 59
Gold payments	625,479 18
Gold balance	61,095,067 53
Currency receipts	673,860 06
Currency payments	891,277 70
Currency balance	41,866,315 68
Customs	209,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 30.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117⅜	117½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	119¾	119⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	123¼	123⅜
American Gold	115⅝	115½
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 87@$4 87¼.	$4 87@$4 87¼
New-York Central	105	105
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅝	105¼
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44¾
St. Paul Common	36⅞	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	57⅜	57
Western Union	79¼	79⅛
Union Pacific	76¾	77⅛
Lake Shore	70⅜	70¾
Wabash and Toledo	15⅜	14¾
North-western Common	41⅝	41⅞
North-western Preferred	55	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	119	118⅝
New-Jersey Central	118	114
Panama	156	158
Erie	30⅜	30½
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¾	6¼
Harlem	136	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares
New-York Central	105	105	670
Harlem	134	134	100
Erie	30⅝	30⅜	9,100
Lake Shore	70¾	70⅜	7,000
Wabash	15½	14¼	12,900
North-western	42⅜	41½	12,200
Rock Island	105¾	105¼	5,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅜	36⅞	1,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	57	57	500
Pittsburg	94¼	94	790
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅝	118½	1,025
New-Jersey Central	114	114	250
Michigan Central	73	73	100
Illinois Central	105½	105½	100
Union Pacific	77⅜	76⅝	15,200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅞	25½	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	18	17¾	2,400
Ohio and Mississippi	27	26¾	1,800
Missouri Pacific	54⅞	54⅝	800
Panama	158	155	800
Western Union	79½	79	26,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	26⅞	26	1,600
Pacific Mail	45	44¾	6,800
Kansas Pacific	24	23½	600
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	44¾	44¼	1,300
Adams Express	103	103	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	92	92	100
Am. Mer. Union Express	63⅝	63½	100
United States Express	56	55	100
Consol. Coal	49½	49	800
New-Jersey Southern	7	6¾	350
Total sales			110,385

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	123⅛	123½	5-20s, 1865, n.c	122	122¼
6s, 1881, r	121¾	122	5-20s, 1867, r	121⅞	122
6s, 1881, c	123⅜	123⅝	5-20s, 1867, c	123⅜	123½
5-20s, 1862, r	116¼	....	5-20s, 1868, r	122	122½
5-20s, 1862, c	119¾	120	5-20s, 1868, c	123⅛	123½
5-20s, 1864, r	117⅞	118⅛	10-40s, r	116	116⅛
5-20s, 1864, c	121¼	121⅜	10-40s, c	117¼	117½
5-20s, 1865, r	119	119⅛	5s, 1881, r	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, 1865, c	123¼	123½	5s, 1881, c	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1865, n.r	121¼	121¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $495,000 for interest and $206,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$33,313,000
Gold balances	1,447,605
Currency balances	1,673,517

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT:

Currency exchanges	$85,889,730
Currency balances	3,707,918
Gold exchanges	4,198,345
Gold balances	493,464

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78	110
Ark. 6s, Funded	25	N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87	116
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	10	N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87	116
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83	116
Ark.7s,L.R.PB&NO.	10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91	116
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	10	N. Y. 5s, Gold, '75	114
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
California 7s	115	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	20½
Connecticut 6s	107	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Georgia 6s	87	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	50
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N.C.N.C.R.c.off,J.&J	37
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	93	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O	37
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	90	N. C. F'ding Act, '66.	12½
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. F'ding Act, '68.	11
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	101	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	12
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	101	N. C. n. bds., A. & O.	11
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. spc'l tax,class1.	4
Kentucky 6s	101	N. C. spc'l tax,class 2.	4
Louisiana 6s	37	N. C. spc'l tax,class 3.	4
Louisiana new bds.	37	Ohio 6s, '75	101
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt.	37	Ohio 6s, '81	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	Ohio 6s, '86	108
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	37½	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	25	South Carolina 6s	33
La. 8s,Lev.bds.of'75.	37	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	33⅛
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.	104	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	32⅝
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. F'ding Act, '66.	33
Michigan 7s, 90	110	S. C. L'd C.,'89, J.& J.	32⅛
Mo. 6s, due in 1875.	101½	S. C. L'd C.,'89, A.& O.	33
Mo. 6s, due in 1876.	101½	S. C. 7s, of '88	33
Mo. 6s, due in 1877.	101½	S.C.Non-F'dable bds.	6
Mo. 6s, due in 1878.	100½	Tennessee 6s, old	70
Mo. 6s, due in 1879.	100¼	Tenn. 6s, ex coup	49¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1880.	100	Tenn. 6s new bonds.	70
Fdg. bds. due 1894-5.	100	Tenn. 6s, new, ex	49
L.B.,due '81 to '91 inc.	100½	Tenn. 6s, new series.	49
Asy.orUniv'y due'92.	100	Virginia 6s, old	34
Han. & St.Jo.,due '75.	101	Va. 6s, new bds, '66.	34
Han. & St.Jo.,due '76.	101⅛	Va. 6s, new bds, '67.	34
Han. & St.Jo.,due '86.	100	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	60
Han. & St.Jo.,due '87.	100	Va. 6s, ex matu'd C.	54½
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	108½	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series	40½
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.	108½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8¾
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75.	110	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924.	70⅜
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77.	110		

And the following for Railway Mortgages;

Alb. & Sus. 1st	110	Buff. & S. L. 7s	102
B., H. & E. 1st	28¼	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
B., H. & E. Guar	30	Lake Shore D. bds.	100½
B.,C.R.&M.1st, 7s,G.	30	Lake Shore C. C.1st.	103
C. & O. 6s, 1st	42	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	95
C. & O. ex c	36	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
L. & M. 1st, G	92	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.	106¼
St. L., J. & C. 1st	102½	M. C. 1st 8s,'82 S. F.	112½
C., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st.	113½	N. J. So. 7s	33
C., B. & Q. C. 7s	105¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
C., R. I & P	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	102½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	106¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	99
C. R. of N. J. 2d	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub	99
C. R. of N. J. C. C.	113½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
Am. D. & I	103¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	115¼
M.&St.P.7s, g., R.D.	85½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	113½
M.&St.P.1st.LaC.D.	85	H. R. 7s 2d S, F., '85.	110¼
L.&St.P.1st.I.&M.D.	75½	Harlem 1st 7s C	114¼
M. & St. P.1st,C.&M.	88	North Missouri 1st.	87½
M. & St. P. 2d	79	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	99½
C. & N. W. S. F	105½	Ohio & Miss. Con	99
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	102	Ohio & Miss. 2d	78½
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	95	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	102⅞
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90	Cen. Pac., San J. B.	93
C. & N. W. 1st	98¾	Cen.Pac.,Cal.&O.1st.	94⅛
C. & N. W. C.G. bds.	86⅝	West. Pac. bds	97½
C. & N. W. R.G. bds.	86	Un. Pac. 1st	101⅜
Gal. & Chi. Ex	105½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	98
Gal. & Chi. 2d	103⅜	Un. Pac. Skg. Fund.	94
Peninsula 1s, Con.	96½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	96
Chi. & Mil. 1st	95¾	P.R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	80¾
Winona & St. P. 2d.	65	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	83¾
C.C.C.& I.1st.7s, S.F.	109	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	102
Del., L. & W. 2d	110	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st.	110
Del., L. & W. 7s. C.	120	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 2d.	106
Morris & Essex 1st.	114	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d.	100
Morris & Essex 2d.	107½	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	107
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71	106	Cleve. & P. 4th	97
Erie 1st, Ex	107	Col., C. & I. 1st	50¼
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	102	Col., C. & I. 2d	18
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	102½	Alt. & T. H. 1st	105
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97¼	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	90
Long Dock bds	104½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	80
H. & St. J. L. G	107½	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	66
H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	87¾	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	63
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	102	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	55
Dub. & S. C. 2d D	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	82
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	83½	Tol. & W.1st, St.L.D.	63
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	35	Tol. & W. 2d	56½
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d	10	Tol. & W. C. C	42¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107½	Han. & Naples 1st.	45
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88	79
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	103	Gt. West. 2d, '93	57
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	50
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	102		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Market	121
American Exchange	116	Mechanics	145
Butchers & Drovers	132	Merchants	125
Chemical	1600	Merchants Exchange	103
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	119	Nassau	108
Continental	95¼	New-York	133
First National	200	N.Y.National Ex	100
Fulton	156	North America	100½
German American	94	Park	152
Gold Exchange	115	People's	140
Grocers	99½	Phenix	96
Importers & Traders	195	Republic	99
Irving	130	Union	141
Manhattan	151		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	....
City 6, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129½	129⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56⅛	....
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅜	63½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅞	22
Northern Central Railroad	31	....
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	102⅞	....

Following is the statement of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

March 31, 1875, by balance		$102,054,266 57
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$9,791,633 33	
Gold notes	2,877,900 00	
Internal revenue	194,303 99	
Certif's of deposit, act June 8, 1872	6,995,000 00	
Post Office Department	1,034,853 38	
Transfers	5,665,198 64	
Patent fees	1,016 50	
Miscellaneous	1,161,951 76	
Disbursing accounts	18,687,837 87	
Assay Office	276,179 65	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	360,910 09	
In currency	1,423 50	47,048,258 71
Total		$149,102,525 28
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$19,425,978 15	
Post Office drafts	664,371 69	
Disbursing accounts	20,462,618 96	
Assay Office	150,831 17	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	2,608,387 63	
In currency	6,610 12	43,318,793 72
Balance		$105,783,727 56
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$89,587,943 01	
Balance to disbursing accounts	14,540,761 24	
Balance to Assay Office	1,655,023 31	105,783,727 56
Receipts for Customs in the month of April, 1874		$9,819,440 57
Receipts for Customs in the month of April, 1875		9,791,633 33
Decrease, 1875		$27,807 24

The statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1875, is as follows:

Deposits of gold:		
Foreign coins	$75,000 00	
Foreign bullion	50,000 00	
United States bullion	515,000 00	
United States bullion (re-deposits)	60,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	40,000 00	$740,000 00
Deposits of silver, including purchases:		
Jeweler's bars	$15,000 00	
Foreign coins	8,000 00	
Foreign bullion	4,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (contained in gold)	5,000 00	
Re-deposits	14,000 00	
New-Mexico	15,000 00	
Colorado	250,000 00	
Montana	500 00	
Utah	19,000 00	
Nevada	685,500 00	1,016,000 00
Total deposits		$1,756,000 00
Amount payable in bars	$1,500,000 00	
Amount payable in coins	256,000 00	1,756,000 00
Gold bars stamped	$274,754 29	
Silver bars stamped	250,614 00	525,368 29
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage:		
Gold		$274,754 29

Mr. Robert J. Kimball, late of Eccles, Kimball & Co., has been admitted a partner in the firm of H. J. Morse & Co. The firm name and address of the new partnership will be Morse, Kimball & Co., No. 18 New street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 30, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	28	Leather, sides	16,199
Beans, bbls	203	Pea-nuts, bags	751
Bees-wax, pks	4	Resin, bbls	441
Copper, cakes	72	Spirits, Turp., bbls	108
Cotton, bales	216	Sugar, bbls	425
Flour, bbls	8,621	Syrup, bbls	6
Meal, bbls	600	Cut-meats, pks	421
Meal, bags	326	Lard, tcs	245
Wheat, bushels	37,200	Oil-cake, pks	981
Corn, bushels	95,100	Butter, pks	2,776
Oats, bushels	4,975	Cheese, pks	4,744
Malt, bushels	2,250	Stearine, pks	8
Dried Fruit, pks	2	Starch, pks	1,800
Eggs, bbls	3,400	Spelter, pcs	1,662
Candles, pks	500	Tallow, pks	40
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Teas, pks	172
Grease, pks	1[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	143
Hops, bales	1[illegible]	Tobacco, pks	669
Hides, No	39[illegible]	Wool, bales	123
Hides, bdls	2[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	683

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business has been on a generally steady basis as to prices for seasonable goods, which, however, have been in only moderately active demand, in good part on orders. The jobbing trade is also on restricted scale. Fine City work is rather more called for. Through the auction rooms liberal amounts of goods are being distributed, but at rather unremunerative rates generally. Collections are complained of as unusually backward in several instances. There is not much of an export call noted at the moment. Finishing goods are in moderate request, mainly to provide urgent wants, within the previous range.

BRICKS—Have been more active, the more liberal offerings from recent arrivals affording a better assortment, and giving buyers the advantage, in several instances, as to values. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7@$8; Up-river, $6@$7; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request and very firm as to price, with sales reported here of 1,060 bags by the Ontario and 3,000 bags by the Daisy, on private terms, the latter quoted at about 17½c., gold; and at Baltimore, 2,000 bags by the Mimosa at 17¾c., gold, for fair; 2,000 bags by the May Queen at about 16½c., gold, and 6,000 bags by the Talisman (a resale) on private terms. Other kinds firm and in demand, but limited offerings check transactions. Quotations as in our last.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted generally unchanged in price. Trade, however, has been very moderate, for home use as well as for shipment. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 12½@$2 25; Hoops, 32c.@39c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$2 87½.

CORDAGE—A very moderate business has been reported, almost wholly in a jobbing way, with prices ruling essentially as before.

COTTON—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for early delivery, chiefly on export account, at unchanged prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,630 bales, (of which 205 bales were on last evening,) including 1,525 bales to shippers and 105 bales to spinners. And subsequently about 600 bales for shipment at equal to market rates. More demand was reported for short notices, with very free dealings reported, embracing about 8,000 bales, within the range of 16 5-32c.@16 7-32c., closing at the latter figures....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-32c., but subsequently rallying to about last evening's figures, and closing again weaker. Some rumors were current of clique manipulations of May contracts, which tended to impede dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,900 bales, of which 4,500 bales were on last evening, and 29,400 bales to-day, with 1,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; June, 16 5-16c.; July, 16½c.; August, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; September, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; October, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; November, 15⅞c.; December, 15 29-32c.; January, 16c.@16 1-32c.; February, 16 3-16c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 216 bales, of which 112 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,241 bales, against 3,318 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 22,329 bales, against 22,510 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,301,594 bales, against 3,563,570 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 38,976 bales; to the Continent, 10,322 bales. Stock in New-York, 188,547 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 479,696 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Trade in Drugs and Dyes has been comparatively slow, the purchases of most kinds having been to provide for urgent wants. Prices have been generally quoted steady. The light offerings of Dyewoods and the firmness of holders have been against active movements in this line.

FERTILIZERS—A fairly active trade has been reported in the leading kinds, which have been generally held with decided confidence as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher, on quite moderate offerings of most kinds. The demand has been good for desirable lines of shipping Extras, and fairly active for trade and family brands at the ruling figures. Choice Minnesota patent Extras decidedly strong, and in more urgent request. The sales since our last have been 17,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 20@$4 60; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 45, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 45@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 05@$5 45; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$6, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been shipping Extras within our range....Southern Flour has been in good request, and quoted somewhat firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls, in lots, at $4 70@$6 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in demand at steady rates, ranging from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 30 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light request within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 420 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quiet, since our last, at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal is very dull at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—The movements in this line have been generally on a very moderate scale. Prices have been without important changes in the leading instances. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 60; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 70 ⅌ box; 800 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 10¾c.@11c.; 400 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6½c.; 20 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8c., and 300 cases Sardines at 14¼c.@14½c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—A much less active inquiry has been noted for Wheat since our last. Holders have been offering Spring with reserve, and generally claiming an advance of about 1c. a bushel, but have found it difficult to place supplies at any improvement on yesterday's figures. The actual dealings to-day, as reported, have been very moderate. At the close, the market was somewhat nominal. The export movement was checked, in part, by the scant offering of freight room on berth, for early use. Winter Wheat has been in fair demand, and the better qualities have been quoted strong in price on a very light offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 31 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 30½@$1 31 for choice Minnesota, afloat; $1 21@$1 23 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 19@$1 21 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, closing with $1 19 bid for prime, in store; $1 18½@$1 20½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, odd lots; $1 15@$1 28 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 42 for choice Amber Western, part to arrive soon; $1 35@$1 38 for Red Western, car lots; and within the previous range for White Western. The bulk of the business was in No. 1 Minnesota Spring, and in Amber Western, at the quoted figures....For forward delivery, sales have been made of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, June option, at $1 23, and 20,000 bushels Canada Club, in bond, (to arrive on the opening of the canal) at $1 30 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been again quite active, opening firmly, and subsequently receding ½c.@¾c. ⅌ bushel, and closing up rather more steadily. The export demand has been fair. Sales have been reported of 102,000 bushels at 91c.@93c. for new mixed Western, in store and afloat, mostly at 92¼c.@92½c. afloat, closing at 92½c. for prime; 92½c.@93c. for new Yellow Western; and 93c., in part, for new White do. ....Old Mixed Western Corn has been comparatively quiet; sales have been reported of only 5,000 bushels, afloat, at 93½c. for home-trade account....Rye has been inactive since our last, with State quoted nominally at $1 05; and Canada, in bond, to arrive, (nominally) at 95c., with 95c. reported as bid for stock in store, ⅌ bushel....Barley has been scarce and in moderate demand at about previous prices, with sales reported of 12,000 bushels Danubian, to arrive, at $1 28; and 5,000 bushels Milwaukee at $1 45 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt in light request, within the previous range. A car-load of Canada West sold at $1 50, cash, ⅌ bushel....Oats have been more sought after, partly on speculative account, at firmer prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 48,000 bushels at 73½c.@76½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 74c. for prime Mixed, in store, (with equal to two boat loads reported at this rate, as bought on speculation,) and 75½c.@76½c. for fair to strictly prime afloat, with 76¼c. reported as bid, and up to 77c. asked for prime Chicago, afloat; 76c.@78½c. for poor to choice White Western, mostly at 76c.@77c. for poor to fair, afloat. ....Feed has been in fair jobbing demand, within the range of $22@$28 ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in request at about former figures, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 60c.; offerings increasing....Rye Straw has been quite active within the range of from 65c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted steady, but have been very quiet; stock here includes 1,100 bales Bags and 5,000 bales Bagging.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been quite active, with sales reported of 1,200 bales by the Fleetwing at 7⅞c.; 1,200 bales by the Harkaway at 7⅛c.; 600 bales by the Goodspeed at 7½c.; and, at Boston, 1,000 bales by the Osceola at 8c., gold. Jute Butts have also been in brisk request and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 500 bales at 2⅞c., currency, 90 days' credit, and 4,000 bales to arrive at Boston on private terms. Stock here includes 14,000 bales Jute, 16,200 bales Jute Butts, and 300 bales Jute rejections. Market otherwise dull and as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been inactive at former figures. Sales 600 Dry Texas on private terms.

HOPS—Have been less active, but held firmly, in view of the gradual diminution of stock. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 84 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 41,321 bales as against 20,055 bales same time last year. Exports this week none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The dealings in Laths have been more extensive, and on a comparatively steady basis as to price, with Eastern quoted afloat at $1 50@$1 75, and from yard (in lots) at $1 75@$2 ⅌ 1,000....Lime has been readily disposed of on arrival, on the basis of our quotations, with common Rockland at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State, $1 10@$1 40 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 80@$4 50; Roman, (nominally,) $4@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 30 ⅌ bbl.... The Lumber market has been without notable animation. Spruce has been moderately inquired for. Pine has been in request, but at low figures. Hard woods quiet. Shipping stock has attracted less attention. Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$20, for lots to order, and $16 50@$18 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $20@$26; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$150, with extra wide stock quoted much higher; Shingles within the range of $9@$10 for extra shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Trade is comparatively tame in this line. Hemlock tannages of sole have been in quite moderate request, mostly in job lots, at about late figures. The export call is light. Oak tannages are selling, also, very moderately, on the basis of previous quotations. The more desirable kinds of Union crop have been in fair request at steady rates. Rather more inquiry has been noted for Upper Leather, which has been without material alteration as to prices. Morocco has been quiet at former figures. A limited trade has been noted in Harness stock at unchanged rates. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts have been 65,699 sides and 2,253 bales; exports, 6,500 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been less active, with Lake, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 22½c.@22⅝c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Sales, 175,000 ℔....Copper products have been in request in a jobbing way, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔....Iron has been generally dull and heavy. The demand for all kinds has been limited. The offerings have been increasing; sales have been reported of 400 tons Glengarnock and Coltness Pig, and 450 tons of American Pig on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $31@$33; Glengarnock, $35@$36; Coltness, $36@$37; No. 1 American Pig, $27@$29; No. 2 do., $25@$26; Forge, $23@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$53, currency, at the works; Old Rails, $28@$30; Wrought Scrap, $34@$36 ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in quite moderate demand at former rates. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 62½@$6 75, and American at $5 85@$5 90, gold: Bar at 18⅛c.; Sheet, 9¼c., and Pipe at 9c. ....Spelter continues in limited demand at $6 87½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7@$7 12½ for domestic. ....American Steel has been slow of sale, since our last within the previous range....Regulus Antimony quiet at 12¾c., gold....Shot sells in lots at 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been rather more sought after, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal at $9 50, gold, and 1,000 bxs. Coke on private terms. Straits have been quoted at 20c.; English at 19½c.@19¾c.; Refined at 20c., and Banca at 24½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9@$9 50; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 50; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 50; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 25, gold....Zinc in some request at 8⅞c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Refining grades of foreign have been very scarce, and held at extreme prices; no further dealings reported in invoices, and no additions to the scant stock in first hands....Grocery grades of foreign have been also quoted strong, on a very moderate offering, and a good demand. A cargo of 452 hhds. and 9 tcs. choice Mayaguez was purchased, for jobbing account, on private terms. An arrival of 195 hhds., 23 tcs., and 28 bbls. Barbados is reported, but not yet marketed. The jobbing trade in foreign has been very moderate, on the basis of previous figures. New Orleans quiet within the former range. Quotations generally as in our last.

NAILS—Have been in limited request at $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull, since our last, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. We quote the range from $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained, $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2, $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 10, and 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar firm, but quiet; quoted at $2 37@$2 70....City Pitch quiet at $2 25 ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been very sparingly dealt in, with merchantable quoted at 36½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been quoted firm, but without further movement of importance. Linseed has been in request, in a jobbing way, at quoted rates. Lard has been less active and irregular in price. Menhaden has been in fair demand, and quoted stronger; 150 bbls. sold for export on private terms. Cotton-seed held more firmly, on a fair inquiry; most other kinds quiet. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@73c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 90; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Bleached Sperm, $2 12½@$2 15; Lard-oil, $1 22½@$1 30, for good to choice, and $1@$1 15 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 70c., Linseed-oil, 69c.@71c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 17½@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 50c.@55c.; Yellow do., 63c.@67c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 70c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.; Tallow-oil, 80c.@90c.; Cod, 60c.@72c.; Neatsfoot, 82½c.@$1 25; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Business has been less active since our last. Holders of Refined have been somewhat firmer in their views, and generally claiming here 13¼c. for early deliveries, with 13c. reported as bid. At the latter rate, 6,000 bbls. (in addition to the dealings mentioned in our last) were reported sold last evening. At the close, bids of 13⅛c.@13¼ were reported, but holders asked higher rates....Refined at Philadelphia; quoted at 13c. bid, and 13⅛c. asked, and at Baltimore, 13c. bid....Refined, in cases, 19c.@21....Naphtha, 9½@9¾ for Western and City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather quiet, but without important alteration, since our last. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 200 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $22 25; 250 bbls. do., check May 1, at $22 10; 100 bbls. Prime Mess, at $19 75@$20; and 100 bbls. Extra Prime, at $16 50, quoted at $16 50@$17. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., July options, at $22 45@$22 50, with May quoted at $20 10, and June at $22 30....Dressed Hogs in less demand, with City quoted at 9⅞c.@10c....Cut-meats have been very sparingly dealt in on the basis of previous quotations; sales include 30 bxs. Rib Bellies at 12¼c., 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13c., sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the former range, and 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms, quoted 8¾c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon has been quite dull in the local market at unaltered quotations. At the West 500 bxs. Cumberland sold on private terms.... Trade in Lard has been extremely tame since our last, and values on Western steam have been more or less active, closing heavily; sales have been reported for early delivery of only 50 tcs. very Choice Western Steam at 16⅛c., with contract stock quoted nominally at 15¾c.@15 13-16c.; 50 tcs. City at 15¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 14½c., with Refined quoted at 15c.@16c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., May option, (last evening,) at 15 15-16c.; quoted at the close to-day at 15¾c., with June at 15⅞c.@15 15-16c., and July at 16 1-16c.@16⅛c. ⅌ ℔....Beef steady as last quoted, but quiet; sales 100 bbls., in lots....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold within the previous range....A moderate movement has been reported in Butter, Cheese, and Eggs on the basis of former quotations.

RICE—Quiet but quoted steady as in our last. Stock this evening, 420 cks. Carolina, 5,300 bags Rangoon, and 3,700 bags Patna.

SALTPETRE—Dull at former figures. Stock here, 12,000 bags.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed 2,000 bags sold at $2 10, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔., on time. Stock here, 35,000 bags.... Grass-seeds selling only in a jobbing way at yesterday's quotations.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade has been quite moderate since our last. Job lots have been chiefly called for. Prices have been unaltered. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 18¾c.@18¾c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted generally ⅛c. ⅌ ℔ higher, on a reduced offering, and more confident demand for refining account. The advanced prices claimed, however, tended to check operations. The inquiry for trade account has been very moderate at the current rates. Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,591 hhds. and 447 bxs., including 200 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8¾c.@8½c.; 822 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 340 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; 160 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c.; 250 bxs. very low grade do. at 8c.; 37 bxs. Syrup Sugar at 8¼c.; 117 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c. and 112 hhds. Melado at 6¾c. And, last evening, 734 hhds. Melado at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔. ....We now quote fair refining Cuba at 8¼c.; good do., 8½c.; prime do. at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9 7-16c.; Manila bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.@11c., Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, and rather easier in price; equal to 79,000 ℔. sold at 9c.@9¼c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine dull and heavy; choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16½c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 16c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Steady, but not active; sales, 3,600 half-chests Green, and 1,000 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—More demand has been noted for Kentucky Leaf at unaltered prices; 400 hhds. sold at 10c.@22c. ⅌ ℔. Trade in Seed Leaf has been comparatively light at about late figures, with sales reported of 104 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 8½c.@35c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 8c.@55c. Havana Tobacco has been in good request, and 600 bales have been purchased within the range of 87½c.@$1 25 ⅌ ℔....Manufactured Tobacco has been quoted steady on a moderate business in the leading kinds.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet and nominal as to price; held at $1 15 ⅌ gallon....Of Alcohol, 50 bbls. sold on private terms.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece has been in quite moderate request on the basis of previous quotations; medium grades most sought after. Domestic Pulled is salable and steady; stock now light. Combing Wool is offered sparingly and is quiet, at former figures. A fairly active inquiry prevails for Texas and California within our range: California Fall pressed for sale and quoted weaker. The offerings of California Spring are increasing, and a better assortment is likely to be soon available to buyers. Manufacturers are purchasing stock, as a rule, quite conservatively, and, for the most part, to meet urgent wants, finding no encouragement to more liberal operations in the present depressed condition of the market for domestic Woolens. Very moderate movements have been reported in foreign, especially in other than Australian. The latter has been in better supply, and buyers have had the advantage as to values, leading to some increase in the dealings. Considerable amounts of Australian, it is said, will soon be offered at auction, from recent arrivals, pending which offerings purchases in the regular line of trade will be restricted. An offering at auction in Boston is already announced. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 44,500 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 50c.@56c.: 1,000 ℔. Picklock at 58c.; 5,000 ℔. Tub-washed on private terms; 10,000 ℔ unwashed on private terms; 369 bales and 67,000 ℔ Domestic Pulled, at 35c.@50c.; 10 bales Oregon at 41½c.; 67,500 ℔. Texas at 22c.@33½c.; 276 bales and 34,000 ℔ California Spring at 24c.@31c.; 5 bales and 3,000 ℔. new do. part at 33½c.; 861 bales and 415,000 ℔. California Fall at 16c.@23c.; 474 bales Australian at 50c.@53c.; 230 pks. Scoured at 63c.@70c.; 50 bags Combing, 1,500 ℔. Black Pulled, and 5,000 ℔. East India on private terms; and 66 bales Cape, part at 35½c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The birth freight market has been unusually quiet to-day, the engagements for nearly all ports having been unimportant, with rates quoted nominally unchanged. Grain and Cotton room has been offered with reserve, but has been less sought after. Very light movements have been noted in the way of Provision and general cargo shipments. A moderately active business has been reported in the chartering line at about late rates for tonnage for Petroleum, and somewhat stronger figures for vessels suited to the Grain trade. Tonnage for the West Indies, as also for the coastwise trades, has been in comparatively slack request; vessels for long voyages were not inquired for to any considerable extent. Some demand was noted for vessels for the Stave trade....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been confined to a small lot of Bacon, by steam, at 30s. ⅌ ton, an extreme rate, with rumors of some Cotton shipments, which were not confirmed; rates on Cotton quoted firm at ¼c.@5-16d. ⅌ ℔.; and on Grain nominally 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel. Also an Australian bark, 505 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; and a British bark, 763 tons, hence with about 5,000 bbls. Residuum and Refined Petroleum, on private terms—quoted at about 4s. ⅌ bbl....For London, a British bark, 728 tons, hence, with Blackwalnut, on private terms....For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 353 tons, with Oil-cake, in bags, from Philadelphia, at 25s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, (relet room,) at 6d.@6¼d. ⅌ bushel....For Dundalk, an Italian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 483 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.; and an Austrian bark, 767 tons (at Sandy Hook,) with about 3,700 quarters do., from do., at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Resin, reported at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 ℔....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 456 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s.@4s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For Cette or Marseilles, an Italian brig, 391 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms....For Marsala, a British bark, 391 tons, with Staves, from Norfolk, on private terms....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 30, 1875.

The receipts of Beeves yesterday and to-day were 120 car-loads, or 1,977 head. The demand was uncommonly light, and trade was exceptionally dull at a reduction from last Wednesday equal to ½c. ⅌ ℔. Extra and fancy Steers, such as have recently been in demand at 13¾c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 58 to 59 ℔. to the gross cwt., were sold yesterday and to-day at 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 58 ℔.; fair to good Steers were forced off at 11¼c.@12¼c., to dress 57 ℔., and inferior and medium do. at 9½c.@11c., to dress 55 to 56 ℔. A few fat still-fed Bulls were sold at 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weight. Receipts of Veal Calves yesterday and to-day numbered 1,427 head. The market for Calves has been depressed for several days, but the feeling to-day was a shade better, with liberal sales at 3¾c.@4½c. ⅌ ℔. for buttermilk Calves, and 5c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. for ordinary to extra milk-fed Veals. The arrivals of Sheep and Lambs have been light, only 2,782 head for the last two days, but the supply has been ample for the demand, and the market has ruled dull and weak. Common to extra clipped Sheep ranged from 4½c. to 5¾c. ⅌ ℔; common to extra unshorn do. at 6c.@8c. ⅌ ℔; and Spring Lambs at $5@$8 ⅌ head, or 12c.@14c. ⅌ ℔. City slaughterers have received 40 cars, or 5,290 Hogs, during the last two days, none of which were on sale alive. Dressed Hogs were steady both yesterday and to-day at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street.—T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 187 Illinois Steers, strong 6¾ cwt. average, at 11¼c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt. Siegel & Meyers on their own account, 32 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 12¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 90 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 ℔.; 17 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11c., to dress 56 ℔., and 17 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ⅌ head off. W. Thompson for self and B. C. Coon, 63 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ⅌ head off, and had 53 do., strong 6¾ cwt., unsold.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold, on their own account, 16 Missouri Steers, 6¾ cwt. average, at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt., with $1 per head added: 16 do., 6¼ cwt., at 10¾c., to dress 56 ℔. Charles Kahn sold, for Kahn & Brown, 25 still-fed Bulls, 1,400 ℔. average, at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔., live weight. M. Lauterbach sold, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 17 Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt. average, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 37 do., strong 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔. George Toffey, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 47 Illinois Steers, 6 cwt. average, at 11c., ⅌ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. to the gross cwt. F. Samuels, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 17 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt.,average, at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 14 choice do., 9 cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 ℔.; and had 102 Colorado Steers on sale. W. E. Dudley, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 15 Colorado Steers, 6½ cwt., at 10c., to dress 55 ℔. to the gross cwt., and had 6 car loads on sale. David Waixel, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 32 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 27 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔. M. Goldsmith, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 60 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; and 64 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11c.@11½c., to dress 57 ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 356 unshorn Illinois Sheep, 94½ ℔. average, at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 34 Jersey Ewes, 90 ℔., at 6c.; and 76 clipped Ohio, 91½ ℔., at 5¾c. Kase & Son sold 8 Jersey Spring Lambs at $7 75 ⅌ head, and 43 do. at $8 ⅌ head.

At Forty-eighth Street.—Hume & Elliott sold 152 unshorn State Sheep, 111 ℔. average, at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 160 unshorn Ohio do., 103 ℔., at 7⅜c.; 289 clipped Ohio Sheep, 88 ℔. average, at 5c.; 206 do., 83 ℔., at 5¾c.; 116 do., 91 ℔., at 5⅜c.; 199 do., 98 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 441 do., 96 ℔., at 5½c. James Kirby sold 234 unshorn Indiana Sheep, 89 ℔. average, at $8 81¼ ⅌ 100 ℔.; and 113 clipped Ohio Sheep, 88 ℔., at 5½c.

At Fortieth Street.—Judd & Buckingham sold 208 clipped Ohio Sheep, 93½ ℔., at 5½c.; 210 do., 90 ℔., at 5½c.; 193 do., 81 ℔., at 5c.; and 198 do., 96 ℔., at 5¾c.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards to-day: 459 Beeves, 2 Cows, 209 Veals, and 36 Sheep.

Fresh receipts yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth street: 1,073 Sheep and Lambs and 676 Veals.

Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Market yesterday and to-day: 809 Sheep and Lambs, 2,462 Hogs, and 141 Veals.

Fresh receipts at Harsimus Cove yesterday and to-day: 1,138 Beeves, 900 Sheep and Lambs, and 2,828 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Weehawken yesterday and to-day: 380 Beeves.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Cattle market opened quite active, with a full supply of inferior Cattle. Receipts, 680 cars, against 707 cars last week. To-day the market has been dull at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Receipts of Milch Cows, 50 head; sales small at $45@$70 for fair to choice milkers. Working Oxen—There is a fair inquiry, with but few offerings; 1 yoke of good workers, averaging 2,500 ℔., sold at 6c. ⅌ ℔. Veal—With a very heavy supply, numbering 2,000 head, prices have fallen off from 1½c.@2c. ⅌ ℔., live weight. Sheep and Lambs—This market has sympathized with that of Beeves, and for all grades there was ½c. ⅌ ℔. off from last week. The receipts sum up 53 cars, being 7 cars less than last week, and were of good average quality. Wool Sheep—Common to fine 5¾c.@6½c.; fine to good, 6¼c.@7c., and extra 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. Clipped—Fair to extra, 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔. Hogs—With a falling off in receipts, and a decline of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ ℔., there has existed a fair demand for good fat at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔., averaging 175 ℔. Store Pigs are in request, with sales at 8¼c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., the latter price for choice and light weights.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,088 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,292 head, or 606 cars, against 563 cars for the same time last week, and 502 cars for the same time last year. There was no market to-day; all fresh arrivals were through consignments; six cars, including odds and ends, remain in the yards unsold. Reports from the Eastern markets are very unfavorable. Dealers here are looking for a decline in prices next week. Cows—Forty cars of all kinds received this week, of which one half were through consignments, the balance being disposed of here. The demand this week was light, and trade consequently dull. We quote: $25@$35 and $40 ⅌ head for common to good Milkers, and $45@$55 ⅌ head for good Cows, with Calves by their side. Calves—The receipts this week have been unusually light; the demand was not very brisk; the quality was poor for a majority of offerings, with a few head of good Veals. We quote: Bob Calves, $2@$3 ⅌ head; good milk-fed Veals, $6@$10 ⅌ head. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head against 12,000 head for the same time last week, and 6,600 head for the same time last year. The market is at a dead lock. There are ten cars of good quality of Sheep in the yards remaining unsold which will be shipped East in first hands, Eastern purchasers declining to purchase at the prices demanded. Hogs—Receipts to day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head, against 12,200 head for the same time last week and 23,500 head for the same time last year. There was no market to-day. There are three cars only in the yards offering, with no demand except for city trade: holding—Yorkers, $7 50@$7 65; Heavy Hogs, $8 25@$8 50.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Cattle active, weak, and a shade lower; receipts—3,000 head; Stockers, $3 75@$5; butchers, $4@$5 50; shipping, $5 50@$6 50; choice, $5 70@$6 37½; shipments—3,000 head. Live Hogs active, firm; receipts—9,000 head; shippers to Philadelphia, $7 15@$9; light, $7 65@$8; heavy, $7 75@$8 50; shipments—5,000 head. Sheep active; receipts—1,500 head; Wooled, $5 50@$5 75; shorn, $3 50@$5 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, unsettled, excited; No. 1 Spring $1 09½; No. 2 do., $1 04½, spot or May; $1 07⅝ June; $1 09¾@$1 10, July; No. 3 do., 98½c.@99½c.; Rejected, 93c. Corn in fair demand, lower; closed weak; No. 2 Mixed, old, 76c.@76½c.; new, 73c., spot; 75⅞c., bid, May; 76½c., June; Rejected, 72¼c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 61¾c., spot; 62¾c., May; 63½c., June; Rejected, 59¼c. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, $1 07. Barley in fair demand, advanced at $1 33@$1 34, spot; $1 25 May. Pork in fair demand; advanced at $22 10@$22 15, spot; $22 40 June. Lard steady at $15 55, spot or May; $15 75 June. Bulk Meats quiet and weak. Whisky, $1 14. In the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat firmer at $1 04¾ May; $1 07½@$1 07⅝ June. Corn, 75⅝c.@75¾c. May; 76½c. June; 78c. July. Oats, 62⅜c.@62½c. May; 63⅜c.@63½c. June. At 4 P. M. Pork sold at $22 May; $22 30 June. Lard declining at $15 70 June. After this date Pork and Lard will be given with the quotations of the afternoon call of the Board, but the prices quoted will be those current at 4 o'clock. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 79,000 bushels; Corn, 169,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 155,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Flour—Advancing tendency. buoyant; some sales a fraction higher. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45 bid; No. 3 do., $1 30 bid; No. 2 Spring, $1 06½ bid for regular, and $1 08½ for fresh. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 74½c.@75¾c., cash; 75c. May; 77¾c.@78c., June. Oats firmer at 65c.@65¼c. cash; 65c., May; 67½c., June. Barley unsettled; little doing. Rye in good demand, firm; No. 2, $1 08. Whisky declining at $1 14. Pork declining at $22 10@$22 25. Dry-salted Meats declining; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon declining; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅜c. Lard nominally 15½c. Live Hogs in fair demand, steady; Yorkers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; good to choice, $7 90@$8 30. Cattle in fair demand, steady; good native Steers, $6@$6 25; fair to good native Butchers', $5 10@$5 65; mixed stock, $4 75@$5 40. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—Flour firm; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $5 85@$6 25; choice, $6 25@$7. Corn in fair demand; Mixed, 85c.; Yellow and White Mixed, 86c.; White, 87c. Oats dull and declining at 73c.@74c. Bran dull and lower; sales at $1 10. Hay dull; Prime, $24. Pork advanced; sales at $23@$23 25. Dry-salted Meats firm and scarce; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c. Hams scarce; sales at 14⅜c.@14½c. Lard quiet; Tierce Packer's, 16c.; Keg, 17¼c.@17½c. Sugar in good demand; light supply; stock on hand, 3,000 hhds.; sales common, 7c.@7½c.; good common, 7¾c.; fully fair, 8½c. Molasses in fair demand; light supply; stock on hand, 4,000 bbls.; fair to good fermenting quoted at 47c.@56c.; fair reboiled, 52c.; Cistern Bottom, 60c. Whisky dull; nominally $1 15@$1 16. Corn-meal dull at $3 75@$3 80. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 62½@$5 63½; Gold, 115⅜@115½.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour very strong; City Mills Family, $8 25; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm, quiet, and unchanged. Corn strong and higher; Southern White, 91c.@92c.; do. Yellow, 90c.; Western Mixed, 90½c. Oats dull; Southern, 75c.@78c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; Western Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 17. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions quiet; Pork, $22 50@$23; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. for round lots, loose; jobbing, packed, ¼c.@⅛c. higher. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 16c.@16¼c. Butter steady; North-western, packed, 20c.@26c.; do., rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged. Whisky easier at $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Petroleum nominally 13¾c. for Refined; 9⅝c. for Crude, in bbls., and 6¼c. in bulk. Bark quoted at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed quiet; sales of Pennsylvania at 10c.@11¼c.; Flax-seed, $1 85; Timothy, $2 60. Flour moderately active and firm; sales, 600 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5@$5 87½; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6 12½; high grades at $6 25@$7 75. Rye Flour sells at $5 25@$5 37½. Wheat commands full figures; sales of Red at $1 33@$1 35; Amber at $1 36@$1 38, and White at $1 45@$1 50. Rye, $1 08. Corn moves slowly; sales of Yellow at 90c.@91c.; Western Mixed, 89c.@89½c. Oats are much wanted at 74½c.@77c. for White. Provisions firm; sales Mess Pork at $22 50@$23. Pickled Hams, 12¾c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky sells at $1 18 for Western.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—Receipts—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Flour steady; small sales only. Wheat firmer and in fair demand for small lots; sales of 800 bushels No. 1 Sheboygan at $1 20; 1,200 bushels Minnesota at $1 23; 400 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 13; 2,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 35. Corn, scarce and higher; sales of six cars, on the track, at 85c.@86c.; a small lot, in store, at 87c. Oats unchanged. Rye, none here. Barley, scarce and higher; sales of two cars of Canada at $1 42. Malt, 20,000 bushels sold privately. Seeds, in good request and unchanged. Pork, firm at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard, firm at 16½c.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour firm and steady; Family, $6@$6 15; choice, $6 25. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, $1 35@$1 36. Corn quiet but firm at 74c.@76c. Oats firmer at 67c.@69c. Rye quiet, No. 2, $1 20. Barley quiet at $1 50@$1 60. Clover-seed steady at 12c.@12½c. Butter dull; choice Reserve, 27c.@29c. Pork quiet but firm at $22. Lard firm; Prime Steam, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; bid, 15½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders active at 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., spot; 12¼c. buyer June; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13½c. Whisky dull at $1 12. Live Hogs dull at $7@$8 75; receipts, 1,200 head.

BOSTON, April 30.—Flour in steady demand. Sales, Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra, $5 75@$6 50; White Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Illinois, $6 25@$6 75; St. Louis, $6 25@$8; Southern Flour steady at $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family, and $7@$8 50 for fancy Minnesota. Corn quiet at 92c.@94c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 72c.@77c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $27@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,605 bbls.; Corn, 9,308 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 2,530 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Wool dull; supply light; prices steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 54c.@55c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 49c.@50c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@66c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c.; Canada Combing, 65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 38c.@44c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@24c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 4[illegible]c.@49c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas Coarse, 19c.@24c.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Flour firmer and quiet. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09½; No. 2 do., $1 05; May, $1 05; June, $1 07⅛. Oats steady and less active; No. 2, in store, 61c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, cash and May, 74½c. Rye neglected and nominal. Barley unsettled and easier; No. 2 Spring, $1 25; No. 3 do., $1 15. Provisions easier and quiet. Mess Pork, $21 65, cash. Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Middles, 11¾c.@12¼c., loose. Prime Lard quiet; Steam, 15½c.; Kettle, 15¾c. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 15@$1 20; Amber, $1 20@$1 27; White, $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady; Ear, 70c.@71c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; Mixed, 65c.; White, 67c. Rye, $1 07. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 75@$11 80; Clear Sides, $12 25@$12 37½. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard—Prime Steam, 15¼c.@15½c.; Keg, 15¾c.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Prime Steam 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 13. Bagging quiet but firm at 13c.@13½c.

DETROIT, April 30.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra, $1 31½; No. 1 White, $1 29½@$1 29¾; Amber, $1 25. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 75½c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 30.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 32½c. Rosin quiet at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip, and $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 29.

Eldridge st., w. s., No. 71, 25x100; Mary A. Vandewater, committee, to C. H. Zander, and Caroline Zander, his wife	$15,000
Same property; Eliza Ewen, Mary A. Vandewater, to same	15,000
Greenwich st., e. s., No. 763, 21x70, A. Van Houten to J. Reuter	10,000
Roosevelt st., w. s., No. 27, 25x70; J. H. Schulte to H. Klee	20,000
Water st., n.w. corner of Gouverneur st., 25.7x67.11; Eliza, wife R. McNally, to D. Sweeny	6,500
West st., No. 234, 5 years, from 1873; A. Donnelly, administrator, and R. Warren, to H. Legelken	10,000
19th st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of 8th av., 16x70, except strip off w. s., 45 ft. s. of 19th st., 7x25; M. Cavanagh to J. E. Davis	9,650
26th st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9, leasehold; Mary A., wife of H. W. Deems, to A. J. Stevens	20,000
47th st., n. s., 61 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x50.3; Julie, wife of A. Bissinsky, to G. Kappus	9,000
48th st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Amelia, wife of A. Frank to Sallie Newman	6,000
49th st., n. s., 116 ft. w. of 2d av., 18x100.5; P. Corrigan, Jr., to F. & M. Schaefer	nom.
Same property, F. & M. Schaefer to Elizabeth, wife of M. Daly	13,250
5th st., n. s., 175 ft. east of Lexington av., 16.8x100.5; Frances A., wife of S. V. A. Hunter, to B. Flaherty	13,500
58th st., n. s., 600 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.5; W. Irving to H. A. Mott	19,000
83d st., n. s., 185.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x102.2; J. Paugburn and E. K. Adams to S. J. Levy	7,500
94th st., s. s., 11.8 ft. w. of Madison av., 76.8x102.3; Phebe, wife of D. Noe, to B. A. Willis	10,100
117th st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x74.10; 117th st., n. s., 55.6 ft. w. of 3d av. 18x81.1, being Nos. 185 and 187 East; J. C. Overhiser to P. F. Ferrigan	11,750
118th st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.6x50.5; G. Schwegler to J Schwegler	7,750
118th st., s. s., 83.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.6x50.5; J. Schwegler to G. Schwegler	7,750
122d st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; Anna A., wife of P. Gorman to Charlotte Seigfried	6,200
124th st., n. s., 187 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11; J. McLaughlin to C. A. Marsh	12,000
187th st., centre line intersection of line equal distance from 10th and 11th avs., runs s. e. along centre of street 1,120 ft. to Harlem River, thence n. e. following curves to a point 60 ft. n. e. of 188th st., thence n. w. 1,046 ft. to equal distance line, thence s. w. 304 ft. to beginning, being 8 acres 1 rood 25 perches; 187th st., centre line and line equal distance from 10th and 11th avs., runs s. e. along 187th st. 1,120 ft. to Harlem River, thence s. w. along river, following curves, to a point 138 ft. s. w. of 186th st., thence n. w. 1,205 ft. to equal distance line, thence n. e. 302 ft., being 9 acres and 4 perches; E. E. Anderson, Referee, to D. D. Field	80,000
Central av., s. e. corner Waverly st., lot A, mort. map J. T. Willis' property, White Plains; also, lot B, adjoining above, 128.8 ft. on Central av., 85.9 ft. on s. s. Waverly st., x125x116; J. J. Maskell and Catharine, wife of J. Meighan, to S. Pell	10,000
1st av., s. s., 200 ft. n. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; W. Burnard to J. F. Kohler	550
2d av., s. e. corner 115th st., 20.10x75; W. Sinclair, Referee, to E. Einstein	4,200
3d av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 26th st., 24.8x112; F. Vogel to V. Lindenfeld	43,000
5th av., e. s., 131.2 ft. s. of 130th st., 18.8x110; Sarah M., wife of F. M. Silber, to Clara, wife of M. Waitzfelder	24,500
6th av., s. e. s., 24.8 ft. n. e. of 21st st., 22.2x95; Clara, wife of M. Waitzfelder, to Sarah M., wife of F. M. Silber	55,000
6th av., (Nos. 961 and 963,) 50.4x98; 54th st., s. s., 98 ft. w. of 6th av., 2x25.2; C. Blinn to H. Harris and B. Russak; exchange and	88,000
9th av., n. e. corner of 70th st., 50.5x100; 9th av., s. e. corner of 71st st., 50.5x100; 71st st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x100.5; H. Harris and B. Russak, to C. Blinn, other property and	72,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 41, 4 years, per year	$2,500
Bowery, Nos. 360, 362, 364, 8 years, per year	6,000
4th av., Nos. 279 and 281, 1 year	7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—AN excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. No stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property. Apply to Messrs. LUDLOW & CO., Pine st.

EXCHANGE.—PERSONS OWNING TRACTS OF land convenient to depots within short distance from the City, unimproved and yielding but little income, can exchange for valuable villa residences and other productive property. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at real estate head-quarters of BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—AN ENTIRE BLOCK of 51 choice lots, with good frontage, on Southern Boulevard; high ground; graded streets; lots on grade; fine view of the water; only ten minutes walk from 3d av. iron bridge. For sale upon easy terms. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!

New complete list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published 26th inst.
Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—CLOSE TO 5TH AV., ON COLUMBIA College property, a very superior house, of full size, at a low price, on easy terms and with immediate possession. For particulars and permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 20 East 47th st. size 20x60x100.5; it is a leasehold. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FIRST class full-sized four-story English-basement house, No. 21 West 19th st. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house, located on 20th st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON ASTOR LEASE, CHEAP—TWO new brown-stone houses, Nos. 342 and 344 West 40th st.; three stories and basement, 20x50x100. Inquire on the premises.

BUILDERS.—VACANT GROUND TO LEASE, 50 by 136; building loan; No. 263 West 25th st., coal-yard fixtures. J. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th av., from 10 to 12.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR RENT—THE FOUR-story brick buildings corner West and Desbrosses sts. Apply at No. 268 West st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIVE-STORY BRICK BUILDings; best location on West st. Apply on premises, No. 268 West st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ON THE Palisades, near the Palisades Mountain House. Having taken an interest in and agreed to build on the property of the Palisades Land Company, my present place is for sale. It has a very pleasant south-eastern exposure, is 325 feet above the river, and extends to the Bluffs, giving one of the finest views on the Hudson River. The front of this elevated plateau receives the early morning sun; it also receives the sea breeze early in the afternoon in Summer, but is protected from the north and west winds in Winter; it is therefore comparatively cool in Summer and warm in Winter. I believe the most intelligent sanitarians now consider this plateau the most healthful, and the artists the most beautiful location in the vicinity of New-York. It is in an excellent and rapidly-improving neighborhood, and very convenient to the City. For maps of the property or for further information apply to L. W. LEEDS, No. 110 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT DOBB'S FERRY, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk south of the depot, a gentleman's residence; first-class brick house; all modern improvements; suitable for Winter as well as a Summer residence; wide piazzas front and rear; six acres of beautiful land running from Broadway to the river, with a large frontage on the same; splendid shade; fruit, shrubbery, and ornamental trees in abundance; fine garden, with all kinds of small fruits, and elegant lawn; large stable and carriage-house; pure spring-water supplies the house and stable; natural flow. The location and neighborhood are unsurpassed. This place is offered at a great bargain on easy terms, with immediate possession. Photograph, permits, and fuller particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235 or S. J. BERTOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford; for photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with furniture, all in complete and fine order; house well built, with all conveniences; a short distance from the City; forty acres of land; on high ground; beautiful views; garden, fruit and shade trees; will be sold at very reasonable price; owner about leaving for the West. D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 34.

OYSTER BAY PROPERTY.—HALF MILE SHORE FRONT.—Beautiful building sites at private sale by owners; extensive view of Long Island Sound, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbors; quantities from 10 to 200 acres. For particulars apply to THOMAS YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island, or YOUNGS & KENT, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE—CLIFFSIDE, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson, twenty-eight miles from the City; for health and beauty of views it has no equal on the river; twenty acres of land in pleasure grounds; all the requisites for a first-class place. Address Box No. 252, Nyack, N. Y. Will rent furnished if desired.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—MINERAL LANDS for sale; valuable parcels, favorably situated in the mining region; also several silver and gold bearing veins will be sold on royalties. Apply to W. C. JOHNSON, Newburyport.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J. a house with six bedrooms, bath, &c.; excellent stable, garden, and orchard; high ground near depot; free from malaria and mosquitoes. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.; THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PIERREPONT House, Old Lyme, Conn.; this hotel is new and elegantly furnished; it commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and Connecticut River; has gas and water. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable dwelling; four minutes' walk from depot; has ten rooms, gas, water, bath, &c.; will be sold at a bargain, and on very easy terms. S. LANE, JR., No. 124 Chambers st., New-York.

SHERIFF'S SALE, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 1, is postponed

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—HOUSES to rent, season or year, all prices; Greenwich, Riverside, Stamford; several with shore fronts. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS (NO. 30 Pine st.) offer for sale and rent, furnished or unfurnished, some elegant properties; Mountain Cliff, Side, or Ridge opposite.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,
comprising the
TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY
2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,
100TH AND 101ST STS.,
with
WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF
VALUABLE LOTS,
ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS.,
99TH AND 102D STS., AND
WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.
Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.
Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, } Trustees.
JACOB D. VERMILYE,

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN GOSHEN, ORANGE County, N. Y.—A fine residence containing twelve rooms; parlor, library, reception-room, sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; newly painted, papered, and frescoed throughout; piazza, bay window, and observatory; water in house; fine furniture, carpets, bedding, piano, organ, &c., all entirely new, for sale; two acres planted with choice fruit-trees, grapevines, and flowers; barn and summer-house; view extends from the Highlands to the Catskill Mountains; six minutes' walk from depot; two hours from New-York by Erie Railway; twenty trains daily; will be let or sold very low. Apply to W. C. BROWN, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COMmunications by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other outbuildings. The house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 a year, or on more favorable terms in case of a lease.
Also a water-front of 500 feet close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 113 EAST 79TH ST., (FINELY-IMPROVED WIDE STREET, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.)—First-class high-stoop stone dwelling, hardwood finish, 20x60x100; handsomely, fully, and comfortably furnished; to let low; immediate possession. N. B.—This elegant house is offered so late in the season as owner is suddenly to depart to Canada. Permits at either office, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMily, a country place in Westchester County, consisting of five acres, thirteen miles from City Hall; large garden and grapery; convenient to railroad and steamboat; the house contains fourteen rooms, with bath room. Apply at No 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years, owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A large mansion containing twenty-five rooms; five to ten minutes' from depot; stable, carriage-house, green-house, &c.; five acres beautifully laid out, abundantly fruited, and well shaded by large trees; large vegetable garden, planted for the season. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET—A GOTHIC COTtage containing twelve rooms, well furnished, together with stable, coach-house, and forty acres of surrounding grounds, all delightfully situated, and commanding a fine view of the ocean. Apply to JOHN L. LAUDY, No. 90 Franklin st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Westchester, a large furnished house; extensive grounds, stable, garden; fine view of the Sound; very accessible for business men by the Port Chester Railroad and Harlem boats. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, A LARGE house with modern improvements, having a magnificent view, with about two acres land attached; stable, &c.; rent only $800 per annum. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, opposite the station.

TO LET.—ON WEST 48TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., an elegant three-story and attic brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x50, and extension, 18x25; dining-room on first floor; gas fixtures, mirrors, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS ON 6TH AV., NEAR the Park; eight to ten rooms en suite, newly frescoed and in best condition. For plans and terms apply to C. T. BARNEY, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway.

A VERY CONVENIENT MEDIUM SIZE house, with improvements; in fine condition; to let partly furnished, at a bargain; two minutes from depots. F. TOMKINS, (Woodside,) Newark, N. J., or H. C. BROWN, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—BACK PARLOR, with extension, hot and cold water, and gas; now vacant; family private. No. 40 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house to rent, 78th st., near 5th av.—Four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop; perfect order; rent greatly reduced. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., $2,000; also, three-story house, $1,000, and others at reduced rents. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

TO LET—CHEAP, ELEGANT SUITES OF FRENCH flats, from five to nine rooms; first-class location; containing all the modern improvements. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

TO LET—PRIVATE HOUSE, PIKE ST., SECOND floor; two large rooms, water and gas, and rooms on third floor if desired; adults. Address E. S., Post Office Box No. 578.

AT FLUSHING—TO RENT, PARTIALLY FURnished, a fine old place of two acres; fruit and shade in abundance; near depot; fine surroundings. Apply to JOSEPH L. STEELE, Main st., Flushing, Long Island.

A NYACK COTTAGE AT VERY REDUCED rates; elegant fruits and river views; good water; convenient by boat or cars; modern improvements. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET—PART OR WHOLE, THE CONVENIENT three-story house No. 69 East 86th st., near Madison av.; modern improvements; well adapted for two families; rent low. NEAFIE & CO., 3d av. corner 86th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON—A FURnished house for the Summer, or by the year; rent moderate; well located. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

TO LET IN THE NINTH WARD—A FIRST-class dwelling house, in good order. Inquire on the premises, No. 11 St. Luke's place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

CANAL ST.—TO LET, NEW BROWN-STONE building, Nos. 211 and 213, 45 by 60; French plate windows; suitable for furniture, upholstery, &c. Also, No. 217 Canal st. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

HOTEL TO RENT OR FOR SALE—MODERN and elegantly furnished, at Waterbury, Vt. For particulars address E. D. DILLINGHAM'S Advertising Agency, Hartford, Conn.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

A TENTH AVENUE STORE, NO. 405, BEtween 32d and 33d sts., to lease low. Apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 240 West 55th st.

TO RENT—TWO FIVE-STORY BRICK STORES, directly opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. Apply on premises, No. 268 West st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7.30 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7.40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

113	1805	3522	5400	6572
133	1838	3550	5485	6838
197	1848	3766	5517	6846
210	1868	3835	5569	6862
251	1875	3973	5580	6883
264	2113	4028	5581	6893
295	2114	4116	5599	7009
296	2152	4225	5602	7049
491	2168	4269	5649	7239
500	2183	4320	5715	7274
535	2194	4349	5722	7312
638	2205	4373	5753	7382
678	2208	4380	5760	7405
705	2288	4507	5789	7483
707	2291	4518	5997	7495
725	2294	4534	6155	7554
747	2697	4632	6172	7591
766	2714	4749	6177	7679
795	2726	4755	6202	7950
931	2778	4914	6207	8332
1160	2825	4966	6217	8492
1142	2831	4971	6303	8493
1203	2850	5144	6306	8494
1302	2899	5150	6309	8510
1334	3209	5153	6315	8701
1577	3210	5196	6386	8740
1622	3230	5236	6398	8757
1633	3297	5267	6534	8877
1693	3446	5314	6536	8904
1801	3506	5323	6555	8968

In all cases where the Bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The Company are now prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, April 30, 1875.

The Union Trust Company of New-York has been appointed transfer agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and will hereafter pay its matured coupons.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

DEFAULTED
Railway Bonds.

WE BUY AND SELL

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line 8s.
Boston, Hartford and Erie 1sts.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota 1sts.
Canada Southern 1sts.
Central Railroad of Iowa 1sts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes 1sts, Ill. & Ind Divs.
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 1st and 2d.
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin 1sts.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, all issues.
Kansas Pacifics, all issues.
Lake Superior and Mississippi 1sts.
Logansport, C., and Southwestern 1sts.
Mobile and Ohio, all issues.
Montclair Railroad of New-Jersey 1sts.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic 1sts.
New-Jersey Midland 1sts.
New-York and Oswego Midland 1st and 2d.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 1sts.
Rondout and Oswego 1sts.
West Wisconsin Land Grants, 1sts.
And all other bonds not regularly quoted.

GOOD STATE and MUNICIPAL BONDS wanted and for sale.

Investment securities constantly on hand or purchased direct at the New-York Stock Exchange on commission.

H. C. Williams & Co.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS;
GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST;
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and
New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY W. C. NOYES, 4 AND 6 PINE ST.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.

FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK STOCK.—A few shares for sale by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE bonds of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, issued for lease of Flint and Holly Railroad, and also the principal of those bonds, maturing May 1, will be paid at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st.

The May coupons of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, Broadway.

H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.
EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 28, 1875.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May. M. F. READING, Cashier.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, April 26, 1875.

The interest due May 1, 1875, on the War Bounty Loan bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM B. McCRERRY,
State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st. New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on 1st May next, will be paid at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, (NO. 9,) ON THE bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, and of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, (No. 6,) will be paid, on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE
RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from April 30 until May 30.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared by this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The coupons due May 1, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Wilmington Coal, Mining, and Manufacturing Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation at the office of

STERETT & COLBRON,
No. 17 New st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st Jan., April, July & Oct.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
Bank open Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evenings.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK
HAVE REMOVED
TO THE
STAATS-ZEITUNG BUILDING, NO. 1 CENTRE ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

STORAGE.

GRISWOLD'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...SAT., May 1 | *SCOTIA....WED., May 12
CUBA..........WED., May 5 | ALGERIA....SAT., May 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on SATURDAY, May 1 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | France, Saturday, May 8, 7:30 A. M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M. | Egypt, June 5, 3 P. M.
The Queen, May 22, 7:30 A. M. |

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM SHIP FRANCE, FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, 1st May, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
ILLINOIS..........April 29 | INDIANA..........May 20
*KENILWORTH.....May 6 | *ABBOTSFORD.....May 27
PENNSYLVANIA...May 13 | OHIO..........June 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND......April 27 | STATE OF NEVADA..May 8
VADERLAND......May 21 | SWITZERLAND.....June 2
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND......April 27 | SWITZERLAND......May 9
NEDERLAND......May 21 | STATE OF NEVADA..June 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.
VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 1.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 5.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON..........May 15
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING..........May 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU..........May 1 | RHEIN..........May 15
MAIN..........May 8 | ODER..........May 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin.......... 60 gold.
Steerage.......... 24 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MANHATTAN..........May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON...Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER........Wed., June 2
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CUBA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 6 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA, First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
CLARIBEL..........May 8.
ALPS..........May 29.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ANDES..........May 15.
ATLAS..........June 5.
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LUCAS HENDRIK WEETJEN, Johan Weetjen, George Lodewyk Wurfbain, Dries Lodewyk Wurfbain, Jacob Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Pieter Adolph Van Oosterwyk Bruyn, Julius Hendrik Tutein Nolthenius, Abraham de Haan, Jacob Voorhoeve, Hermanus Cornelissen Voorhoeve, Jacob Anthony Voorhoeve, Cornelis Voorhoeve, Jacob Voorhoeve, Junior, C. W. M. Van-de-Velde, and Johan Carp, plaintiffs against THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, Horace Thompson, George L. Becker, William G. Moorhead, Jay Cooke, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Junior, Harris C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, James A. Garland, Henry D. Cooke, composing the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; Emerson Foote, Chauncey Vibbard, and Alexander P. Fiske, composing the firm of Foote, Vibbard & Co., and Franklin Woodruff, Jeremiah P. Robinson, George C. Robinson and Francis D. Moulton, composing the firm of Woodruff & Robinsons, Hugh McCulloch, John H. Puleston, Frank H. Evans, and George F. Cutter, —— Russell, and —— Moulton, composing the firm of Russell & Moulton; The Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad Company, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 7, 1873. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of March, 1874.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ap10-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATILDA AUGUST, as Administratrix of the goods chattels, and credits which were of HERMON AUGUST, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN B. LAWRENCE, Mary A. Lawrence, his wife; Adam W. Youle, James Murphy, William J. Pease, William P. Buckmaster, Francis Weinheimer, Christian Hess, Daniel Becker Jr., Henry Hean, Philip Lang, Amalia Schuster, Jacob Cohen, James Jones, John L. Eggers, William Kuble, John J. Thomas, David Damaza, John H. Knapp, as survivor of the firm of Ward & Knapp; Max Hornthal, Mayer Whitehead, Patrick Mulledy, James W. Culver, Weeks W. Culver, Benjamin Wright, Adolph Lilienthal, Parley A. Daly, Andrew Campbell, Stephen Whitehorne, Max Raun, Thomas Butler, William Keifer, Charles Waterman—To the defendants, Adam W. Youle, Christian Hess, Max Raun: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 16, 1875.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap17-law6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife, Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, Otis N. Cutler, Mary C. Cutler, his wife, L. Bradford Prince, and Theresa Chilson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—No. 2.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 3, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
mh27-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ASAHEL H. HEATH, plaintiff; RICHARD DUNBAR and CATHARINE DUNBAR, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

H. E. FARNSWORTH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap17-law6wS* No. 133 Nassau st.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JULIUS HART, plaintiff, against MORRIS J. LEON and LEONARD M. LEON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To defendant Morris J. Leon: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 6 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 3, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 16th day of April, 1875.

EDWIN M. FELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES POLLOCK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of the estate and effects of James Pollock, and requests any creditors of said Pollock, holding any claim against him, to file such claim, or notify the undersigned of the same within thirty days from date.—Dated New York, April 30, 1875.

JOHN H. ANDERSON, Trustee,
my1-law3wS* No. 377 Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION.—AN ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery, 2d st., for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 159 Pearl st., on the first MONDAY in May (3d prox.), from 12 to 1 o'clock. ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & FARSCH'S, No. 143 Chatham st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S. Removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or would cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; best of City or country reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business in every particular; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Address for two days A. D. B., Box No. 273, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters; one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other to take care of growing children; can furnish her own sewing-machine; have got the best of City reference. Call at No. 417 West 40th st., in the baker store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse; willing and obliging; highest City reference; City or country. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., formerly No. 1,325 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl with several years' experience, as chamber-maid and waitress; is neat, quick, and obliging; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; operates on Singer machine; three years' reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 18, top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A VERY nice Protestant American girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; neat, pleasant, and trusty; good reference. Apply at No. 123 Suffolk st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; no objection to fine washing; best City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 134 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 572 2d av., top floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objections to go to the country; best of references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; is a very good sewer and obliging; has best City reference. Call or address No. 169 West 25th st. for two days; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; perfectly understand her business; is also a good fine washer and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and seamstress with good reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Protestant girls, who have lived together and wish to take the work of a house between them; have references; one a good cook; the other chamber-maid, &c.; good laundress; wages moderate; City or country, but the latter preferred. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron; is respectable and obliging; makes biscuit &c.; City or country; can go to place on hour's notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, useful, good colored young woman; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRON.—BY A YOUNG, industrious girl; is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, with good references, to cook, wash, iron and do general house-work; for the country or City either; is a very tidy, nice worker. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls—one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference from the last employer; leaving on account of breaking up house. Call at 114 East 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking, also Jewish cooking, &c.; for City or country; has good references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in private family; one as cook; Protestant; understands meats, soups, bread, and pastry; would go to the country; other as chamber-maid and plain sewing; would like to get together; five years' references from last places. Call at No 256 7th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN AS first-class cook; bones, lards, makes jellies, bread, &c.; can send a dish of any kind in first-class style; City or country; willing to assist in the laundry. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; does no washing; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 507 West 19th st., below 10th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook; is a good baker; is careful and reliable; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 511 6th av., between 51st and 52d sts.; ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer, or to do house-work, in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family going to the country for the summer months; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with the washing, in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 434 7th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls to do the work of a family between them; one as cook, the other to do chamber-work. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., in book store.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; will assist in washing if required; best of City references. Call at No 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK; can give fourteen years' reference from present employer. Call at No. 43 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK; GOOD CITY REFerence. Can be seen for two days, from 10 o'clock, at No. 323 East 16th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; no objection to the coarse washing; best City reference from her last place. Inquire in the store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a small private family; is an excellent bread and cake maker; has no objections to assist a little with the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO can fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on machine. Call at No. 504 3d av.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Scotch girl for general work; a good cook and laundress; is strong, quick, and wants by good service to obtain a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMan; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing; City or country place; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, Protestant, for general house-work. Inquire at No. 80 3d st., Room No. 1.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to assist in general house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 238 East 59th st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—City or country; by a very competent American girl, with good reference. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; can cut and fit; has several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 215 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business. Can furnish the highest of testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH person as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all kinds of washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 230 East 29th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as laundress or chamber-maid and assist with washing; City reference. Call or address No. 233 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO VERY competent girls, sisters, as first-class laundress and experienced waitress, together, in a private family; City or country; good up-town references. To be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress or as chamber-maid, and assist in washing; best City reference. Can be seen at 233 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH laundress, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress with several years' references; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 325 East 27th st., second floor back.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman in a private family as chamber-maid and assist in the washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 3 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, SPEAKING some English, as infant's nurse; many years' experience; strong, neat, and willing; good references; City preferred; wages low; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG English woman of refinement and experience as nurse and seamstress; understands a machine, and is very kindly with children; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman, as nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; very willing and obliging; four years' City reference. Call at No. 159 East 28th st., book store, between 3d and Lexington avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, PROTESTANT Scotch woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to take entire charge from its birth; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Scotch Protestant woman as invalid's nurse; no objections to travel; is capable and kind. Address Scotch, BOX NO. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WHO speaks French and English fluently; is highly recommended from her present employer; prefers growing children and some light chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE to growing children, or to take care of a baby and make herself generally useful; first-class City references. Call at No. 330 East 12th st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge of an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid; City reference. Call at No. 511 3d av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN HONEST, TRUSTworthy, respectable young girl, as nurse to growing children and chamber-maid. Call Saturday and Monday from 10 till 1 o'clock at No. 47 East 29th st.

NURSE.—FULLY COMPETENT TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or growing children; good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 839 6th av., near 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children, and make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 288 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker; cuts and fits; sew on machine; good reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 100 East 28th st., corner 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—EMPLOYMENT BY A SEAMstress to go out by the day in a private family; can finish after a dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 389 3d av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL OF EIGHTEEN, IN City or country, to be generally useful; understands house-work or care of children, sewing, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object; is a bright, tidy, pleasant girl; good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WHO thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, wishes ladies' or gents' or family washing at her own home; has a separate laundry-room; best of City reference. Call at No. 323 West 42d st.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing done in first-class style by a superior laundress. Inquire of A. Johnson, No. 151 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing; is capable of any kind of work. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—DONE BY A REspectable colored woman; fluting and all fine washing, also shirt polishing done to order. Call at or address No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress and chamber-maid; the best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, who understands thoroughly the full course of wines, flowers, and the care of silver; has the best of City references; will go to any part. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness, in all respects; unexceptionable City reference for strict sobriety, honesty, and good driving for the last ten years. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN, GROOM, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—By an English Protestant man, aged 28 years, who is a good groom and a good driver; can also do plain gardening, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Address James, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; country preferred; no better horseman in the country; American. Address Coachman, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS IN every way a thorough, competent man in the management of a good stable; best references. Call on J. P., No. 47 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in every respect; no objections to the country; has four years' reference from his last place. Leaves on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address, H. B., No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man of long experience in caring for and driving carriage and road horses; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable, near Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY respect; is capable of taking care of carriage or road horses; good City driver and groom; understands gardening; best reference. Call or address, for two days, R. W., No. 205 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go to the country; five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 306 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—LONG EXPERIENCE; THOROUGHly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; married; aged thirty-five; best of City and country reference. Address J. M., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience in City and country; good careful driver in all sections; found willing and obliging; will be well recommended. Address J. McK., Box No. 292 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; has eight years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 114 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN THE country, as coachman or to help in garden, milk, and be generally useful; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address, for two days, M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 106 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; has four years' best City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Address No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST SINGLE man; is a careful driver; best City reference. Address S. H., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 133 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. Call or address T. W., at present employer's, No. 28 East 60th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Pariot, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTWORthy man; understands his business in all its branches. Call or address E. B., at present employer's, No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 16.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as coachman or to handle colts; no objection to a month on trial. Address T. P., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no objections to the country or City; three years' first-class City reference. Call at or address No. 527 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—FOR A COLORED COACHMAN, BY his present employer; has lived eleven years with one family. Apply at No. 33 West 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED THIRty-seven, thoroughly understands his business; first-class City driver; the very best reference given; will be disengaged on the 29th of this month; where there is coachman's room preferred. Address Edward, No. 26 South 5th av. or X. X., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SINGLE Scotchman; is thoroughly competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place; is a trustworthy, sober, reliable man. Address E. W., at Mr. Blees' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands it in each department; ornamental planting of pleasure grounds; good vegetable grower; willing; highest recommendations. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his last employers. Can be seen, or address J. C., at R. C. Reeves', No. 185 Water st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his last employers of the last eighteen years. Can be seen at Alfred Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

GROOM—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; THE man as groom and coachman; the woman to do second work or plain cooking, or to take care of children; good references. Inquire at No. 111 East 22d st.

JANITOR OR PORTER.—BY A SOBER AND industrious man; can use carpenter's tools. Address John Kyle, No. 100 Division st., rear.

SERVANT.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, AGED TWENty-five, as indoor servant, or any light capacity; is a good scholar. Address J. F. Richards, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A GOOD STRONG BOY, aged eighteen, lately landed from Ireland; is willing to work in any capacity; wages no object. Address or call on F. Keegan, No. 209 West 19th st., in store.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in the City; good reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN OF MIDDLE AGE, having some knowledge of English, as waiter or servant in a French or American family; best references. Address H. Boubée, No. 79 Washington square.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE—FIRST-CLASS CITY references—as a thorough waiter; neat, clean, of good behavior, knows his duties, and willing to work. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE family; can carve; is competent; speaks French, German, and English; references. Address Alsatian, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish, as first-class waiter in the City; good reference. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK. Call, with reference, at No. 233 West 13th st., on Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED.—LAUNDRESS; ALSO TO DO CHAMber-work. Apply on Saturday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at No. 48 West 49th st., basement door.

APPRENTICES WANTED.—NONE BUT THE best of sewers need apply. Come prepared to work, at No. 783 6th av., between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID WHO CAN SEW by hand and machine. Call, with references, at No. 16 West 17th st., after 12 M.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE ACCUSTOMED to a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 113 East 14th st. from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK and do coarse washing. Apply, with reference, at No. 511 3d av., in the store.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer at No. 412 West 47th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH WOMAN TO take care of a child six years of age, and sew; none but those having the best of references need apply. Call at No. 320 5th av., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SERVICES SUNDAY, MAY 2.

BIBLE CLASS, for young men only, under the charge of the Secretary, at 5 o'clock, in the reading-room.

YOUNG MEN'S Meeting at 6 o'clock, in the Lecture-room.

SERVICE OF SONG in the Hall at 7:30 o'clock.

ADDRESS at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Prof. MACLOSKIE, LL. D., of Princeton College, on the "REVIVAL IN IRELAND UNDER THE LABORS OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY," (see special notice.)

Meetings for young men are held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, in the Parlors.

Daily Union Prayer Meeting at 4 o'clock, in the Lecture-room—on Thursday, in the Hall.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The next sermon in the course upon the conflict between religion and science in the morning; subject, "Science and the Bible."

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young People's meeting at 6:30 P. M.

Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45.

A SERIOUS FACT.—A MAN HIGHER IN OFfice than Cardinal McCloskey or the Pope, will preach the word of God on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington square. Seats free. Subject—"The Final Destiny of the Earth and of Man."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, May 2, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. Seats all free in the evening.

AT THE HALL OF THE SOCIETY OF PROgressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, Mr. E. V. Wilson lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 41st st., Rev. William P. Abbott, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Free seats. Preaching morning and evening. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER of Henry and Oliver sts.—Rev. N. B. Thompson will preach in the morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Seats all free. Baptism in the evening.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—A series of sermons on "Life Sessions," by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas. Sunday evening, May 2, "The Hurried Life." Seats free. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. R. H. PULLMAN
will preach
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
and
SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:45.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:

De Witt Chapel, No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.

Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth st., by Rev. John P. Betker, Pastor.

Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia st., by Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Pastor.

Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., by Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.

Seats free. Come and welcome.

New-York City Mission and Tract Society office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The True Work and Greatness of Man." Evening, (the last evening of the season,) "The Night of Life." The public invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. At 4 P. M. service of worship and praise, with sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.; Rev. George H. Hepworth; special prayer meetings and preaching services every morning and evening at 8. Next week Harry Moorehouse, of England, will give Bible readings Friday evening. All are invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach, morning, at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Communion service after the sermon in the morning. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Services for Sunday, May 2: 9 A. M., Morning prayer; 10 30 A. M., Litany, address, and holy communion; 4 P. M., Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—SUNday, May 2, morning service, and holy communion will be administered, at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Anniversary of the Sunday-school at 3:30 P. M.
The Rector will preach in the morning.
Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, will occupy the pulpit in the evening.
All cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector. Sunday, 2d inst., morning prayer, litany, and holy communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M. At 7:30 evening, Sunday-school Concert. Singing and interesting addresses. Strangers invited to all services.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services commencing at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited to each service.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning 10:30, afternoon 4. Strangers cordially invited.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30 A. M.; subject—"The Church of the Pope, the Source of it, the Certainty of its Doom." Evening service at 7:30 P. M.; subject—"The Peril of Evil-doing." Baptism at close of evening service.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 125th st., and 2d av.—Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 o'clock P. M.; Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock P. M.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor elect, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 morning and 3:30 afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS new lecture, "Now and Then," at Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening, May 13, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Gough intends going to Europe, and this will probably be his last lecture in this City. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seat, 75 cents; for sale at Nelson & Philips', No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr.'s, No. 14 Bible House; Gurley's, No. 312 4th av., and the principal bookstores.

LADIES' HOME MISSION—FIVE POINTS, site of Old Brewery. Day school, 9 to 3; Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M.; preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; visitors always welcome. C. S. BROWN, Superintendent.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Rev. Charles H. Watson, of Madison University, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—THE LADIES of the Brooklyn Temperance Union will speak at the Mariners' Church, No. 46 Catharine st., to-morrow evening. Rev. E. D. Murphy, the Pastor, will preach in the morning, at 10:45 o'clock; Rev. Benjamin F. Millard at No. 278 Water st., at 3 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORner 9th av. and 31st st. Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services 10:30 and 7:45. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. Merwin at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach and administer the communion at the morning service. Subject in the evening—"The Sunny Side of Daily Experience." Strangers welcomed.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at Masonic Temple, (23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre,) at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Cardinal's Berretta."

PROF. MACLOSKIE, LL.D.,

of Princeton College, will give an address SUNDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, on "The Revival in Ireland under the Labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey." Prof. Macloskie will speak from his personal observations while with Mr. Moody.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches to-morrow evening in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d st., below 8th av. Subject—"Millions of Dollars for Public Schools, but not One Cent for Priestly Ones."

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH Sunday morning and evening in Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av. Subjects: 10:30 A. M., "The Precious Blood of Christ;" 7:45 P. M., "Naaman the Leper." Seats free. Praise, prayer, and experience meeting at 3:30 P. M.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL PREACH statedly in the North Dutch Church Chapel, corner William, Fulton, and Ann sts.; entrance No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann st. Morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30 o'clock. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.,) will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. JOHN JOHNS, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30, with sermon, the fifth in the course, on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers furnished with seats.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH. COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder William Shepherd, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—"The Signs of the Times Indicating the End at Hand." Afternoon subject—"Christ, His Church and Christians; What Do These Imply?"

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. C. Lucas will preach Sabbath morning, May 2, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Providence of God as Illustrated in the Life of Queen Esther." At 7:30 P. M., "Is the Judgment a Merciful Arrangement?"

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. Dr. Geer, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Ascension Day at 11 o'clock.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORner 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Service Sunday, May 2: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Crook, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Self Examination." Evening, first of a series to young men. Subject—"Christian Manhood."

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., near Broadway.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. James M. King; at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Oscar Hugo, "The Hungarian Exile."

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William B Merritt, Sunday morning and evening. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 21st st.—Rev. Dr. Rogers will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. John Hall at 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"FORSAKING ALL FOR CHRIST."
Evening:
"RITUALISM."

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICES.

Church of the Holy Trinity,
Madison av., and 42d st.,
on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. J. W. BONHAM, Church Evangelist, who visited London to obtain special information, will close the series of special services in the Church of the Holy Trinity by delivering a lecture on the "Great Revival in the Church of England."

All are invited.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. Henry B. Chapin will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30. Evening services will be conducted by Rev. Robert Booth, D. D., Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., and Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., commencing at 7:30.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Corey.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Anniversary of the Pastor,
Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS,
Tuesday Evening, May 14, 1875.
Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D.,
Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D.,
Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.,
and other friends will take part in the services.
Music and Refreshments.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Young People's meeting evening at 6:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Sunday, May 2, this church keeps its nineteenth anniversary. Services, 10:30 and 7:45. Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector, will preach.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESbyterian Church.—Washington Choate will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.

POSITION OF ASSISTANT SEXTON BY A young man who is willing to work. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

LEXINGTON CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Nos. 109, 111, 113, and 115 East 44th st., adjoining Grand Central Depot.

Storage of all descriptions of furniture, baggage, cases, &c. Exclusive use of separate rooms, fire-proof vaults, &c.

CORNELIUS O'REILLY & BROS., Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM B. RICE, EXECUTOR.

A splendid pair of black carriage horses; have been driven together three years; stylish gait; sixteen and a half hands high; one second-hand landau; one second-hand rockaway; one coupé, nearly new, with double and single harnesses; all made by the best City manufacturers. Can be seen at Selden's stables, No. 156 East 23d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST A ROLL OF MONEY—BEtween $300 and $400—in going from 5th av., through 19th st. to Broadway, cars to 34th st., through 34th st., to 4th av. cars to Stewart's. Finder will please leave it at TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, and receive above reward.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—NEXT WEEK.

Seats can now be secured for the LAST PERFORMANCES THAT MME. RISTORI WILL EVER GIVE in New-York.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 3 and 4—FIRST and ONLY representations of Giacommetti's RENATA DI FRANCIA, or THE HUGUENOTS. RISTORI in her original personation of RENATA.

WEDNESDAY, May 5—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THURSDAY, May 6—Extra performance for the benefit of the Italian School Building Fund, when RISTORI will appear for the first time in FRENCH. ELIZABETH, after which LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mme. RISTORI, and last night, when she appears in TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

MEDEA, to conclude with a comedy in two acts,
I PAZZI PER PROGETTO (Mad on Purpose.)

SATURDAY, May 8—RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU.

LYCEUM THEATRE—AIMEE'S LAST DAY IN N.Y.

TO-DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES, Matinée and Evening.
This Afternoon at 1:30, this Evening at 8.
LAST APPEARANCE of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
The sprightliest of French Operas Bouffes.

AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED HER BEST CHARACTER, and in which this week she will introduce in English the charming song and dance, "Pretty as a Picture," and also a most comical Tyrolienne, "LES CANARDS."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.
128TH TO 135TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 1, TWENTY-FIRST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE FLORALIA AND LADIES' FAIR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st., from WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, to SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, concluding with an Oriental May-day Festival. Illustrations of Oriental life every evening at 8 o'clock by Greek, Turkish, and Armenian ladies and gentlemen; Russian, Samovar, and Nalifka. Children's Department with Punch and Judy, the Learned Pig, Grab-bag, Fishing-pond, Magic Illusions, &c. Dancing every evening; music by Lander.

PRIZES.

Weber Grand Piano, value	$1,200
Solid Silver Tea Set, value	800
Brewster Phæton, value	600
Stive's Shifting-top Light Wagon, value	450

A magnificent Solid Silver Punch-bowl and Ladle, Gorham manufacture, value $1,000, will be awarded to the New-York City newspaper receiving the largest number of votes.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, with modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses, north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements for Spring and Summer board; one entire second floor disengaged; houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 151 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.—Gentlemen will be accommodated with very pleasant rooms and strictly first-class board; also fine extension, suitable for doctor, and elegant alcove room for family; reference.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A private family will let their elegantly-furnished parlor floor, en suite or separate; liberal reduction to permanent party; no children; breakfast if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—THREE pleasant, nicely-furnished rooms, with bay window, second floor of a corner house, rented together or separately. Inquire at No. 120 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HANDsomely-furnished house, near Reservoir Park, will rent choice rooms at discount to party paying three months' advance; security given; splendid location for physician. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, together or separately; also, single room to a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Second story and other front suites elegantly furnished, with board, to parties of adults. Table board. JOHN P. MONTELL.

NO. 43 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms to rent, with board, on second and fourth floors, also large parlor; prices moderate; first-class; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room or suite, third story, front, in a private family; two blocks from Broadway; every convenience; no boarders.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM with board, very low to a suitable, permanent party; house and location good; family, four adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—PARTIES WISHING board for the months of May and June, can find elegant accommodations at Summer prices; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURnished, with all modern improvements, to let without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

FOURTH AV., NO. 280.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large sunny front room, on parlor floor, well furnished, with breakfast or full board; terms moderate; modern improvements; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison Avenues.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, just vacated, with or without private table, singly or en suite.

FREE TO APPLICANTS.—FULL INFORMAtion of handsome boarding accommodations, in all parts of the City. J. G. SANDS, Board Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH alcove, on second floor, to let to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board; bath, closets, &c.; reference exchanged. No. 40 West 29th st.

NO. 41 WEST 29TH ST., FEW DOORS from Broadway, elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also, rooms on fourth floor, with or without board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, four handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath, private table and attendance. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208 MADISON PARK.—Parties of adults wishing first-class board can find elegant suites in this desirable location. Reasonable terms. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO ROOMS VERY handsomely furnished to let with board. Terms, $25 and $30 per week for two persons. References exchanged.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., 62 WEST.—TO LET—Well-furnished front alcove room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also parlor floor; house first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board for the Summer or permanently; also table board.

NO. 113 WEST 12TH ST., THREE DOORS west of 6th av.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without first-class board.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, connecting; gas, bath, &c.; gentlemen preferred; without board.

A ROOM WITH SITTING-ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen on parlor floor, with board; references exchanged. At No. 194 West 10th st.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, one on third and one on fourth floor, with or without board; references exchanged.

PARTIES WISHING HANDSOME ROOMS and board, with or without private table, apply at No. 309 5th av.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable suite of rooms, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—ROOMS EN SUITE AND single, with first-class table; prices reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 36 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SECOND FLOOR, EN-suite, with private table, from April 28.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

JARRETT & PALMER, Lessees and Managers.

☞ MISS NEILSON, ☜

whose departure for Europe at an early date is decided upon, and thus gives additional interest to her brief engagement, as

☞ HER FAREWELL TO AMERICA. ☜

will offer the sixth and seventh of a series of FOURTEEN IMPERSONATIONS, this
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
by appearing in her powerful original part of

☞ AMY ROBSART. ☜

THE GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR PLAY is produced with great magnificence, the costly accessories of

SUPERB SCENERY.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC.
BRILLIANT COSTUMES,

giving increasing effect to the efforts of a company of exceeding strength.

GRAND NEILSON MATINEE THIS (Saturday) at 1:30.

*** On MONDAY EVENING, May 10, MISS CLARA MORRIS AND MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD.

*** May 6, Stage Manager VINCENT'S BENEFIT.

HOWARD MISSION

and
HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.

The FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY will be held on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th st., New-York City.

Addresses by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn; Rev. J. F. Elder, New-York City, and others.

Anthems, songs, glees, &c., by the children, directed by Miss Kate E. Stark.

Doors open at 6:30; exercises commence at 7:30 P. M.

Tickets of admission 50 cents, to be had at the door and at the Mission.

WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS. FILLED TO REPLETION WITH LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND SOCIAL PARTIES. OUR BEST CITIZENS BRING THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

LAST DAY OF BARNUM'S HIPPODROME

AT CAPITOLINE, BROOKLYN.

LAST GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. RIGNOLD

RIGNOLD as "WILLIAM" and "CLAUDE MELNOTTE" NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5. Seats at the Academy and at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Shaughraun waltz," Baker, 60 cents; "Little Mollie Brown," Blake, 40 cents; "While the silver tints the gold," guitar, Gould, 30 cents; "I'm waiting for a letter, love," Blake, 40 cents; "Moonlight march," Fisher, 40 cents; Strauss' new "Theorean waltzes," 75 cents; "Golden Wedding Ring," song, Mrs. Torrey, 40 cents; "Lost in the Wide World," Thomas, 40 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch Office, No. 39 Union square.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST APPEARANCE EDWIN F. THORNE.
TRUE AS STEEL, IDIOT WITNESS,
and the ROBBER'S WIFE.
Matinée every Saturday.

OWING TO THE RECENT FIRE AT the Union League Club, the amateur theatricals for the benefit of the New-York Dispensary for Nervous Diseases will take place at Bryant's Opera-house, in 23d st., near 6th av., instead of at the Union League Theatre, May 4, at 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AT PRIVATE FARM-HOUSE, three hours from New-York; near depot; daily mail; location high and healthy; fresh milk, butter, eggs; good water and roads; no mosquitos; ladies preferred; open May 1. H. S. WILKISON, Circleville, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO FAMILIES, CONsisting of four adults, five children, and two servants, within an hour of New-York; ample rooms and good table desired. Address S., Box No. 4,813 Post Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED ON A GOOD FARM WITHin two hours' ride on Erie, or Morris and Essex Railroads, for a family of nine, including children. Address, with full description and terms, H. M. H., Box No. 72 Post Office, New-York.

PARTIES DESIRING COUNTRY BOARD for the Summer, near Quinsigamond Lake and the City, can address E. D. W., No. 295 Front st., Worcester, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PLAISTED HOUSE, JEFFERSON HILL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—Situated forty rods from the Waumbek, on the side of Mount Starr King, commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking White, Franconia, and Green Mountains. The house is new, lighted by gas, and accommodates 100 guests. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. B. N. PLAISTED, Proprietor, formerly of the Waumbek.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class. Parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply at No. 135 Madison av. Unexceptionable references given and required. House now open.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale Tuesday Evening, May 4.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

BRETON.
MADRAGO.
BOUGUEREAU.
DETAILLE.
VAN MARCKE.
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VALERIO.
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From the Home Journal.

"THE AVERY COLLECTION.—The announcement of an exhibition of Mr. Avery's selections is always treated with peculiar respect by the New-York art public. The careful judgment and good taste which guide his choice of works, his sensible avoidance of the common devices of extravagant and unscrupulous laudation, and his method of open and straightforward dealing, leaving his works to be judged upon their merits, have naturally gained for him this enviable consideration."

GEROME.
WILLEMS.
ESCOSURA.
ACHENBACH.
KOEK KOEK.
JIMINEZ.
SAINTIN.
BONNAT.
CASTIGLIONE.
PORTIELJE.
LESREL.
CASTRES.
TROYON.
CASANOVA.
DUNOUY.
DIAZ.
LAGYE.
VOLTZ.

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

No. 82 5th av.

Sale Tuesday Evening, May 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction, THURSDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance stock of a jobber, namely, of cases shirts, drawers, stockings, suspenders, cotton, woolens, laces, collars, and a large lot of other merchandise too numerous to mention. Sale positive. Dealers invited. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.

Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel Mortgage, I will sell, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, The Fixtures of the Grocery store south-east corner 32d st. and 8th av.

WM. F. QUINN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN H. FRENCH, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, at the old established store of C. S. Lawrence, No. 96 Fulton-st., New-York, watches, jewelry, and silver-plated ware. Every article guaranteed.

COAL AND WOOD.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

HARRY CONRAD, President.
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WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.
Offices Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building, New-York.

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.

From the mines of the above company, sold, delivered on vessels at SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., HOBOKEN, N. J., BALTIMORE, MD., and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Orders received by

ISAAC T. HOTCHKISS,
Sales Agent, No. 6 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

Eleventh Week and Houses Crowded.

71ST TO 78TH PERFORMANCE OF THE COMEDY SENSATION OF 1875.

THE BIG BONANZA!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
BONANZA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:20.

*** Seats may be secured twenty days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Also,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Will be presented Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the
ROAD TO RUIN.

altered and adapted to the present stage, and illustrated by

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	HARRY DORNTON
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	OLD DORNTON
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	GOLDFINCH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SULKY
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	SILKY
Mr. E. PLYMPTON	as	JACK MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	Mr. SMITH
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	HOSIER
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	JACOB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	SOPHIA FREELOVE
Mme. PONISI	as	WIDOW WARREN
Miss KATE BARTLETT	as	JENNY

Due notice will be given of the repetition of the great bill consisting of Sheridan's standard comedy of THE RIVALS, and the charming comedietta called A HAPPY PAIR, in which the combined strength of the company will appear.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:15 P. M.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

No. 5 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square, East,
(formerly of 2d av.)
THE TRUSTEES WILL HOLD A FAIR
SATURDAY, May 1, and MONDAY, May 3,
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.
Tea at 4 and 8 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *&* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash, DURING THIS MONTH, *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* small monthly payments. The same to let. **WATERS' New Scale Pianos,** *are the* best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure *and* even. **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. The Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice. Agents Wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustr. Catalogues Mailed.

A SUPERB DECKER & BRO.'S FOUR-round, rosewood-case pianoforte, richly carved, having all improvements, overstrung, patent agraffe, &c.; has maker's printed guarantee-bill of sale; cost $975; for $275; music cabinet, embroidered cover and stool; has box for shipping; a decided chance to purchase a first-class instrument. N. B.—Also parlor, library, chamber, and dining furniture in lots to suit, at sacrifice. Call at brown-stone private residence, No. 47 West 16th st.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7⅓ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $250; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—AN UPRIGHT Steinway piano; rosewood, seven octave, with iron frame; been very little used and is in good order; can be seen at No. 10 West 48th st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE
WESTON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
WILL REOPEN ON MAY 3,
And continue until Oct. 1. Refers to Hon. Wm. H. Wickham, Mayor of New-York; S. Hobart, No. 53 Leonard st., and M. P. Dayton, No. 425 Broadway. For further particulars address
GEN. A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY for the Summer or year, with instruction if desired, at Mrs. CONOVER'S Home School, Old Bridge, N. J. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

A BARRISTER.—PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERsity of Brussels, married and without children, well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, would receive a young gentleman of good family and education, whom he would prepare for the study of the law or any liberal profession. Apply to the Belgian *News*, initials Y. Z., at Brussels, Belgium, or to LEON LAUVAUX, Superintendent at the Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Mich.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS; A YOUNG LADY, French or German, who speaks both languages perfectly, and who is a thorough musician. Apply at Mr. Christern's book store, No. 77 University place.

PRIVATE PUPILS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE by a tutor from Harvard. Address L. M., Box 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 100 East 23d st.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE,
No. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, ROOM No. 6,
New-York, April 29, 1875.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE will hold daily meetings, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) at 12 o'clock M., from May 1 until Nov. 1. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays close at 3 P. M. W. L. B. STEARS, President.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Trustees of the American Veterinary College, for the purpose of organization, at 7:30 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 6, 1875, at No. 51 West 23d st.

SAMUEL MARSH, Senior Trustee.

THE STARKWEATHER SUIT.

THE RECEIPT OF MONEY WITHOUT RETURN SERVICE.

A SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT BY MAYOR WICKHAM AGAINST THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—MR. SMITH'S REASONS FOR NOT PROSECUTING THE CASE—PROMINENT JURISTS WHO COINCIDED WITH HIM.

The civil action commenced for the people against Henry Starkweather, ex-Gov. Hoffman's father-in-law, for the recovery of money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the City, elicited lively discussion yesterday in legal circles. Opinion was divided as to whether the City could ever recover anything. The complaint in the action to be prosecuted in the Superior Court published exclusively in THE TIMES, was regarded by lawyers as a carefully-prepared document, and a formidable arraignment of the accused. Ex-Attorney General Barlow, who has charge of the prosecution of the suit for Attorney General Pratt, said to a TIMES reporter that he has no doubt of a successful result for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Charles O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham, it is understood, fully concur with him.

The case of Starkweather is one of peculiar interest, as an illustration of the many ways in which money was taken from the City Treasury without any value being received for it in the shape of honest service. Starkweather was the head of the Bureau of Assessments, then a department under the control of the Street Commissioner, from June 15, 1868, until July 31, 1871. His official title was Collector of Assessments, and his duties were to collect for the Municipality assessments made against property-holders for public improvements, charged against them in assessment lists transmitted to him for collection by the Street Commissioner, and to pay the money so collected to the City Chamberlain every week. The pay allowed him for this work is explained in a City ordinance as follows:

"The Collector and the Deputy Collectors shall each receive as compensation for their services an equal part of two and one-half per cent. on all items of assessment collected by the bureau during their term of office, and two per cent. on all unpaid items of assessment returned during their term of office to the Bureau of Arrears for which two personal demands for payment have been made by the Collector or Deputy Collectors on the persons required by law to pay the same. No moneys, however, collected on any assessment shall be retained on account such fees or compensation, but the amount of fees thereon shall be paid monthly, on the requisition of the Street Commissioner, to the extent of any moneys which may have been collected and paid into the City Treasury upon such assessment or interest moneys accruing thereon. No moneys collected on any assessment shall be retained on account of the compensation herein provided, but such compensation shall be paid by warrant of the Controller on the requisition of the Street Commissioner."

The City or County has been assessed or charged at different times a certain amount of money on public improvements, and the money so charged to the City was paid by it into its own treasury. Starkweather, professing to believe that the ordinance above quoted entitled him and his deputies to be paid from two per cent. to two and a half per cent. commission for all money paid by the City into the Treasury, although he was put to no expense and was given no trouble to collect it, presented bills for large sums of money for services he had never rendered. Mr. Starkweather is an old man of seventy odd years, and is now in very feeble health, being affected, it is said, with softening of the brain. It is also stated that he has no money at present, but is forced to live with his son-in-law in Albany, and is wholly supported by him.

Mayor Wickham, in his communication to Corporation Counsel Smith, Jan. 2, 1875, setting forth the charges against him, renewed the history of the Starkweather case and gave as one of the three reasons why Mr. Smith should be removed, the fact that he had not prosecuted a suit against Starkweather and A. D. Barber, one of his deputies, for the recovery of the money wrongfully obtained from the City, although requested to do so early in 1874. The Mayor charged that money collected by Starkweather to the amount of $130,608 31 was not by law collectable, demandable, or payable, or ever, in fact, demanded or paid. He alleged that Starkweather "unlawfully received large sums under color" of the corporation ordinance given above, and divided the money between certain persons whom he styled his "deputies" in the Bureau of Assessments, A. D. Barber being one of his "fictitious" deputies and William M. Tweed another. The Mayor, in his communication, further referred to the "elaborate letter" written by Mr. Smith to Mayor Havemeyer, in which his conduct in this case was defended.

The Mayor characterized the reasoning of the defense as unsatisfactory, and charged that Mr. Smith, "from motives of sympathy for Starkweather and Barber, on a conjecture that they may possibly have thought the law would tolerate their groundless claims' and may have spent the money in reliance on that belief," would not prosecute the suit against them for the City. In conclusion the Mayor stated that the claim against Starkweather and his nominal deputies was well founded in law, and that he believed, from Mr. Smith's letter to Mayor Havemeyer, that he [Smith] entertained the same opinion. The subsequent letters of Mr. Smith in answer to this and other charges brought against him will be remembered, and it is not necessary to quote from them here, as an interview with him is given further on.

Mr. Holt, partner of Mr. Stephen P. Nash—who is counsel for Mr. Starkweather—stated that Mr. Nash had been served on Thursday with a copy of the complaint in the action to be adjudicated in the Superior Court, and that an answer would be made within twenty days. In regard to the line of defense to be adopted he could say but little at present. In a general way, however, he thought that a plea would be put in that the alleged fraudulent bills were just claims under the law and were so regarded by Mr. Starkweather and the officials who audited and paid them when presented.

Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith, who will appear for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, who are jointly sued with Mr. Starkweather, was also visited by THE TIMES reporter, and the following interview occurred:

Q.—One of the charges brought against you, Mr. Smith, by Mayor Wickham was that you did not sue Starkweather, which he held it was your duty to do, was it not?

A.—Upon the facts furnished to me with regard to the claim against Mr. Starkweather, I considered that a recovery was impossible. In order, however, that I might not make any mistake with regard to it, I consulted Mr. Augustus F. Smith, of the firm of Martin & Smith, whose high reputation as a lawyer, as well as his relation to me of brother and friend, rendered him, as I thought, a good adviser. It was his opinion that I would not be justified in commencing the suit, because failure was perfectly certain, and the prosecution would involve large expenses in costs, allowances, and counsel fees. In this view of the matter, Mr. William M. Evarts has expressed his written concurrence. Subsequently, there have been judicial decisions in other cases, and involving similar principles, in which the highest courts have decided, in substance, not only that a recovery cannot be obtained, but also that if the party had not received the money, and should have sued for it, he could recover a judgment. Notwithstanding my opinion that Starkweather could not be successfully prosecuted, and, notwithstanding also the opinion of the counsel consulted by me, I submitted the question to Mayor Havemeyer, and he agreed with me. The Civil Remedies act, which I supported with all the influence at my command, contains wise provisions, and among them authority on the part of the State to institute such a suit as this. Gen. Barlow, under the authority of the Attorney General, has accordingly sued Starkweather in the name of the people, and I am satisfied after reading the new complaint in THE TIMES that important and perhaps decisive evidence has been obtained which had not been discovered when the matter was in my hands. In this suit the Corporation of the City of New-York is brought in as a defendant, and I shall serve an answer which will, of course, in no way, embarrass the prosecution. If the suit succeeds, the City will be benefited to the extent of any recovery which may be obtained, deducting only the expenses of the prosecution. It is no uncommon thing for counsel to differ as to the advisability of litigation. No possible imputation can rest upon either. I was right in following my own conscientious convictions as a lawyer in declining to prosecute unless instructed so to do by the then Mayor of the City; and the Attorney General, with his able associates, is equally justified in entering upon a suit, in view of the fact that their opinion differs from that of Mr. A. F. Smith, Mr. Evarts and myself. If the action succeeds, it will only show that I was mistaken in my law; and if it fails, the counsel conducting it will have the consolation of realizing that they have acted upon their just judgment, and have endeavored to serve the public.

Q.—Mr. Smith, will you please explain by whom your decision not to bring suit against Starkweather was made a subject of complaint?

A.—This charge was one of the three charges which I have been called upon to answer. The second charge was that I had not appealed from an order of the Supreme Court referring a case to an ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals. The third was that after the Court of Appeals had decided in June, 1872, that the ring suits must be prosecuted by the County and not the State. I did not bring them to actual trial during the ensuing five months. The second charge just referred to was rejected by Mayor Havemeyer as relating to the exercise by me of a sound discretion imposed upon me by law. The third charge just referred to was evidently made without considering the fact that the court vacations which take place during the Summer months rendered it impossible for me to bring those suits to actual trial during the time mentioned. Mr. Havemeyer, therefore, refused to entertain this last charge altogether, but he addressed me a letter of inquiry with regard to the Starkweather suit and omission to appeal from the order of the Supreme Court, to which I have referred. Upon receiving my answer he took it into consideration and dismissed all the charges, in an emphatic letter addressed to me. These same charges, including the one relating to the Starkweather case, were renewed to Mayor Wickham, and were by him made the subject of a communication to me of Jan. 4, 1875, to which I made a public answer, published in the journals on Jan. 21. When the matter had been placed in the hands of the Governor, I addressed to him a supplementary answer, sending a copy of it to Mayor Wickham. This supplementary answer was published in the newspapers on March 1. New and important documents of a decisive and unanswerable character were annexed to this answer. With regard to the Starkweather case, I proved beyond question that if I had erred at all in not prosecuting him, I had done so in the exercise of my judgment as a lawyer that the suit would be both expensive and fruitless, and to rebut all possible imputation of bad faith I demonstrated by written documents that I had anxiously sought the best legal advice at the Bar. I can therefore, of course, afford to wish the suit now brought by the State against Starkweather the best success, founded as it is upon much broader allegations than could have been made with the facts as they were presented to me. I suppose that the complaint in the proposed suit of the City and the present complaint in the action of the State were drawn by the same hand; but the latter contains grounds of recovery which did not appear in the former. I am satisfied that not a lawyer in the City of New-York, including the eminent counsel engaged on behalf of the State, now consider, in view of documents published by me, especially with my last answer, that any fault should be imputed to me with regard to this claim.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION BILL.

DEBATES IN THE SENATE—ORDERED TO A THIRD READING WITH IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS—THE EXPENSES OF THE COURT TO BE PAID BY THE CITY—OTHER BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 30, 1875.

The chief topic of interest in the Senate today was the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the bill relating to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York. Most of the bill, which is a very long one, is taken up in defining in detail the powers and jurisdiction of the court, but as this portion is substantially a re-enactment of old laws, the marrow of the present bill may be said to lie in its sixth section, which, in its original form, provided that the annual salary of the Judge of this court should be $15,000, and of its clerk $3,000, both of which sums should be paid by the City. It was this section which chiefly occupied the attention of the committee.

Senator Woodin opened the debate by offering an amendment reducing the Judge's salary to $10,000 per annum, leaving the clerk's at $3,000, to be paid by the City. In support of the amendment he urged that the court had already become an important adjunct of New-York jurisprudence, and that, by relieving the City courts of the pressure of business upon them, it had fairly entitled itself to public support. He further argued that the Judge was justly respected, and that it was undignified for him to be dependent for support upon the Chamber of Commerce, or upon the fees of litigants upon whom he sat in judgment. Therefore, in his opinion, not the least of the arguments in favor of the amendment was that by drawing his salary from the City the Judge would become a public officer. Senator Fox opposed the amendment. He thought it imposed an unjust charge upon the City; and, besides, he did not see why, if the Chamber of Commerce had its court, the Produce Exchange and the Butter and Cheese Exchange, and similar associations, might not also have their courts—and all at the public expense. Senator Gross had other reasons for opposing the amendments. In the first place, it was simply a waste of time to consider the bill at all, for a similar one had been rejected in the lower house, and so would this one be if it ever passed the Senate. Moreover, it seemed inconsistent that the officer of a private corporation, fulfilling private duties, should be paid from the public purse. He also had constitutional objections to the bill, for he considered that in violation of that instrument it granted to a private corporation an exclusive "privileged immunity or franchise." He suggested that those who used the court should pay its expenses, as he did not think it was needed by the public generally to such an extent as to warrant obliging them to support it. Senator Booth, in a very few words, expressed his satisfaction with the bill with the amendment providing for the reduced salary of the Judge. He thought, too, that the people of the City would be satisfied with it. Senator Woodin then replied to the objection which had been raised by Senators Gross and Fox. He claimed that it was a public benefit, and not a private court, for any citizen from any part of the State could take his case before it and have it tried when he could not afford either the delay or the expense of the City courts in which an army of attachés had to be feed. As a matter of fact, he said, only one member of the Chamber of Commerce had ever had a case tried before the court. He thought the necessity of the court was shown by the number of cases tried before it, averaging as they did, over thirty a month, and he said by authority, that the Court of Appeals regarded this Court of Arbitration as of the greatest service in lessening their labors. He did not think it unjust that the Judge should be paid by a public tax, for the citizens who favored the bill paid personally eight-tenths of the taxes of the whole City. He believed, too, that the Judge was an officer of a private corporation, for he was nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and he explained that the only reason for having even the name of the Chamber of Commerce in the bill was that there was no other way of binding it to furnish, as it was perfectly willing to do, all the expenses of the court except the salaries. If that provision were stricken out, the court would have to be abandoned entirely, or else supported by the City, at an expense of not less than $100,000 annually. Senator Wood also thought that the court should be supported by the public, for there was not another court in the State which was supported by the fees of the litigants having causes before it. He also thought that perhaps one reason for the opposition to the bill was that the choice of the Judge could not be thrown into the political caldron and made a political issue. But, in his opinion, it was not well that a court should be dependent upon the people for its official existence, and although the people at a recent election had decided to the contrary, he thought the time would come when their judgment upon that point would be scouted. The amendment was then carried, and Senator Woodin offered a second, increasing the fees received by the court, and making them payable to the City. With this amendment, which was adopted, the twenty-ninth section of the bill will read as follows:

"Fees are to be paid to the Arbitration Clerk as follows: In every case to be tried by the said Court of Arbitration, the sum of $20 by each of the respective parties thereto; for the construction of a contract, the sum of $10 each by every party thereto; for each acknowledgment of any instrument other than those mentioned below, the sum of twenty-five cents; for each acknowledgment of a charter-party or marine protest, the sum of $1; for each oath or affirmation other than those to be used in causes in said Court of Arbitration, the sum of twenty-five cents; for orders or copies thereof, and for copies of the minutes, records, or other writings, at the rate of ten cents for each 100 words; for filing each submission or requisition, the sum of twenty-five cents. The fees, when not otherwise specified, are to be paid by the party at whose instance the service is rendered."

The Arbitration Clerk shall make a sworn return on the first day of each month of all the fees received by him pursuant to this section during the preceding month, and file the same with the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, and at the same time he shall pay over all moneys received by him for such fees during such month to the Chamberlain of said City, for the use and benefit of the City. The Arbitration Clerk shall make and file with the Controller of the City of New-York a good and sufficient bond to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, with sureties, and in a form to be approved by said Controller, in the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties under this section. With these amendments the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day, judgment was rendered in case No. 13, of Louisa M. R. Hodges, Administratrix of the estate of Henry Hodges, deceased, against the United States, in favor of the claimant, for the sum of $312 25, with interest, from loss of goods on board the Electric Spark, captured by the Florida.

Judgment was rendered in case No. 24, of Samuel Blair against the United States, in favor of the claimant in the sum of $1,015, with interest.

The following cases were submitted upon the testimony and oral arguments of counsel, Hon. Cornelius Cole appearing for the claimants, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell for the United States: No. 19, J. H. Page vs. The United States; No. 27, Osgood and Stetson (Assignees of Dimon Hubbard) vs. The United States; No. 28, Osgood and Stetson vs. The United States; No. 29, Osgood and Stetson (Assignees of Dimon Hubbard) vs. The United States; No. 30, Osgood and Stetson (Assignees of Dimon Hubbard) vs. The United States; No. 31, Osgood and Stetson (assignees of Dimon Hubbard) vs. The United States; No. 32, Thomas Day vs. The United States No. 33, Robert Willis vs. The United States; No. 35, Bancroft and Bancroft vs. The United States; No. 36, James de la Montague vs. The United States; No. 37, James de la Montague vs. The United States; No. 38, B. and John S. Doe vs. The United States; No. 39, B. and John S. Doe vs. The United States; No. 40, Perkins vs. The United States; No. 41, George P. Plaisted vs. The United States; No. 20, M. F. Gannet vs. The United States. Case of war premiums; demurrer sustained and judgment entered for the United States. No. 23, Rev. William Goodfellow vs. The United States; case dismissed.

The second call of the calendar will be continued on Monday, commencing at No. 41. Adjourned.

GERMANY.

THE BILL ABOLISHING RELIGIOUS ORDERS SANCTIONED.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Emperor has given his assent to the introduction of the bill abolishing religious orders in Prussia.

SWITZERLAND.

DEATH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA OF SPAIN.

GENEVA, April 30.—Gutierrez, who was President of the revolutionary junta of Cartagena, Spain, died here to-day.

MEXICO.

THE STEAMER OSSIPEE AT VERA CRUZ—NO AMERICAN CITIZENS IN POLITICAL DISTRESS—TWO CASES OF YELLOW FEVER IN THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Commander S. L. Breese, commanding the United States steamer Ossipee, reports to the Navy Department that he arrived at Vera Cruz April 15. Affairs there were quiet, and no Americans were in political distress. Two cases of yellow fever had occurred in Vera Cruz the week previous to the arrival of the Ossipee, which vessel was to leave on the 17th of April for Tampico. All were well on board.

LAWLESSNESS IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

LYNCHING OF A NEGRO—A SHOCKING DEATH—FURY OF THE MOB.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—The excitement over the killing of Police Officer Frazier by Joe Reed, colored, to-day grew more and more intense during the afternoon and evening, and culminated at 8:30 to-night in a large, excited crowd gathering in front of the jail and demanding the keys from the jailer, Heveron, who refused to give them up. The crowd immediately attacked the building, forced an entrance, and at 10:30 after forcing open four heavy iron doors, succeeded in escapin. The cell in which the negro was confined the door of which was soon broken open. Reed was was seized and a rope fastened around his neck, and he was hurried to the Suspension Bridge, from which he was thrown with the intention of hanging him, but the rope breaking, he fell to the rocks beneath, a distance of ninety feet, and from thence into the river. He was shot once on the way to, and again at the bridge. The body has not yet been recovered. The alarm was given on the first indication of riot, and a large Police force was sent to the jail, but were soon overpowered and driven away by the rioters. The jailor and his assistants did all in their power to resist the attack and protect their prisoner.

THE TURF.

GALVESTON RACES—FOURTH DAY.

GALVESTON, April 30.—This was the fourth day of the Jockey Club races.

FIRST RACE.—Gulf City Stakes, for three-year olds, one and a half mile dash. Coriander came in first, beating Winnifred, Nannie F., and Pauline Sprague, in the same order. Time—2:41.

The second race, a dash of two miles and a quarter, was won by Ella Harper, beating Sam Harper and Col. Nelligan. Time—4:15½.

A brisk easterly wind has been blowing all day. The track was heavy.

The races will be continued on Tuesday next, and the meeting will terminate on the following day.

A small concourse assembled on the course at Waverley yesterday to witness the first race this season between Belle Brandon and William Walsh. The following is a summary:

WAVERLEY PARK TROTTING COURSE.—Purse $300; mile heats; best three in five.

Alex. Paterson enters s. g. William Walsh......1 1 1
Peter Manee enters b. m. Belle Brandon.........2 2 2
Time—2:47, 2:44, 2:41½.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 30.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* says: "A serious accident occurred on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Meadville, Penn., last evening. Two or three persons were killed and a large number of the passengers injured, some seriously. One sleeping car and one passenger coach were burned. The accident was caused by the train jumping the track."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30.—On Wednesday, Train No. 3 on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad ran off the track at Miller's Station, about twenty miles from Meadville. The ladies' car was thrown in a ditch. The smoking car, baggage car, and tender and engine were also thrown off. Three or four passengers were severely injured, but none are believed to be seriously hurt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 30.—The special dispatch to the *Enquirer* reporting a serious railway accident near Meadville was founded upon the statement of a lady passenger, Mrs. M. Morris, of New-York, who was slightly injured herself.

FIRE IN A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1—2 o'clock A. M.—At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out around the hatchway through which the forms are sent to the press-room in the second story of the *Evening Star* Building, No. 30 South Seventh street. The firemen soon extinguished the flames, but the building and contents were considerably injured by water. The presses and stereotyping machinery, worth $40,000, were injured by water. The various floors were occupied by job printers, who suffer loss by water.

THE SHEPHERD LIBEL SUITS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—It is understood that during its session to-day the Grand Jury of this District had under consideration the evidence of the various alleged libels published in the New-York *Sun* against citizens of Washington, and especially ex-Governor Shepherd, who himself appeared as a witness. It is said, apparently on good authority, that a presentment has been agreed upon, but that the indictment will not be brought into court for some days to come.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF CORRECTION FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 30.—The committee investigating the alleged abuses in the House of Correction met to-day. An effort was made to close the investigation by the presentation from the Board of Managers of a paper in which they admit that goods had been sold as stated by the member bringing the charges. The committee concluded to go on with the investigation, and resumed the examination of witnesses. In their paper the board say that the law relating to Councilmen being interested in sales does not apply to them, and that the sales made were for the best interests of the city.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 30.—The supply of coal from all the regions so far this year, says the *Miners' Journal*, foots up 4,114,939 tons, against 5,594,650 tons to the same period last year—a decrease of 1,479,711 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 1,537,476 tons.

THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—The steam-boat Selkirk arrived this morning at Fort Garry heavily loaded with passengers and freight, being the first boat of the season to get through on the Red River of the north.

A DENIAL BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The report telegraphed from Salt Lake City that Brigham Young, at a recent meeting of Z. C. M. I. stockholders, charged Hon. Wm. H. Hooper and others connected with the management of the affairs of that institution with being thieves and liars, has called forth the following denial in the San Francisco *Alta*:

SALT LAKE, April 14, 1875.

To the Alta California:

In your issue of the 11th instant you publish a press dispatch, in which I am reported to have accused the management of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution—ex-Delegate Hooper and others—of being thieves and liars. This report is utterly false. Please publish this over my signature.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A SECOND TERM.

Ex-Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, tells a story of the late Hon. Howell Cobb. When Cobb's gubernatorial term was about expiring, his friends importuned him to run again. Waving them off, he said: "Gentlemen, it is well enough to be Governor of Georgia once; but I have no respect for the man who would try it on a second time."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A DOUBLE EVENING SERVICE.

THE REGULAR LECTURE-ROOM TALK—RELIGION REPRESENTS ALL STAGES OF FEELING—THE PROCESSES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE—SUGGESTIONS TO INCOMING MEMBERS—WHAT THE CHRISTIAN HAS TO GIVE UP—A BAPTISMAL CEREMONY.

The pastoral platform was again encroached upon to accommodate the overflow of brethren and sisters who visited Plymouth lecture-room last night. The gallery-stairs in the rear lobby were also crowded with persons whose only chance of gratifying their curiosity was through the opened tops of the rear windows. The body of the room and the strangers' gallery were a perfect jam that extended outward through all the doorways. On the pastoral table stood a large wicker basket and a China vase, both filled with sweet-smelling roses of various kinds, geraniums, pinks, mignonettes, violets, and other choice exotics. The bottom of the vase was encircled by a wreath of smilax vine. Mr. Beecher arrived at 7:27, looking fresh and rosy from his two days' recreation on his Peekskill farm. His brother Edward and the latter's wife came in after the first prayer, and extra chairs were furnished them on the front of the platform. At 7:30 exactly Mr. Beecher gave out the 545th hymn, beginning:

"Awake, my soul, in joyful lays,
And sing the great Redeemer's praise."

He then delivered the first prayer himself, which was an expression of willingness to abide the will of the Father. He then gave out the 1,272d hymn:

"On Jordan's banks I stand."

Brother Conner offered prayer, and the 1,262d hymn was then sung, beginning:

"We are on our journey home."

We are about to have unite with us, on next Sabbath morning, said Mr. Beecher, a large number of persons, of all ages, from every direction, of all kinds of training, and on that account I think it well to say a few words as to what my view of true religion is—in one or two aspects only, however. I need not say what I have often said before, that religion represents all stages of feeling. The reason that it was necessary to make that statement was that in the past days it was looked upon as a kind of professionalism, and was dealt with as something other than a man's own nomination in view of facts that concerned himself only. It was thought that men of the world were barren of the germs of Christianity; that they were absolutely unenlightened. That is not the New Testament way of looking at it. It is but a poor compliment to Christianity; but a poor compliment to Christian households where the atmosphere is impregnated with teachings of Christian doctrines, to say that whole generations of men had not learned some of the elements of Christian life. They learned them not by rote, but in their corporal dispositions. Men were patient before Christianity; men were honest before Christianity; men loved the truth rather than lies before Christianity; men practised self denial before Christianity. In short, personal choice brings men to Christianity. In humanity are all sorts of germs that need but the developing. I came down to-day from Peekskill, where I had been making a survey of all my trees. I found them without leaves, but they were full of buds, ready to blossom. My magnolia blossoms had not broken out but looked as though they wanted to. My lilacs had not bloomed, but you could see that they were on the point of doing so. It is so with all my trees. Spring had not developed them sufficiently, but all the germs were there, and it needed but a certain amount of warmth to bring them out. Perhaps thirty-six hours, perhaps forty-eight hours, would be enough. Christianity in its preliminary work wants but ratification of purpose or determination, to make a man a Christian, and with this determination begins the development of the Christian virtues. There has been much theological discussion as to whether the natural man can do anything that will be acceptable to God. They look upon the natural man as a mere animal, while Paul considers him as simply unconverted. They must settle the dispute among themselves. I hold that the natural man wants only the warmth of Jesus Christ to bring his system into Christ living. By this I don't seek to supersede the idea that all men are born sinful; but I hold that all Christian work does not proceed from the pulpit nor from revivals. The best priests are the father and mother at home, and there would be more Christians if men could understand that it needs only the love of Christ and a choice of His service to bring them into Christian life. If you choose to come to that through a long fight you can do so. When a man wants to join the church he thinks he has to probe his intentions to see if his natural disposition is heartily in sympathy with God. Men may become Christians to-night who never thought of doing so before, or who have been waiting a long time for the mysterious influence. When begun, what is it? That depends on what ministry you sit under. If your minister be one of the cautious kind, who sees more risks than consolations in your endeavor, who is exceedingly conscientious, and is ever dreading the terrible punishment of the future life, he will probably say that men are liable to be self-deceiving, and that you must take great care before venturing to approach Christ. All that is very well. I used to go into the Metropolitan Bank, the Suffolk Bank of Boston when it became a bank for the redemption of the currency of the entire country. Millions of dollars used to come in for redemption every day, and the clerks had not only to sort out the various notes according to their several banks of issue, but had also to throw out the counterfeits. If any man had come to one of them and said, "My dear young man, remember that everything you put into that package of counterfeits you will lose, and if you put in money the aggregate will amount to thousands of dollars, and that will be a heavy loss to you; so you must examine every bill very carefully to see if it may not be good." Suppose the young man takes up a $50 bill at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at noon is still examining it, and at night has not laid it down, and the Cashier should come along, and say, "William, what are you doing?" and the young man should reply, "I am afraid this bill is not bad. I want to be sure." Men would never get along in the world if they acted in that way. Men are afraid of being deceived in their aspirations after Christian life. That is not the way of the Saviour. He says: "Come, and if you have done wrong, rectify it afterward." Thousands and thousands of men should be in the church and should have blossomed, but are waiting for evidence. Waiting for humbug! What evidence is needed to know that I can talk except talking, what that I can laugh except laughing? What evidence do I require to know that I love my father and mother? Is a boy to stand on one foot forever, as many stand on evidence, afraid that he may not love his parents? Don't you know that you love your parents? Are you willing to die for your country? You can tell that better when the time comes. [Laughter.] Such tests are extreme and absurd. Grace to live well now is the best test for the next life. Caution is a good quality, but it is not characteristic of Christianity. Christ says, "Ye are called to liberty," to fruit, spirit, joy, and love in the Holy Ghost. Rejoice! I say again, rejoice! Which is the characteristic element in Christian life—joy or suffering? Burden-bearing is for the purpose of getting rid of burdens. "My yoke is easy" and my burden light. The burden ceases to be a burden, and the yoke becomes liberty. As a horse takes on his harness, not that he may be less a horse, but that he may better apply his strength, so men take on burdens that they may subdue them. The distinctive marks of true Christian life are sweetness of disposition, cheerfulness of disposition, hopefulness of disposition, and joyfulness of disposition. These are partly the result of natural temperament, but they are also partly due to education. That part of Christian experience which is sad or sorrowful is the offscouring. The elements of Christianity are love, joy, courage, peace, rest.

I have heard persons come to church and relate their experiences, and say that they were ready to give up everything for Christ. That is too much. He don't ask it. Besides it is impossible. You can't give up everything. Christ tells you to hold on to the things of this world, and to use them as he intended they should be used. Friendship is a good thing to keep unless it should turn out damaging to you. You should hold on more than before to your business and to your duty in their various aspects. Let a man sit down and say "What will I give up?" It is amusing to listen to some men, "I have been in the habit of 'keeping a little rowdy companionship, I'll have to give that up." Well, it's not very hard to do that. "I must give up using tobacco." Very well, though I have known some good smoking Christians. [Laughter.] "I must give up dancing, and party going, and card-playing." In many circumstances you must, but in others you need not. I don't think there is any more harm in dancing, or party going, or card-playing in proper circumstances than there is in a man taking a constitutional walk before breakfast. [Laughter.] My friend, you are giving up in the wrong spots. Are you an obstinate fellow who puts his foot down and won't take it up although you can see reason? Are you going to give that up? [Laughter.] Are you cold, thoughtful of yourself only, and proud? How about that? Will you give that up? The inside is what must be looked at, not the outside; but whatever is regarded in the community in which you live as harmful, it is expedient to give that up, although in itself it may not be harmful. When a man becomes a Christian he becomes nobler; the animal in him cramps and shrinks. When he becomes a child of God, God ennobles him. The new life won't feed the Christian, but it will bring him to a realization of those noble qualities that will feed him. I always think it a good sign to see newly-made Christians hold their heads up, not proudly, but as roses do, sufficiently to catch the dew in the night and the light in the day. I always feel like saying to those men who come cringing and calling themselves poor, miserable worms, "I don't want any worms." [Laughter.] You are not called upon to be driven into heaven with a text behind you like a brand of fire. You are called because Christ has for you love, and the robe of light, and the palm of victory, and because you have been anxiously awaited, longed for in heaven. What business have you, then, to go through the world like the slave of a slave? You want to bear yourselves so that men seeing you will say: "Where are such men as that manufactured? Where do they turn out such men as those who are honorable and pure in their every intent?" Your manhood must be patterned after Jesus Christ. That it is to which you are called. If you have troubles or sorrows I don't say, "Don't feel them," but make them work to perfection. If you are not full to the top of peace and joy and rest and courage and sweetness, keep on pouring in. You have a lifetime before you, and if you should die suddenly you will receive better care above than you ever could get in old Plymouth. Rejoice, therefore! I say again, rejoice!

One of the old men on the platform heaved an audible sigh of satisfaction and ejaculated in a loud voice, "That's good." "Yes," repeated Mr. Beecher, looking around and laughing, "That's good. We'll sing 'Glory,'" said Mr. Beecher, and the congregation struck up the 1,263d hymn:

"We shall see a light appear
By and by, when he comes."

After benediction Mr. Beecher requested that all those who were to join the church on Sunday be in attendance at 9:50 o'clock. Mr. Shearman wished him to add that those who were not there at that time would not be allowed in, but Mr. Beecher demurred. "Oh, no," he said, "I never gave you authority to make any such arrangement as that.' Then aloud he added: "Brother Shearman wants me to say that those who are not present won't be there, but I decline."

A grand scramble was then made for the church proper, which was soon filled, galleries and all, to witness the ceremony of immersion by baptism, which had been announced to take place. The top of the platform had been lifted, disclosing a large tank filled with lukewarm water. Mr. Beecher soon appeared, attired in a water-proof costume, and, taking his stand on the left of the tank, gave out hymn No. 729, commencing—

"Oh, how happy are they
Who the Saviour obey."

He then prayed to God, who had made this church such a cosy place for many years, where so many who had sung in company with those present had gone to the realms of the blest, to heal all sorrows and disputes by the consolatory influence of His all-ministering spirit. He asked, that He, who by ten thousand layings on of hands, had consecrated this place, should never forsake it, but should knit those in it into a common household. He also invoked a blessing on the person who was to testify in such a public way her devotion, and prayed that many others might be induced by her example to look back and think of what their fathers and mothers had been, and how dishonorable had their own treatment been of their best friend, who was God. The 770th hymn was then sung, beginning:

"How happy are the saints above,
Who once went sorrowing there."

While the singing was going on, a young girl of sixteen or seventeen appeared attired in a similar suit to that worn by Mr. Beecher. He slowly led her down the steps until they had reached the middle of the tank. Then he immersed her, saying: "Sarah, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Spirit," after which they passed up on the other side, and the young girl went out. Mr. Beecher remained until the end of the hymn, when he gave another benediction, and the audience dispersed.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The light-house at Port Maitland, Ontario, was burned down Thursday night.

Trains are now running on the Prince Edward's Island Railway.

Navigation has opened at Winnepeg, Manitoba. The steamer Selkirk arrived yesterday.

Lake Champlain is now clear of ice, and the passenger steamers will resume their trips on Monday.

Navigation is now fully open at Kingston, Ontario. Arrivals from lake ports are expected to-morrow.

It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will accompany Lord Dufferin on his return to Canada.

The Lachine Canal, it is stated, will be open for navigation on Monday next, though the channel is yet partially blocked.

Officer Reibsenner, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who was shot by the Connells Thursday, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

Rev. Henry Varley, the English revivalist, will preach his farewell sermon in Portland, Me., this morning. In the afternoon he sails for England.

John McGovern, one of the Carbondale bank robbers, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

The Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order appointing Saturday, May 29, as Decoration Day in that State.

Rev. Davis S. Brainerd, for thirty-four years Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Lyme, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College of the Class of 1834, died at Lyme yesterday.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30.—John Watson, son of Reed Watson, a farmer, living at East Windsor Hill, Conn., was found dead this morning in a room of the Clarendon House, in this city, having deliberately committed suicide. He engaged the room last evening for a single night's lodging, and carried into it a bundle containing the materials necessary to effect his purpose. He placed a small charcoal-furnace on top of an overturned washstand, and started a fire, taking the precaution to arrange wet towels on the floor around the furnace, to secure against the communication of fire to the room from burning coals that might drop from the furnace. An open grate was covered by a blower, and the space below stopped with a cloth, to prevent the escape of the charcoal fumes. Near the furnace was a pair of bellows which he had brought with him. It is evident that when all his preparations were complete he threw off his coat and vest and got into bed. Failing to make his appearance this morning, the room was broken open and he was found dead. The cause of the suicide is unknown. The deceased left a sealed letter, addressed to his mother.

THE CROPS, THE COLD, AND THE GRASSHOPPERS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The fruit buds in this vicinity and the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia have been but slightly injured by the recent cold weather. The wheat has been much improved by recent rains.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—Dispatches from various points say that the recent cold weather has killed the young grasshoppers. The general belief is expressed that there will be no further trouble from this pest.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 98½; Mexican, 27½; Best & Belcher, 55⅜; Gould & Curry, 20; Savage, 130; Chollar, 75½; Hale & Norcross, 45; Crown Point, 35; Yellow Jacket, 85¼; Imperial, 8⅞; Kentuck, 15½; Alpha, 25; Belcher, 34; Consolidated Virginia, 450; Sierra Nevada, 13; California, 63¾; Bullion, 57; Overman, 70¾; Exchequer, 300; Segregated Belcher, 105; Justice, 127½; Union, 8¾; Caledonia, 21¾.

THE LABOR TROUBLES IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 30.—A meeting of merchants, mill-owners, and shippers interested in the trade of this port was held to-day, at which $57,000 was subscribed to provide labor in opposition to the Laborers' Society. The amount will be increased to $100,000. Nothing was done to-day in the way of loading or discharging vessels.

THE STRANDED STEAMER DELTA.

QUEBEC, April 30.—The screw steamer Delta, which went ashore last Fall at St. Annes Desmontes, is reported to have received considerable damage during the last easterly gale, and the indications now are that the whole of her bottom plates and water-tight bulkhead are more or less seriously injured.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MEADVILLE, April 30.—Train No. 3, April 28, was thrown from the track just after passing over the switch at Miller's Station, Penn. The splice connecting the rails gave way. Two of the cars left the embankment and the balance remained in position. Nobody was seriously injured, although several received slight injuries.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—While M. B. Johns, Commissioner of McLeod County, was engaged in surveying, he was attacked by Chris. Lampka, who run one of the tines of a pitchfork the whole length of Johns' arm. The latter, in self-defense, killed his assailant by crushing his skull with a stone.

MORE SHIPS WITH COAL ON FIRE.

The ship Staffordshire arrived at San Francisco April 15, and the Captain furnishes the following memoranda of the trip: Left Liverpool July 16, 1874; nothing of interest occurred until Sept. 16, near Falkland Islands, when the coal in the lower hold was discovered to be on fire; strong north-east gales prevailing, the Captain concluded to put into Port Stanley, where we arrived Sept. 23; put the ship in shallow water and pumped ten and one-half feet of water into her, which subdued the fire; when she was free of water, discharged 400 tons of coal; found portions of the between decks somewhat burned, also the main deck, which was replaced with planks; everything was ready for sea in the beginning of December, but was unable to procure a crew at Port Stanley, and was compelled to send to Montevideo; finally, sailed Feb. 8; was seven days to Cape Horn; crossed the equator, in Pacific, March 20, longitude 112° west. Had fine weather the entire passage. The following vessels were at Port Stanley, having put in on account of fire in coal: German ship Eugenie, British ship Glentilt, British barks Admiral Fitzroy, Mosstrooper, Alpha, and Levant.

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